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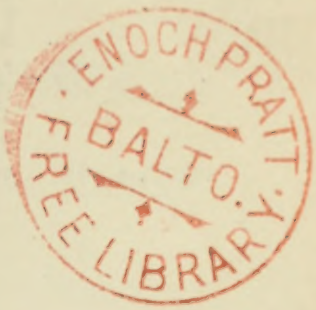

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VOLUME LXIII

July--December

1907

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The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1907 No. 3057

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Political Topics

Two Republican candidates for the Presidency attended the commencement exercises at Yale University last week. Senator Knox, on the evening of the 24th, spoke to the graduating class of the Law School on the development and limits of the Federal power for the regulation of interstate commerce. Two days later the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University. At the dinner of the alumni, that afternoon, Secretary Taft, a member of the corporation, was one of the speakers, and in the course of his remarks he referred to the political aspirations of Senator Knox and himself as follows:

"Senator Knox agreed after I was chosen to speak this afternoon for those awarded the Doctor of Laws degree that I was to tell this story to express our present view of the political situation.

"A long time ago there was a Republican Governor elected in Kentucky, and an old man who had voted the Republican ticket for years without any result came down off the mountains on his old mare, Jenny. He hung around the public square till he became finally of the opinion that Republicans were ungrateful.

"He at last grew tired of waiting and turned his horse's head toward his mountain home, when some of the boys who sat on the piazza of the hotel at Frankfort called out to him and asked him what he looked so glum about. He stopped his mare and said, slowly and sadly:

"'Well, boys, I've heard it said that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. I've been down here for several days, and I haven't seen any offices seeking the man, but if you see any, you just tell them that you seen old Jim Stubbs going down the Alexandria pike on his little mare, Jenny, and that he was going d—n slow.'

"If there are men around this country who are prophesying about Brother Knox and myself I want to say the only handicap he has had in the race, that of not being a Yale man, was removed today when he was given a Yale degree."

——At their convention, on the 27th ult., the Democrats of Pennsylvania nominated John G. Harman for Treasurer, upon a platform confined to State issues. At the meeting of the committee on resolutions, S. M. Seibert insisted upon offering a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, "our peerless leader and statesman," but it was promptly laid upon the table. In the convention he sought to introduce the subject by presenting a minority report, but this was excluded upon the ground that no minority report had been made in the committee. It is recalled that in last year's platform Mr. Bryan received the commendation now withheld, and that the President was characterized as "a feeble imitator" of him.——Morgan J. O'Brien, a prominent Democrat and for many years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, speaks in a published interview of the factions of his party in that State, and of the efforts made to find some common ground on which they can meet. In his judgment, this common ground is tariff reform.

Fraud on the Public Lands

It appears that the indictments reported by a Federal grand jury at Denver on the 22d ult., cover a wide field and were the result of an investigation which had been in progress for several months. Of the seventy-three persons indicted, fifty-five are accused of defrauding the Government under the laws relating to coal land and timber land. At this writing the names of only about a dozen have

been made known. The following prominent residents of Denver or neighboring places were promptly arrested. At least four of them, according to the Denver newspapers, are millionaires:

Edgar M. Biggs, president of the New Mexico Lumber Company; John J. McGinnity and Charles D. McPhee, directors of the same company; A. T. Sullenberger, president of the Pagosa Springs Lumber Company; Charles H. Freeman, of Pagosa, his associate; John B. McMillan, connected with a coal company whose lands are in Routt County; Otis B. Spencer, politician, formerly clerk of the District Court, connected with the Calumet Fuel Company; F. W. Keitel, coal operator in Routt County; John A. Porter, president of the Durango Fuel Company, and formerly president of the Porter Fuel Company, whose coal lands are now the property of the Southern Pacific Coal Company; Robert Forrester, formerly Chief Geologist of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, and now Geologist of the Utah Fuel Company, which holds that railroad's coal lands.

Among the others indicted are known to be certain bankers of Durango, and the officers of coal or lumber companies controlled by capitalists in Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Wyoming and other States. The investigation was made under the direction of Marsden C. Burch, of the Department of Justice, assisted by L. C. Wheeler, of the Secret Service.——Suits were begun at Cheyenne, Wyo., on the 26th ult., by the Government and against the Union Pacific Railroad Company; William D. Cornish, of New Jersey, vice-president of that company; the Union Pacific Coal Company, and Dyer O. Clark (a brother of Senator Clark, of Wyoming), vice-president and general manager of this coal company, to recover coal lands in Wyoming alleged to have been taken from the Government fraudulently, together with the value of the coal mined in these lands, which are said to be worth several million dollars. It is alleged that for making the fraudulent entries tramps were hired at $5 or $10 apiece.——At Tacoma, on the 22d ult., the Government appeared as complainant in six suits against the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the Portland Coal and Coke Company, O. E. Lytle, William Crooks and others, alleging fraud in the acquisition of coal lands. It is asserted that this coal company is subsidiary to the railroad company, which is a part of the Union Pacific system.——B. F. Jetter and C. B. Van Trees, of Butler, Mo., have pleaded guilty to the charge that they employed old soldiers for the fraudulent acquisition of public land in South Dakota, and have been sent to jail for four months.——The indictments found in Denver closely following the convictions in Idaho and the imposition of sentences in Nebraska, were announced at about the time of the closing session of the recent land convention in that city, a convention dominated by influences hostile to a considerable part of the land policy of President Roosevelt and the Interior Department. In that convention was read a long letter from the President, who asserted that his policy had been misrepresented in the pamphlets which the program committee of the convention had issued. The Government, he said, was striving to promote actual home-making on the public lands, and to prevent the acquisition of agricultural, coal and timber lands by fraud. The men opposing the course of the Government were "doing all in their power to turn the public lands over to be exploited by men and corporations (for the most part by very rich men and very powerful corporations) whose interests are hostile to those of the home-makers, and who wish to monopolize the land, and then to skin it and leave it immensely impaired in value for the generations to come."

Railway and Trust Questions

Some weeks ago it was said in Washington that no decision as to action against the Eastern railroads engaged in the bituminous coal trade had been reached. It is now asserted that the Government will prosecute the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and two or three other companies, under the Sherman act.——The suit against what is called the Powder Trust, it is now reported, will be tried in New York. Senator DuPont is president of one of the allied corporations. It is alleged that combination has enabled them to exact excessive prices from the Government as well as from the public. They received more than $4,000,000 last year from the Government, for smokeless powder.——Negotiations with the steel companies

for the manufacture of an improved steel rail by a process and of a shape suggested by the late President Cassatt, have been interrupted by differences of opinion as to price, the manufacturers insisting that the uniform rate (which is now $28 per ton) be increased to $33.——Before imposing fines in the Standard Oil rebate cases tried at Chicago, Judge Landis called for information as to the financial resources and dividend payments of the company. Under the law, the fines may be made to exceed $29,000,000. Counsel for the company declined to supply the desired information, and thereupon the judge ordered subpoenas to be issued for John D. Rockefeller and other officers of the company, who are required to appear before him on the 6th. The Government's records at Washington show that the dividends declared and paid in the last ten years amount to nearly $400,000,000.

The Panama Canal

Owing to published statements alleging great dissatisfaction on the part of the officers now in charge on the Isthmus, and also the discovery of corruption in canal affairs, Secretary Taft has given to the press a denial of all these reports, whether assertions or insinuations. The work, he says, is going on finely. From Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals there has been no intimation of dissatisfaction. Mr. Ross, the general disbursing agent, who was an efficient officer, retired to engage in private business. It is not true that Commissioner Jackson Smith, who has charge of labor, has resigned. Auditor Benson and Engineer Ripley resigned voluntarily. The latter, who was designing locks, did not agree with Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals as to some of the work. Careful investigation has disclosed "not a penny of graft." Expert accountants were sent to the Isthmus not because of any suspicion but simply for the reason that Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals, when assuming control, asked that the cash be counted, and also in order that the methods of accounting might, if possible, be improved. The headquarters establishment at Washington will be reduced to a mere bureau, and the bulk of the executive and administrative work will be done on the Isthmus. Along the canal route, the health record was never better than at present, altho the weather has recently been unusually favorable for the breeding of mosquitoes. Extraordinary measures for the extermination of these pests have been taken, including the cutting of vegetation on the banks of the Obispo River and the stimulation of the current of this stream by the use of dynamite at points where it has been checked.

San Francisco

Sentence in the case of Mayor Schmitz will not be pronounced until the 8th, and in the meantime he will remain in jail.——Judge Hebbard, of the Superior Court, attempted to commit suicide, last week, owing to the Bar Association's recommendation that he be impeached for intemperance, unless he should at once resign. This judge was severely criticised for his decisions in favor of Abraham Ruef at the time when the latter was striving to prevent the investigation which has disclosed so much corruption.——Rudolph Spreckels has nearly perfected his plan for providing permanent safeguards against municipal corruption by means of an unofficial civic auditing agency. It will cost, he thinks, about $100,000 a year, and will save twenty times that sum for the taxpayers.——James D. Phelan has returned to the city from New York, with definite pledges of mortgage loans of $4,500,000 for new buildings. The Eastern people, he says, are ready to loan $100,000,000 when they are satisfied that law is to prevail and lawbreakers are to be punished in San Francisco. The new acting Mayor, in his opinion, should be a man who will so commend himself to the people that they will elect him Mayor in November. He himself would not be a candidate in November, and he cannot imagine a combination of circumstances that would force him to accept appointment for the months between the present time and January 1st.

Cuba

In a speech at St. Louis, on May 30th, Secretary Taft's estimate of the time required for carrying out the plans of the government of intervention showed that at least eighteen months must elapse before the island could be

restored to the Cuban people. Some of the newspapers in Havana regard this estimate as a reasonable one, but it is not approved by Liberal leaders, one of whom, General Loynaz de Castillo, has sent to the Secretary the following telegram:

"The newspapers say that eighteen months will be required after the completion of the census to restore the republic. We hope that such an unjust and unlawful delay will not be. It must not be. Cuba is anxious that her independence shall be postponed not one day beyond July 4, 1908."

——Secretary Taft, as directed by the President, on the 29th ult. instructed Governor Magoon to purchase all the Catholic Church property in the diocese of Havana now occupied by the Government. The appraised value of this property, which includes the custom house at Havana, is $1,499,550. For more than forty years it has been occupied by the Government as a tenant. Nearly six years ago General Wood agreed to pay a rent of 5 per cent. of its value, and took a five years' option for purchase. This option, once extended, expired on June 30th. According to the agreement, 25 per cent. of the rent paid since the option was given is deducted, so that the Government pays $1,388,646. Purchase was opposed by some Cubans, upon the ground that the price was too high, but thoro investigation convinced the President and Secretary Taft that the price was reasonable. An offer to the Church of a larger sum from Count William Redding was pending, and if the Government had not bought the property it would have found it necessary to obtain possession of it by condemnation proceedings, probably at much larger expense. Count Redding desired to buy it for a steamship company. No decision has been reached as to the purchase of the Church property in Santiago, which is valued at about $600,000.

The Hague Conference

The Peace Conference is now busily engaged in the consideration of the proposals brought forward by various nations, each of the four committees given in our last issue being divided into subcommittees for the discussion and formulation of specific questions. The most interesting point so far developed is the question of the rights of neutral commerce now under consideration in the fourth Committee, that on the Geneva Convention. Joseph H. Choate presented the following resolution and supported it by an eloquent speech of an hour and a half:

"The private property of all citizens of signatory powers, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt on the high seas or elsewhere from capture or seizure by the armed vesels or military forces of said powers. Nothing in this rule implies in any way the inviolability of vessels which will attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of said powers, nor of the cargo of said vessels."

Mr. Choate stated that this principle was an American tradition dating from the Revolutionary War of 1776, and the United States had upheld it in its treaties with Prussia, Austria and Italy. The Institute of International Law had approved it, and it had received the support of such authorities as John Stuart Mill, Cobden, Count Nesselrode and Professor Martens. He declared that the old-time privateering was losing its importance, and it was to the interest of all nations to restrict operations to the belligerent forces. In conclusion he said that President Roosevelt held the question to be of so great importance that he wished to elicit an expression of opinion on it by a vote of all the countries represented at the Conference. Count Tornielli and Senhor Barbosa, representatives of Italy and Brazil, expressed their approval of the American proposition. The Russian representatives objected, and it is expected that France, Japan and Great Britain will also oppose the resolution. Count Nelidoff argued that the fear of damage to commercial interests was at present the greatest deterrent of war, and that the adoption of Mr. Choate's proposal would therefore not be conducive to the maintenance of peace. Professor Martens, president of the Committee, said that sentiment and theory must often give way to the convenience of nations. Great Britain has expressed her willingness to give up the right of search and abolish contraband of war. The proposal has the following wording:

"In order to diminish the difficulties met by the commerce of neutral powers in case of war, the British Government is ready to aban-

don the principle of contraband in case of war between powers which sign a convention adopting this principle. The right of search will not be exercised, except to prove the neutral character of commercial vessels."

The reasons why Great Britain is prepared to abandon the principal of contraband of war, on which she insisted at the last Hague Conference, are: First, the impossibility of defining contraband; second, the danger of enforcing the right of search; third, the changed conditions of land and water transportation. In the Committee on Maritime War Gen. Horace Porter presented the following proposition:

"The bombardment by a naval force of unfortified and undefended towns, villages, or buildings is forbidden, altho such towns, villages, or buildings are liable to damages incidental to the destruction of military or naval establishments, public depots of munitions of war or vessels of war in port, and such towns, villages, or buildings are liable to bombardment when reasonable requisitions for provisions and supplies at the time essential to the naval force are withheld, in which case due notice of the bombardment must be given. The bombardment of unfortified and undefended towns and places for the non-payment of ransom is forbidden."

The question of the laying of submarine mines was actively discussed. Captain Ottley, the British naval delegate, who has been one of the foremost inventors of such mines, proposed four rules which would greatly limit their use. He urged the abolition of unanchored submarine mines and of mines liable to get adrift from anchorage, the restriction of the use of mines to territorial waters within ten miles of naval bases and fortified ports, and requiring that notice be given of the laying of such mines. Mr. Tsudzuki, the Japanese delegate, favored allowing the use of submarine mines which would sink automatically at the end of thirty minutes or some other time limit, arguing that these would be very useful in the case of ships pursued by an enemy. France has presented the following resolution to prevent the beginning of hostilities without a formal declaration of war:

"The contracting powers agree that hostilities among them cannot begin without advanced and unequivocal notice, having either the form of a declaration of war supported by facts or the form of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war. A state of war must be communicated to neutral powers without delay."

General Yermoloff, of Russia, spoke in favor of the requirements of due warning on the ground that at present the possibility that a country can begin open hostilities at any time without warning was the chief cause of the maintenance of heavy armaments. France has introduced the following proposals in regard to neutrality:

"That neutral countries are responsible only for acts committed by their subjects within their territories. No neutral country can permit the formation of a military body on its territory or allow enlistment in favor of belligerents, the proposition continues, but it is not responsible if some of its subjects cross the frontier and enter the service of belligerents. A neutral country is not obliged to prevent the exportation of arms or ammunition in favor of belligerents. Escaped prisoners arriving on the territory of a neutral country become free."

The House of Lords

The resolution for the curtailment of the power of the House of Lords, given in our last week's issue, was, on presentation to the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, adopted by a vote of 432 to 147. An amendment, moved by the Labor party, favoring the abolition of the House of Lords was rejected by a vote of 315 to 100. Premier Campbell-Bannerman stated that this resolution would not be sent to the House of Lords and would therefore have no legal effect, but would simply be an expression of the opinion of the House of Commons as to the subordinate authority of the Lords. Legislation dealing with the question would later be introduced by the Government. It is proposed, in case of a disagreement between the two Houses as to a bill, that there should be a private conference between a small and equal number of members of the two houses. If after this the two Houses failed to agree, the House of Commons could again pass the bill at the end of a suitable interval of time, say, six months; the discussion to be restricted to new matter. If the Lords still rejected it and in conference failed to come to an agreement, the bill would be past over their heads. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said that the House of Lords now occupied a position subordinate to the House of Commons, and the question was whether it should be made more subordinate still. If the House of Commons was

not to be prevented from doing everything it wished, the question was whether, in one day, institutions might not be upset which had taken centuries to rear and which, once destroyed, could never be restored. He thought there could be no better chamber than this subordinate assembly, the House of Lords.

Oxford Degrees

Thirty-five honorary doctorates were conferred by the University of Oxford at its convocation June 26th. Among them were Prince Arthur of Connaught, United States Ambassador Reid, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, General Sir Evelyn Wood, August Rodin, Hubert Herkomer, General William Booth, Sir William Ramsay, Sir Norman Lockyer, Prof. Archibald Sayce, Rudyard Kipling, Camille Saint-Saëns and Samuel L. Clemens. Mark Twain received the greatest amount of applause as well as chaff from the undergraduates as he appeared on the platform of the Sheldonian Theater in his scarlet gown and gray hood, while Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Chancellor of the University, addressed him with the words:

"Vir jocundissime, lepillissime, facetiosissime, qui totius orbis terrarum latera nativa tua hilaritate concutis, ego, auctoritate mea et totius universitatis, admitto te ad gradum doctoris in literis honoris causa."

Clemenceau and Albert

Premier Clemenceau has won two victories during the past week; one by making friends with Marcelin Albert, the leader of the vine-growers of the Midi, and the other by securing a substantial majority in favor of his policy from the Chamber of Deputies. M. Albert, whom, according to the boasts of the Southerners, all the soldiers in France could not capture, became converted by his half-hour's talk with the Premier into an emissary of peace and a semi-official representative of the Government. In this capacity he was not enthusiastically received by his fellow countrymen of the Midi, which he toured in an automobile, endeavoring to cast oil on the waters which he had troubled. He was repudiated by some of his lieutenants, and looked upon with suspicion by the people, especially after it leaked out that he had borrowed 100 francs from M. Clemenceau. After making speeches in favor of law and order in the towns where he had previously organized revolutionary manifestations, he surrendered himself to the authorities at Montpellier, notifying the Premier that he had fulfilled his promises and repaying the loan of 100 francs. The rebellious provinces are tolerably quiet, altho the people refuse to elect new officers to take the place of those who resigned. In the Chamber of Deputies the Premier received a vote of confidence by a majority of 120, after a tumultuous debate of eight hours, in which the Deputies from the South joined with the Socialists in a furious attack upon the Government. The Premier was charged with turning the country into a slaughter house by his use of troops against a starving and peaceable people, and his impeachment was threatened. It was alleged by the Radical Socialists that the troops had fired without warning on men, women and children. In reply the Premier demanded a Parliamentary investigation of the charges, and defended the attitude of the Government on the ground that the provinces were practically in a state of revolt by their refusal to pay taxes and obey the laws. He claimed that the misery could not be as great as had been said, because the deposits in the savings banks had increased and $800 had been promptly raised for the mutineers of the Seventeenth Regiment.——The Government bill for the relief of the viticulturists of the South by suppressing the adulteration of wines was passed by the Chamber and Senate. It provides for a supplementary tax of $8 per hundred kilos on sugar used in the manufacture of certain wines, and requires all growers to make an annual declaration at the mayoralty of their communes of the acreage cultivated, and quantity of wine produced and in stock, and whether it is intended for sale or otherwise. Since this will restrict the use of alcohol made from beet sugar, it is proposed to increase the duty on petroleum, so as to stimulate the use of alcohol for fuel, power and illumination. In order to increase the diversity of agri-

culture in the distrest provinces, the Government is prepared to remit land taxes for five years in case the land now in vineyards is devoted to other crops. This dependence upon a single crop is responsible for the financial failure of the region. Less wine is now consumed in France than forty years ago, with substantially the same population. This is due to the alarming increase in the use of ardent alcoholic liquors, such as brandy and absinthe. It appears that the wine producers of the South have no very good ground for complaint of the adulteration of wine. The thirty-five communes in the provinces of Aude and Pyrenees Orientals, which have been the center of the revolt, sold in 1906 3,224,418 hectoliters of wine, altho, according to the statistics of the Agricultural Department, the actual amount of genuine wine produced was only 1,146,240 hectoliters. The mutinous Seventeenth Infantry, numbering 627 men, have been sent to Sfax, Tunis, as a punishment for their refusal to obey orders.

Russia

The Treasury wagon containing $170,000 was attacked with bombs and robbed in Tiflis, the capital of Russian Trans-Caucasia. The wagon, escorted by Cossacks, was passing thru Erivan square from the post office to the Imperial Bank when the explosion occurred. At least two of the guard were killed and some fifty of the bystanders wounded. The bags containing the money were all carried off. A Jewish girl, moved by remorse, a few days later confessed to having been one of the conspirators. Such robberies on a smaller scale have been very common in Russia of late. Some of them are doubtless ordinary robberies. Others have a political motive, being contrived by the Terrorists for the purpose of securing funds for their operations. Much of the money obtained by the Terrorists from their robbery or embezzlement of Government funds is said to have been recklessly squandered or stolen by traitors of the organization. There are threats of renewed attempts upon the lives of the Czar and Premier Stolypin and other officials in consequence of the dissolution of the Duma, but so far no violence of importance is reported except riots and incendiarism among the peasants, especially in the province of Tula. The Social Revolutionists and Group of Toil of the late Duma have joined in the following manifesto, which is being circulated among the people. It is remarkable for the boldness of its language, since it accuses the Emperor directly of responsibility for the acts of the Government:

"Citizens: You sent us to fight for freedom, for the rights of the people, for land and liberty. The Duma majority was oppositional It rejected laws increasing the power of the Government bureaucrats, it demanded an accounting of repressions of peasants and workmen and of bestialities in prisons, its committees elaborated many laws and projects covering the most important needs of the people, and its Agrarian Commission acepted the principle of the compulsory expropriation of land

"Under the perpetual threat of a dissolution of Parliament the Moderate section of the Duma abated the demands of the people, but the Government replied with an uncompromising refusal, adopted the interests of the land owners and nobles, and took under its protection the wildest lawlessness of the local authorities.

"The Emperor did not hesitate before a violation of his manifesto of October 30th, the Fundamental Laws, and his solemn promise given at the Winter Palace to the Deputies of the first Duma to defend the liberties granted to the people. He announced before the whole people that the election law would only be modified with the assent of the Duma, but now, without the permission of Parliament, the people's rights are trampled upon, and the Government, relying on bayonets, openly pursues a course of forcible violation of the law.

The Japanese Ambassador

Rumors have been prevalent in Washington for some days, emanating from Tokyo, that Ambassador Aoki would be recalled, as the result of a dissatisfaction on the part of the Japanese Government with his treatment of the matters involved. We now have the authoritative information from Tokyo that this is not true, altho Count Okuma, who is said to have been long hostile to Viscount Aoki, has done his best to have him recalled. Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the junior of Viscount Aoki in diplomatic service, but any delicacy on that account would hardly, as has been suggested, have prevented his recall if the interests of Japan required it. The retention of Aoki shows that the Ministry headed by Marquis Saionji has been assured of the support of both the Conservative and

Progressive parties in its attitude toward America. Viscount Aoki has not taken a jingo attitude. He has recognized that our National Government, owing to the rights of States, cannot control the police protection of foreigners, and he advised an opportunist policy, and the effort to seek only what it would be possible to secure. This did not please the more ardent patriots of Japan, and for a while the Saionji Ministry may have wavered as to its proper course; but it was made clear by friendly foreign Powers, and also by the business interests of Japan itself, that any hostile and precipitate action would endanger public credit and cause financial disaster at a time when it is of the utmost importance to keep public credit good. Accordingly Saionji was able to secure the adhesion of the two great parties and to retain Aoki at Washington.——A further disturbance of the amicable relations between the United States and Japan has occurred thru the action of the Board of Police Commissioners of San Francisco in denying the applications of five Japanese for the privilege of renewing their permits to keep intelligence offices in that city, and refusing two Japanese applicants who desired to obtain new permits for the same business, on the ground that the applicants were not citizens of the United States. On receipt of the news in Tokyo a joint meeting of seven Chambers of Commerce was held, at which it was voted to send the following address to American Chambers of Commerce:

"It has always been a matter of profound satisfaction to the people of Japan to witness the constant growth of cordial relations between our two countries and of our community interests in the fields of trade and commerce.

"But since last year the people in a section of your country have unfortunately acted in a manner calculated to prejudice the legitimate rights of Japanese people, who have been frequently subjected to unjust and humiliating treatment at the hands of a lawless element prevailing there. The right of education has been denied them; their houses have repeatedly been attacked and their property destroyed without the least cause or provocation, not only the treaty rights of the Japanese being wantonly disregarded, but their persons and property having been exposed to serious dangers.

"It is to be extremely regretted that such unfortunate incidents should be allowed to occur so frequently, and it is feared that unless they are speedily stopped, the ill feeling which our countrymen are now constrained to harbor against the people of a single section in America may eventually have an unhappy effect upon the development of the commercial relations between the two nations, for while the United States is a good customer for our natural products, Japan is also increasing her demand for American goods and promises to become one of the most important markets for your ever expanding and prosperous industries. Should the progress of trade and commerce between the two nations become obstructed as the result of the unwarranted action of a small section of your population, the loss sustained by the two countries would be incalculable."

The Religious Movement in Austria

The latest reports of the *Fort von Rom* agitation in Austria show that the movement has evidently become a fixt fact in modern church life. The total number of converts from Catholicism to Protestantism during the past year was 3,431, making a total of 42,595 since the inauguration of the Away from Rome propaganda nine years ago. The Catholic authorities are also changing their attitude toward the crusade. Instead of ignoring it as insignificant, as was the manner at first, they are working actively against it, especially thru the Bonifacius Verein, which seeks to labor particularly where Protestantism is active. Now the movement is centered in and around Vienna, and no longer in Bohemia and Moravia. More than one-half the conversions are reported from the Archbishopric of Vienna. The greatest difficulty is to supply the new congregations with pastors. As a rule, these must come from other sections of Protestant Europe, especially Germany, but against the activity of these outsiders the Catholic local authorities do all they can. Some of the leading Catholic papers, such as the *Germania,* in Berlin, and the *Volkszeitung,* in Cologne, openly declare that the reason why the Catholics of Austria have not been successful in combating this Protestant propaganda is the intellectual and spiritual weakness of the Catholic clergy. Side by side with this movement is found a strange contingent of Jewish converts to Protestantism. During the past year no fewer than 227 Jews in Vienna became Protestant Christians. About four-fifths of these converts join the Lutheran Church and the others the Reformed.

The Happiness of Nations

BY JAMES MACKAYE

[The three articles which follow this give the views of most competent scholars on the important question involved, a question which calls for consideration on our Nation's birthday.—EDITOR.]

The first requisite in the steersman of a state, as of a ship, is a knowledge of its goal. No helmsman, however skilled in handling a wheel or experienced in seamanship, would be trusted to guide a vessel unless he knew and could specify in which direction it should go. No political leader, however skilled in administration or experienced in statecraft, should be trusted to guide a nation unless he knows and can specify in which direction it should go. *A knowledge of the goal of nations is the first essential of statesmanship.* The lack of such knowledge is the cause of the failure of all states of which history has record and of the helpless drifting of the nations of today.

The political ideals of the ancient and medieval worlds were those of power. The efforts of the states of those times were directed to augmenting the power of dynasties, and the quarrels between nations were quarrels between rulers, and arose from the envy, avarice, or ambition of individuals. The people existed for the benefit of the rulers instead of the rulers for the benefit of the people. At the downfall of the feudal system the divided authority of the nobles was replaced by the central authority of the king, and soon after this occurrence there appeared among European nations the first political ideal other than dynastic power.

The political theorists of that day looked about them to see if they could discover any one thing which everybody wanted, and came to the conclusion that they had discovered it. They found that everybody wanted *money.* Hence they made the pursuit of money the ideal of society, and reasoned that the accumulation of money in the form of gold and silver was the object for which nations should strive. Acting upon this reasoning they prohibited the exportation of those metals, encouraged the import of raw materials and the export of elaborated or manufactured materials in exchange for them, and endeavored to direct the whole policy of the state with a view to the accumulation of the precious metals. This theory of the goal of society is known as *mercantilism.* It held sway for several centuries, and only received its deathblow in 1776. In that year Adam Smith, after a period of ten years spent in retirement and meditation, brought forth his famous work, "The Wealth of Nations," in which he showed that the goal at which the mercantilists aimed was not the true goal of nations or of society; and hence that the statesmen of England and the other mercantile nations of Europe had for centuries been misdirecting the policy of those nations because they lacked the first essential of statesmanship—a knowledge of the goal of nations. Smith showed that gold and silver were valuable only because they could be exchanged more readily than anything else for other commodities; that money had value only because it represented *wealth.* The possession of precious metals alone could afford no man food, or clothing, or shelter, or any of the other essentials of life. The fact that they could be readily exchanged for things that could afford such essentials had misled the mercantilists into thinking that they constituted the essentials themselves.

The doctrine maintained in "The Wealth of Nations" that wealth, and not money, is the object for which nations should strive is known as *commercialism,* and it is the doctrine at the foundation of our present political economy and of the policies of the commercial nations of

today, tho many of the fallacies of mercantilism survive in modern economic theory and practice.

Adam Smith has been accorded great praise by modern economists for his destruction of the old ideal of mercantilism and his construction of the present ideal of commercialism—for his discovery that wealth and not money is the object of the efforts of nations and of society. This discovery reminds me of a picture I once saw. A callow youth who has just donned his first silk hat and dress suit is being admonished by his mother of the danger of vanity. "Remember, my boy," she says, "it is not the clothes that make the man." With an insight into essentials worthy of a commercial economist, he replies: "You are right, mother. It is not the *clothes*—it is the *hat.*" This youth was evidently a budding Adam Smith, prepared to discover (after ten years of meditation) that it is not the *money* that makes the nation—it is the ***wealth.***

If we would know the true goal of nations we need but follow the instinct of the mercantilists without imitating their superficiality. We need but discover the thing which every one wants, and we do not need even to look about us to discover it. It is sufficient to look within ourselves. The one thing which everyone wants is *happiness.* If they possess this they have no need of money or of wealth, and if they do not possess it, neither money nor wealth can avail them anything. The fact that money can be exchanged for wealth led the mercantilists into mistaking the goal of society. The fact that wealth can be employed to produce happiness leads the commercialists into an analogous mistake. Wherever we turn we find that men, in searching for the *summum bonum,* have mistaken the means for the end, and the two errors herein pointed out are but special cases of a comprehensive class.

The doctrine that happiness constitutes the object of nations or of society is called *utilitarianism,* and I venture to suggest that history will record the progress of the ideal of society from mercantilism through commercialism to utilitarianism.

There appears to be a common but shallow belief that happiness cannot be secured thru political action or successfully pursued as a political ideal. The reasons advanced for this belief are extraordinary, and were they not so commonly encountered among intelligent men, it would be difficult to believe that a sane individual could seriously maintain them. Tho disguised by a multitude of different phrases, these implied criticisms of utilitarianism are reducible to two.

In the first place it is asserted that happiness cannot be sought because we do not know what it is, because it cannot be described or defined, because it is intangible or unrealizable—some persons even asserting that it does not exist. These curious objections arise entirely from confusion in words—they are etymological phenomena and consist, in substance, of a denial that the word "happiness" can be given a definite meaning.

In the second place it is asserted that happiness cannot be sought because we do not know what its causes are; because it is entirely within ourselves and cannot be affected by external causes, some persons even asserting that it must always be sought in vain because of the variation in men's tastes and needs—what is happiness to some being unhappiness to others. Literally interpreted such a statement as this one is a direct contradiction; it is an assertion that happiness is not happiness. Reasonably interpreted it means that what *causes* happiness to some *causes* unhappiness to others. Thus interpreted the statement is undeniably true, but, as I shall presently indicate, constitutes no barrier whatever to those who seek the end of utility.

Recognizing, then, that commercialism is as false a theory of national conduct as mercantilism, let us, very briefly and proximately, formulate the true theory—that of utilitarianism.

I shall briefly outline the foundation principles of this theory by showing first what happiness *is,* and second, what its *causes* are; by indicating first the nature of happiness, and second to what classes of acts the lives of men must be directed in order to successfully produce it in the world as we know it.

The word *happiness* is in the first place what is known in logic as a *term.* Terms are means of expressing or symbolizing human experiences. Human

experiences are of two kinds: (1) Simple; (2) Compound. The second class of experiences can be expressed in terms of simpler experience. The first class cannot. A definable term is one which is expressible in terms of simpler experience. An indefinable term is one which is not so expressible. Therefore, terms expressive of compound experiences can be defined; those expressive of simple experiences cannot. The terms *happiness* and *unhappiness,* like the terms *redness* or *blueness,* are indefinable terms, expressive of simple experiences, inexpressible in terms of other kinds of experience. The only mode by which the meaning of indefinable terms can be made plain is by exemplification.

To claim, as some do, that we cannot tell what happiness is because it cannot be defined, or because the modes of producing it are different in different individuals, is as absurd as to say that we cannot tell what redness is because it cannot be defined, or because the modes of producing it are different under different circumstances. If there is a quality of experience which we care to symbolize by the term *happiness,* then that term has a meaning and we can know what happiness is. If there is not such a quality of experience, then said term has not a meaning and there is no such thing as happiness. In the latter case the term should be eliminated from the language. It has no more title to a place in the dictionary than any other fortuitous combination of letters. This is all there is to the problem of the nature of happiness, and all the controversy on the point has arisen because men persist in mistaking an issue of etymology for an issue of philosophy.

Without stopping, in this brief exposition, to exemplify the familiar terms *happiness* and *unhappiness,* or their equivalents, *pleasure* and *pain,* it may be noted that two modes of their variation are important for our purpose, viz.: (1) The variation in *intensity;* (2) the variation in *duration.*

We may compare the intensities of pleasure and pain by preference thus:

"When a given pleasurable experience bears a relation to a given painful experience of equal duration, such that in order to attain the first we would be willing to undergo an amount of pain equal to, but not exceeding, the second, then the intensity of pleasure involved in the first experience is the equivalent of the intensity of pain involved in the second." *

Altho the terms *intensity of pleasure* and *duration* are neither of them definable, they may, when once exemplified, be employed to define the term *amount* or *quantity of pleasure,* thus: Quantity of pleasure is proportional to both intensity and duration of pleasure, and hence is proportional to their product, being measured by intensity multiplied by duration. The term *amount* or *quantity of pain* may be similarly defined, and quantities of pleasure and pain may be compared by means of preference, just as intensities may be compared. When pleasure and pain are both felt, the term *amount of happiness* or *pleasure* refers to the resultant or algebraic sum of the respective amounts so felt. It is positive if the surplus or resultant is one of happiness; negative if it is one of unhappiness. Indeed, the scale of either intensity or quantity of pleasure and pain is similar to that of the scale of positive and negative numbers familiar to the algebraist, pleasure being regarded as negative pain and pain as negative pleasure.

Having thus given a definite meaning to the term *amount of happiness,* we may employ it to express the fundamental precept of utilitarianism as follows:

Society should pursue those policies which will result in the greatest amount of happiness among men.

Next let us endeavor to ascertain what the general policies are which will lead to the utilitarian goal thus specified.

The amount of happiness achieved by a nation in any given period will be the amount experienced by the average individual composing said nation during that period, multiplied by the number of individuals. In order to arrive at a proximate solution of our problem, therefore, we shall consider the life of an average individual. If we can discover to what kinds or classes of acts the life of such an individual should be confined, and in what ratio it should be divided between them, we shall have laid the foundation

* "The Economy of Happiness," p. 111.

of a technology of happiness. Very briefly, then, let us discuss this problem.

An average man's waking life, with few and negligible exceptions, consists of voluntary acts. Even if he assumes a condition of inactivity or minimum activity, he thereby performs a voluntary act, provided he does it voluntarily. Let us, then, divide voluntary acts into two classes: (1) Those which will result in an amount of happiness greater than will result from an act of minimum activity. (2) Those which will not so result. It sometimes happens that the happiness resulting from an act of minimum activity will be greater than that resulting from any other available alternative. It will be convenient to include such acts in the first category above mentioned. Let us call the first class of acts *useful;* the second class *useless.*

Now it is clear that nothing is to be gained by a man or a community of men by selecting useless acts. Hence the problem of utility may be broadly stated thus:

How may we confine the acts of men to useful ones?

In order to solve this problem, it must, by a succession of approximations, be rendered sufficiently concrete to lead to definite policies. We may begin such a process of approximation by subdividing the class of useful acts. As all useful acts seek happiness, it is clear that they must seek it either directly or indirectly; that is, the immediate object of the act must be either (1) happiness or (2) the means to happiness. Let us now assign names to these classes. Let us call class 1 *consumptive* acts or acts of *consumption,* class 2 *productive* acts or acts of *production.* This enables us to restate the problem of utility more concretely thus:

How may we confine the acts of men to productive and consumptive ones?

It will be useful to proceed to subdivide these subdivisions, considering first, consumptive acts. It is obvious that when seeking happiness directly our object is sometimes (1) the attainment of pleasure, and sometimes (2) the avoidance of pain. Let us call the former class of acts *positive,* the latter class *negative,* consumption. Subdividing productive acts, the most convenient classification for our purpose is into (1) pleasant production, (2) unpleasant production. If, then, an average member of society confines his acts to useful ones, he must at all times be employed in performing acts belonging to some one of the following four classes: (1) positive consumption, (2) negative consumption, (3) pleasant production, (4) unpleasant production, and all the happiness or unhappiness which his life can afford will be that experienced while engaged in the performance of these four classes of acts. Now he can only produce happiness while engaged in positive consumption or pleasant production. All the rest of his life is either spent in indifference or unhappiness. Thus we may render the problem of utility more specific by stating it as follows:

How may we increase the intensity and duration of positive consumption and pleasant production, and diminish the intensity and duration of negative consumption and unpleasant production?

To arrive at a general solution of this problem we must consider the relation which consumption bears to production.

As society is at present ordered, it is the fate of the great majority of adult human beings to spend a large proportion of their lives in securing such adjustment of their environment as is required for their mere existence. In order that men may consume they are compelled to produce, and that form of production which is engaged in solely because it will lead to consumption may be called *compulsory* production. In thus naming it I do not intend to imply that it is physically imposible to refrain from it. It is possible even for a slave to refrain from labor, his alternative being physical punishment, and it is likewise possible for a wage earner to refrain from labor, his alternative being the withdrawal of his means of subsistence. The difference between slave labor and wage labor is not that the first is compulsory and the second is not. It is in the character of the alternatives offered the laborer in the two cases respectively. The first is offered chastisement as an alternative—the second is offered starvation.

Productive acts which are selected, not from any compulsion imposed by the ne-

cessities of men, but from the intrinsic interest which men find in performing them and in contemplating their results, may be called *spontaneous* production. The potentiality for consumption which they involve is not the sole, nor perhaps the principal, reason which men have for selecting them.

We have thus redivided productive acts into (1) compulsory production, (2) non-compulsory, or spontaneous, production. Now it is a matter of familiar observation that compulsory production is, in a vast majority of cases, unpleasant, whereas spontaneous production is as generally pleasant. For the proximate solution of the problem of utility which we seek, therefore, we may regard compulsory as identical with unpleasant production, and spontaneous as identical with pleasant production. Thus useful acts are divided into four classes, two of them unpleasant, viz., compulsory production and negative consumption, and two of them pleasant, viz., spontaneous production and positive consumption, and the problem of utility is reduced to the following:

How may we increase the intensity and duration of the two classes of useful acts that are pleasant, and diminish the intensity and duration of the two classes that are unpleasant?

This method of stating the problem makes very evident the reason why the theories of mercantilism and commercialism have led, and still lead, astray the states and the statesmen who practice them.

Consistent mercantilism would make consumption a minimum, and compulsory production a maximum, restricting, so far as possible, all production to that which leads to the greatest accumulation of gold and silver. By the practice of such a policy the treasure of the state would be augmented most rapidly.

Consistent commercialism would likewise make consumption a minimum and compulsory production a maximum, but there would be no restriction on the kind of wealth produced, since by this theory one kind is as good as another. Obviously wealth will accumulate most rapidly when its production is a maximum and its consumption is a minimum, and in the practice of a policy which would result in such a condition of men's activities, commercialism would find its only consistent application. Indeed, were the theories either of mercantilism or of commercialism applied with complete consistency, their nonsensical character would become plain to all men. But they are not and never have been so applied. In practice all nations deviate from them more or less, and thus the delusion of their soundness is maintained. Were they not inconsistent they would be intolerable. What makes our present commercialism tolerable is the admixture of utilitarianism which it contains, and it is the design of this essay to suggest that in place of such a modest admixture, modern nations, discarding their commercialism, shall adopt the theory and practice of utilitarianism *in toto,* thereby for the first time applying common sense to politics, and placing it upon a moral foundation.

Utilitarianism would make positive consumption a maximum, and compulsory production a minimum, thereby completely reversing the practice required by the theory of commercialism. By adhering to that evil theory the so-called statesmen of today, lacking as their mercantile predecessors did, the first essential of statesmanship, are forcing the state to take a course exactly opposite to that which it should take. Not content with so directing the industrial policy of nations as to make the only life which men have to live on this earth one of perpetual productive activity, they direct said perpetual activity to the task of dissipating those resources of the earth which should be husbanded for the service of a wiser generation. This process, which squanders alike the lives of the present generation and the substance of their posterity, they call "developing the nation's resources," and the various commercial nations of the earth vie with one another to see which can do its developing most rapidly. As the mercantilist concerned himself exclusively with the nation's "treasure," and its favorable "balance of trade," so the commercialist concerns himself exclusively with its "production" of iron and steel, corn and cotton, pork, codfish, and other kinds of wealth forever talking about "output," "imports," "exports," etc. Indeed in our day and

country the people are so occupied with this simultaneous waste of life and resources that they have not the leisure to ask themselves what all their bustle is about. They are so busy doing useless things that they have not time to learn the nature of usefulness. The commercialist, centering his attention upon the accumulation of wealth, sees the whole political problem reversed. He regards consumption as useful only because it leads to production, instead of regarding production as useful only because it leads to consumption. He assumes that the only thing worth considering about the lives of men is the way in which they affect the external and material world, instead of perceiving that the only thing worth considering about the external and material world is the way in which it affects the lives of men; for it is only by employing the lives of the people in the production of happiness that a nation can possibly achieve success. Definitely recognizing this, the utilitarian statesman concerns himself with those policies which will withdraw the lives of men more and more from compulsory production and negative consumption, and expend them more and more upon positive consumption and spontaneous production. In order to see clearly what policies will accomplish these things, let us briefly examine the four classes of useful acts thus specified, considering the relation of each to the two factors of happiness—intensity and duration.

(1) Compulsory production. To improve upon present conditions this class of acts may be dealt with in two ways: (1) Its intensity may be diminished. (2) Its duration may be diminished.

Now it is a fact familiar to all economists that production is most effective when carried on systematically or mechanically. Machines are the ideal producers, and so far as compulsory production is concerned, men should strive to imitate the precision, rapidity and business-like operations of a machine. In other words, high productive power requires a minute division of labor and extensive employment of machinery in the arts. This in turn involves a dreary monotony of labor, and it is difficult to relieve this dreariness in any considerable degree without impairing the efficiency of the labor. Hence, the most practical way to deal with productive acts of this class is to diminish their duration, since improvement in the arts offers us a ready means of accomplishing such a result, whereas comparable means of diminishing their intensity have never been suggested. Thus, of the two alternatives mentioned, the second is the one to adopt. In other words, utility requires that, as men's productive capacity increases, the duration of compulsory production shall diminish.

(2) Negative consumption. Man's capacity to experience pleasure and pain develops in him desires, and desires may be divided into two classes: (1) Those the gratification of which yields an excess of happiness; (2) Those the failure to gratify which yields an excess of unhappiness. Desires of the first class we may name *tastes.* Those of the second class *needs.* Desires are often both tastes and needs. When, thru the agency of a voluntary act, a need is made to result in no excess of pain it is said to be *satisfied;* when it results in an excess of pain, but a less excess than would have resulted had no act of amelioration been performed, it is said to be *relieved.* Negative consumption is occupied with satisfying and relieving needs. Had man no needs negative consumption would not exist, and the less his needs the less of it will be required in his life. Hence the problem of diminishing negative consumption in intensity and duration resolves itself into the problem of eliminating and simplifying the needs of men. By far the most important class of needs are those resulting from illness —mental and physical. It is these, perhaps, more than anything else which prevent the production of an excess of happiness among men. They can practically never be completely satisfied, and can often be only in slight measure relieved. Agencies for preventing, curing or ameliorating disease, then, are among the most important in diminishing the intensity and duration of negative consumption.

Aside from those resulting from illness or weariness and from the demands of mere physical existence, needs are usually the result of defective education. As the influences of education which de-

velop undesirable needs are essentially similar to those which develop undesirable tastes, we may defer the discussion of this part of our problem to the section which treats of positive consumption.

It is obvious that, as the duration of compulsory production and negative consumption diminishes, that of positive consumption and spontaneous production can increase. Thus, by devising means for diminishing the duration of the first two classes of acts, we shall at the same time devise means for increasing the duration of the second two, and indeed, if all the acts of men are useful, there is no other possible mode of accomplishing such a result.

(3) Positive consumption. The intensity of positive consumption can be increased: (1) By increasing the rate of immensely augmenting their output of adaptation of external conditions to men's desires. (2) By simplifying tastes, thus improving the adaptation of men's desires to external conditions. Both of these methods may be employed by nations in attaining their end, but the second is, in general, the better. It is evident that if the desires of a community can be satisfied only by a high rate of consumption, *i. e.*, by the consumption of articles of high labor cost, that a large part of the life of that community is going to be devoted to the production of such articles. If every one requires for his happiness rich food, clothes, jewels and houses, racing stables, yachts and similar luxuries, it is obvious that, with the very best machinery of production devisable, so much time will inevitably be employed in compulsory production that men will have no considerable portion of their lives left to enjoy these things. Under such conditions, the duration of consumption would be reduced to a minimum, and the only reason that it is possible for a few to possess and enjoy such expensive luxuries today is that there are a far vaster number of whose productive power they may avail themselves. It is clear that the powers of production of the modern world, tho greater than at any previous period, are not sufficient to make everybody wealthy. But if the second method of increasing the intensity of consumption is adopted, if the tastes and needs of the community are so trained that the members thereof can derive happiness from the consumption of articles of low labor cost, if simple things will please them, if they are habituated to plain living and high thinking, then a means of immensely augmenting their output happiness is at once available. Expensive luxuries are required only by those who have no resources within themselves. It is the brainless and shallow members of high society who are forced to supply their own resourcelessness by a great variety of unusual and fantastic means of entertainment. Were men educated to love philosophy, science, nature, art and the humanities, and the simpler pleasures of life, all that would be necessary to make them happy would be the leisure required to devote themselves to whatever portions of these illimitable domains most appealed to them. The liberty to commune with nature and with one another, to travel over our wonderfully interesting world, or to devote themselves to some congenial avocation, artistic, scientific or otherwise, would afford happiness far greater than that now gained from the consumption of expensive luxuries by the surfeited sons of opulence. The simpler the tastes and needs of the community, the less production is required to satisfy them, and thus, by combining the cultivation of simple tastes and needs with the stimulation of the productive arts, that portion of human life employed in compulsory labor might be, as time went on, indefinitely diminished in duration, while the portion employed in positive consumption would be proportionally increased.

(4) Spontaneous production is to be distinguished from positive consumption only in the fact that it has indirect as well as direct utility. Both classes of acts are a means to the gratification of tastes, but in gratifying a taste for production something useful is created which may be employed in subsequent consumption. Hence, other things being equal, tastes which lead men to produce are more useful than those which lead them to consume. Thus the pursuit of the fine arts is of very high utility, and the pursuit of science is, if anything, even higher, because of the permanent and widely ramifying effect which an

increase of knowledge has upon the arts of life and the productive power of the community. If it may be said that any one of the four classes of useful acts is more useful than any of the others, it may with most propriety be said of spontaneous production.

The foregoing brief examination is sufficient to reveal what two fundamental policies must be adopted by nations in order to solve the problem of utility. These are: (1) Improvement of the arts thru the introduction of superior machinery and methods, to the end that mankind may be emancipated from compulsory production. (2) Improvement of men thru the education of their tastes and needs, to the end that the leisure made possible by the policy of industrial improvement may be employed in positive consumption and spontaneous production.

It is unnecessary to point out that the present policies of commercialism are not at all like those of utilitarianism as above outlined. The two policies are indeed antipodean. "Commercialism would sacrifice everything—including happiness—to the attainment of wealth. Utilitarianism would sacrifice everything—including wealth—to the attainment of happiness." The ideal of commercialism is to give everybody a job—to keep men eternally busy at compulsory production. So profoundly indeed has that evil theory warped the minds of modern men that many of them actually believe the emancipation of mankind from toil would be a misfortune. To them it seems natural and inevitable that the great majority should be the bondmen of commerce—mere brutes, unable to employ their leisure in any better way than in riot and dissipation. It is true that the brutalizing policies of commercialism tend to develop a degraded populace, and to the mind narrowed by worshipping the ideal of "business" it is natural that no better condition of things can be imagined. But he who once apprehends the true goal of nations will perceive that fear of national leisure constitutes confession of national failure. It is the business of the nation to see that its populace is one capable of converting their lives to the production of happiness, and if it finds them otherwise constituted its first duty is to adopt an educational policy which will correct the evil, not to persist in an industrial policy which can but continue it.

The practice of the theory of utilitarianism, as herein formulated, will probably require the adoption of socialistic policies, and it is the present custom to consider socialistic policies as destructive of individual liberty. This is because the word "liberty" in political discussion has ceased to have any but a formal meaning, and has degenerated into a mere sound, with which the demagog and the platitudinarian deceive the people.

Liberty is necessary to a people's happiness, and it is for that very reason that the policies of commercialism are inadequate to fulfil the requirements of utilitarianism. It is not sufficient to know that the people desire liberty and freedom. It is necessary to inquire what kind of liberty and freedom they desire. They want liberty—true—but liberty *to do what?* They want freedom—true—but freedom *for* and *from* what? Do men want freedom *for* toil, despondency, disease and misery? and freedom *from* leisure, hope, health and happiness? Do they want liberty to indulge in compulsory production and negative consumption, and liberty to avoid indulging in spontaneous production and positive consumption? No, this is not the kind of liberty they want. Under commercialism they have all the freedom for these things that their hearts can desire. The commercial economist may think, and apparently does think, that this is the variety of liberty that men crave; and he is to be credited with skill in pointing out the policies by which it can be realized. Nevertheless, he is mistaken. What men *do* want is freedom *from* toil, despondency, disease and misery, and freedom *for* leisure, hope, health and happiness. What they *do* want is liberty to indulge in spontaneous production and positive consumption, and liberty to avoid indulging in compulsory production and negative consumption. To realize this kind of liberty the present policies of commercialism are not in the least adapted; whereas the suggested policies of utilitarianism are adapted in a high degree. If the people wanted lib-

erty to be unhappy the present policies would satisfy them. As they want liberty to be happy, they must adopt new ones.

The theory of utilitarianism is doubtless so far socialistic that it requires the nation to attend to its own business, instead of leaving its business to be attended to by individuals whose economic situation makes, and must make, their interests opposed to that of the nation. Æsop, the wise man of antiquity, taught that when a man wants anything done well he must do it himself, and the policy of Æsop applied to nations is called *democracy*. Democracy has arisen because the experience of ages has taught that when a nation wants anything done well it must do it itself, and the policy of democracy applied to industry is called *socialism*. In other words, if the nation wants its industries operated in its interests, it must operate them itself, and in an age in which the well-being of all men depends upon the conduct of socialized industry, utilitarianism requires socialism.* In this, as in other respects, utilitarianism is the antithesis of commercialism, the latter being not only incorrect, but inconsistent; the former being both correct and consistent.

The first postulate of commercialism is that the business of a nation is to produce wealth. The second is that it shall not stick to business. *The first postulate of utilitarianism is that the business of a nation is to produce happiness. The second is that it shall stick to business.*

BOSTON, MASS.

* Tho utilitarianism requires socialism, *i. e.*, democratic socialism, it does not necessarily require the present Socialist party, for a Socialist party may fail to provide Socialism as successfully as a Republican party fails to provide Republicanism or a Democratic party to provide Democracy.

Standardized Industry

BY PROF. EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS, Ph.D.

MR. MACKAYE'S translucent exposition of wherein consists the happiness of nations is right in line with the best thought of our time. There is hardly a big man in sociology who will not heartily agree with him. The clash between commercial and utilitarian policies is all about us. Instance the refusal to rescue the children from the factory and send them to school; the letting girls wreck their health and unfit themselves for motherhood in four or five years rather than pay a little more for ribbons or gloves or bon-bons; the opposition to the labor unions that are absolutely the only thing that stands between the workingmen and the aging, killing pace of work that more and more the employing corporation seeks to force upon them; the allowing of private interests to butcher the natural wealth of the Far West—under the name of "developing" the country—as they butchered the seal and the sea otter of Alaska; the willingness of good and conscientious men to let the wheels of industry and transportation redden and redden rather than pare a dividend in order to introduce safety appliances and methods; the reluctance to deal vigorously with alcoholism or deleterious adulteration or fake medicines, lest thereby we "hurt business."

I do not, however, conclude with Mr. Mackaye that the public cannot assert its neglected interest without taking over industry. What I think I see coming is an era of standardized private business when—over such area as still responds to competition—enterprises floating only standard securities, using only standard materials, employing only adult workers for a standard day, at a standard pace, amid standard conditions of safety and sanitation, will provide the consuming public with a standard product. Even within this harness there will still be left much room for the play of that ingenuity, progressiveness and efficiency which are so liable to vanish from a government industry no longer feeling the enlivening prick of competition.

MADISON, WIS.

The Elements of Vanity and Pride

BY PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS. LL.D.

TO show clearly what goal nations ought to seek, and to persuade them to seek it, are two very different things. He must be an ingenious man who would find the fallacy in Mr. Mackaye's analysis of the conditions upon which the greatest happiness of mankind depends. And if mankind were rationally and persistently striving to attain greatest happiness, I think that it would not take long to bring the programs of statesmen and the efforts of the multitude into line with Mr. Mackaye's plan of operations.

Unhappily, mankind, strange as the proposition looks when printed out in cold type, is not at present seeking its greatest happiness. It is not, in fact, to any great extent interested in its greatest happiness. To be so interested, and systematically to aim at the utilitarian goal, mankind must first become rational, and I estimate that it will be some years at least before we shall arrive at the rational stage of psychological evolution. The vast majority of men is made up as yet of instinctive persons, imitative persons, superstitious persons, dogmatic persons, tradition-loving persons and convention-following persons, together with a large contingent of those interesting individuals whose characters were described by the lamented Mr. Joshua Billings as a concentrated essence of "pure cussedness."

Now, Mr. Mackaye, as an exceptionally intelligent person, will be among the first to acknowledge, I suppose, that a population composed in the main of unreasoning beings cannot be expected to regulate its conduct by a utilitarian philosophy. And, as a matter of fact, it does not regulate its conduct by intellectual processes, properly so-called, of any kind. If nations can be said to have "aims in life," as individuals are supposed to have—and I see nothing absurd in the assumption—it is quite clear that the chief aim in life of every important modern nation is simply to be "it," just as the chief aim in life of the average individual is to be "it." In other words, individual and nation are really thinking what they look like to their neighbors when they strut. The average man and his wife, and the average nation and her colony, are as yet in that stage of development wherein vanity and pride, manifesting themselves concretely in the passion to outdo others—not in the realities of achievement, but in appearance and glory — are the prime consideration. Moved by this passion, they are enraged when their claims are not admitted, and they are ready to quarrel or go to war when they are "insulted."

Because these are the real motives that actuate men and nations, they continue to follow the economy of commercialism instead of the economy of happiness. Wealth is power, and power is the wherewithal to swagger. There is, however, a simple and familiar economic law which assures us that one of these days they will begin to work out of the economy of commercialism and to work their way gradually into the economy of happiness, just as once upon a time they worked out of mercantilism into commercialism. It is the law of diminishing returns. When the forests have been destroyed and the coal mines worked to a standstill; when the nitrogen has been taken from the wheat lands and the birds have been annihilated at the demand of the milliners; when the labor of women and children has been exploited to the point of social degeneracy in order that a privileged class may lead lives of idle luxury, the world will begin to turn to the economy of happiness. Then some antiquarian will dig out of the archives this INDEPENDENT of July 4, 1907, and, reprinting Mr. Mackaye's article, will append thereto the all-sufficient comment: "What fools we mortals be!"

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.

Happiness More Than Pleasure

BY HUGO MUNSTERBERG, Ph.D., LL.D.

[Professor Munsterberg holds the chair of Psychology in Harvard University. He is a leading and much valued authority on philosophy, and has served, by his German book on "American Traits," as an intermediary between his adopted and his native land.—EDITOR.]

MR. MACKAYE'S brilliant essay on the "Happiness of Nations" is perfectly consistent: if the goal of the nations is the greatest pleasure of the greatest number of men, the economic creeds ought to be revised accordingly. He suggests that to reach such end the commercialism of the past ought to be transformed into a rational socialism of the future. Whether that would be the most effective form of the desired revision or whether the goal might be approached by other means is a problem which the economists might discuss. As a psychologist I have no need of entering into that discussion. My interest belongs rather to the presupposition itself: is it really true that the greatest pleasure of the greatest number is the true happiness of the nations and thus their real goal? The conclusion may be correctly drawn from the premises, but the premises seem to me entirely mistaken.

The whole utilitarian argument—as to which, on the whole, the commercialists and the socialists pretty well agree—is built on a psychological fallacy; pleasure and pain are taken as identical with happiness and unhappiness. Of course the choice of words is arbitrary, but we all mean probably by happiness the satisfaction of our demands. Now we must certainly have some discrimination between the satisfaction of our personal demands and satisfaction of our over-personal demands. Personal are all demands which refer to my individual welfare: my bodily feelings, all that wealth can bring to me, food and clothes, all personal enjoyment and health; but also fame and success and power. Only the fulfillment of these demands for one's own person is pleasure. But besides these personal demands we have others which do not refer to our personality, but to the world in which we live. The fulfillment of such over-personal or impersonal demands is happiness too, but this happiness is then not pleasure.

We all demand, for instance, that there be order and connection and consistency in the world; and that which fulfills this demand we call truth. That is no demand for ourselves, and truth is, therefore, first of all, not a source of personal pleasure, but an over-personal satisfaction—as the philosopher calls it, an absolute value. Of course such value may also, incidentally, bring us personal pleasure; the knowledge of the truth may be useful for our personal advantage or we may have a refined pleasure from acquiring the knowledge, but all that does not give to the truth its real meaning. The true satisfaction which truth brings is the fulfillment of the strictly over-personal desire for order in the world. But we have other such demands. We desire, for instance, that the parts of any whole may harmonize with each other: the fulfillment of this demand comes to us thru beauty. Of course here again beauty may appeal also to our personal sensations, may entertain and tickle us, but that effect on us is certainly not the meaning of a drama or a symphony: its value is over-personal. Or we may demand that the purposes and wills which we meet realize themselves in the world; this self-realization of the deepest will is what we call morality. Morality exists thus in the world again not for individual pleasure; the moral character has an eternal value; the moral deed fulfills an over-individual demand. Or we may demand that this world of ours have an ultimate unity, that truth, beauty and morality become one, and that the order of the world and the harmony of life and the self-realization of the will do not contradict one another: religion fulfills that demand and its meaning has again no reference to pleasure. The list of such

over-individual demands is much longer, but these cases may suggest already how our life abounds in fulfillments of desires which are not personal, and that means in happiness which does not come in question from the point of view of pleasure.

Pleasure is thus only a limited part of happiness, and the greatest pleasure of the greatest number is only a fraction of the happiness of the nations. The satisfaction of the over-individual demands, without reference to personal pleasures—that is the happiness that really counts, and that is the true grandeur of the nations. If it were otherwise, no economic policies were needed, as psychology makes it most probable that the sum of personal pleasure and displeasure does not change much by any scheme. Pleasure and displeasure are only relative; the average level may be low or high—pleasure and pain count only by distances from the level. The savages have as much pleasure and displeasure as we have, and the fishes in the water are not more unhappy than men. Every progress to comfort brings also new sources of dissatisfaction, and every new opportunity brings new disappointments. The Carnegies tell us everywhere that they had more pleasure from the first shilling than later from millions, and suicide for financial reasons is never committed by the poorest. Man's mind finds its biological equilibrium under any external conditions; from the standpoint of pleasure production, it was a wasted effort, what we call four thousand years of civilization and progress: eating and loving gave that just as well five thousand years ago.

But if true happiness belongs to the satisfaction of the over-individual demands, and is thus in itself independent from pleasure — however much the values and the pleasures may be intertwined—then the history of the nations has not been in vain. Not to gain wealth as a source of pleasure, but to build up systems of truth and beauty, of law and morality, of philosophy and religion, is then the purpose and the meaning of that endless strife; not to fulfil individual desires for pleasure, but to fulfil the higher demands for values, it was necessary to overcome savagery and to raise the level. History is truly without progress if the low happiness of pleasure is the goal; history is one steady progress if the goal is the higher happiness, the satisfaction of over-individual demands which lie beyond pain and pleasure.

But if life is to be viewed from that higher tower, economic activity too may take on a different aspect. Commercial activity which results merely from the personal craving for pleasure ought to lead, indeed, to some narrow regulation of all productions, and, finally, we may land at socialism. To be sure, even then it might be doubtful whether or not socialism would be too monotonous and would thus, by the pain of tiresomeness and emptiness, poison the new source of pleasure. But however that may be, it is evident that economics has a different meaning if the over-personal demand sets in; not our own profit, but the development of the resources of the world is then the ideal. Just as we seek order and harmony and self-realization and unity thru truth and beauty and morality and religion, we seek the development of the world of things thru the over-personal value of economic progress. Every step forward in production and distribution is then an absolute value, is a good in itself, worthy of the efforts of men. Nature is given to us as the material of our work; we have to bring it to its highest efficiency in human service; and to strive for that end is an ideal work not less than to create science and art and justice in the universe. That is the spirit in which the really great men of commerce and industry have always lived up to their task, which is trivialized when it is tied down to personal pleasure. As long as such an idealistic spirit is alive, utilitarianism and socialism cannot be the words of inspiration, if the true happiness of the nations is the goal.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

HERCULANEUM AS IT NOW STANDS.



Herculaneum

BY T. ASHBY, Litt.D.

*The Director of the British School of Rome.

THE name of Herculaneum, owing to the initiation by Professor Waldstein of a scheme for its excavation by international co-operation, has been much before the public during the last three years. The Italian Government has now decided that the work shall be done by Italian archeologists and with Italian money, and are of opinion that better results will be eventually attained by proceeding gradually at first than by commencing the enterprise on a large scale. Of that the officials of the Naples section of the archeological department of the Ministry of Public Instruction are no doubt the best judges, and we may fairly hope that, now that Italy has reserved to herself the right to carry out this important work, she will consider it a point of honor to commence it promptly and carry it thru to its completion, unless (which is improbable) preliminary investigations unmistakably indicate that the results of further work would not justify the undoubtedly considerable pecuniary sacrifices involved.

In the meantime let us, by shortly examining the history of Herculaneum and of the excavations which have already been made on the site, try to form an idea of what may reasonably be expected from it.

Herculaneum, according to our classical authorities, was situated between two

streams at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, on a hill overlooking the sea, with a harbor which was safe at all seasons.

Of its earlier history we know nothing; its name, of course, led to a tradition of its foundation by Hercules, on his voyage, it is said, from Spain to Italy. It was in all probability of Greek origin, and belonged successively, we are told, to the Oscans, Etruscans and Samnites. It fell under the power of Rome during the Samnite wars (Liv. viii, 25), and remained faithful until the Social War, in which it joined the Italian allies. It escaped, apparently, with comparatively mild treatment for its rebellion, and was much frequented as a resort by Romans of wealth, the imperial house being among the owners of villas there in the first century A. D. It owed its vogue, no doubt, to the beauty of its situation on the shores of the Gulf of Naples, sheltered by Vesuvius on the northeast, and easily accessible by the coast road from Naples, from which it is only five miles distant. In 63 A. D., however, it suffered considerably from an earthquake, which did considerable damage thruout the region between Naples and Nocera, and was very severe at Pompeii. As to Herculaneum itself, Seneca tells us that part of the town fell, and that the stability of the rest was none too secure.

We have a contemporary record in the shape of an inscription of the restoration in 76 B. C. by Vespasian of the temple of the Mother of the Gods, which had been overthrown by this earthquake. Only three years later the town was utterly destroyed by the famous eruption of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed Pompeii, in which Pliny the Elder, then in command of the fleet at Misenum, perished from suffocation at Stabiæ (the modern Castellammare), a victim both to his zeal as an observer and to his energy in rendering aid to the distressed.



MARCUS NORIUS BALBUS, THE FATHER. HERCULANEUM.

The configuration of the coast was entirely altered by this catastrophe. The rocky ridge on which the town stood—an



PALLAS. HERCULANEUM.

older lava stream, no doubt, and therefore the safest place for a settlement, inasmuch as subsequent streams might be expected to take the depressions on each side of it—and these depressions themselves have alike disappeared, and the coast runs in a straight line several



SAPPHO. HERCULANEUM.

hundred yards further out than it did before.

Herculaneum was, like Pompeii, overwhelmed by dust and ash, but the conditions under which they were deposited were somewhat different. At Pompeii the ashes remained almost entirely dry, and did not, therefore, solidify; but at Herculaneum, which is closer to Vesuvius, torrents of rain must have rushed down and mingled with the ashes, which were thus in parts consolidated into a



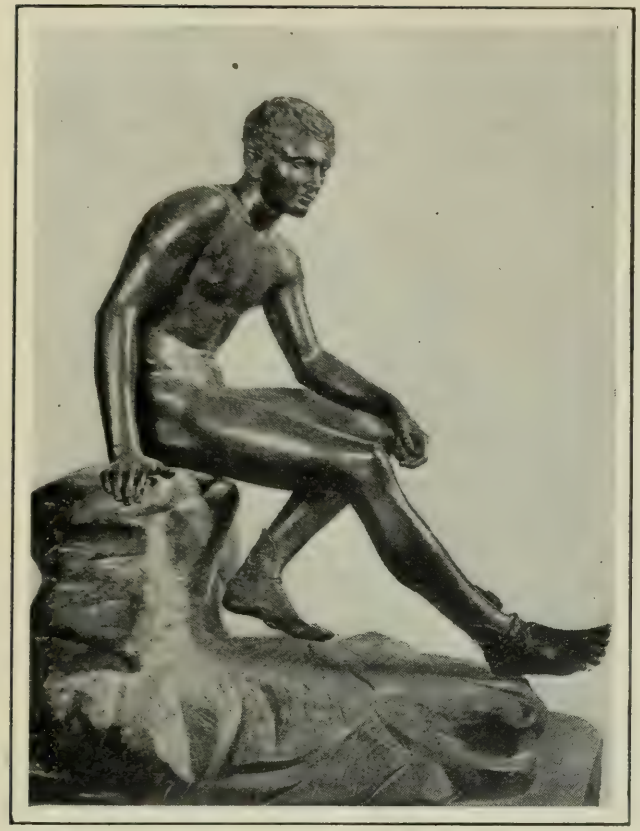
PLATO. HERCULANEUM.

harder mass, tho in parts they would be a good deal softer. Heavy rain acting on the materials thrown up in the spring of 1906 has produced precisely similar results.

The lava streams which are found on the site of Herculaneum are at a higher level, overlying the ashes, and belong to



ARISTIDES. HERCULANEUM.



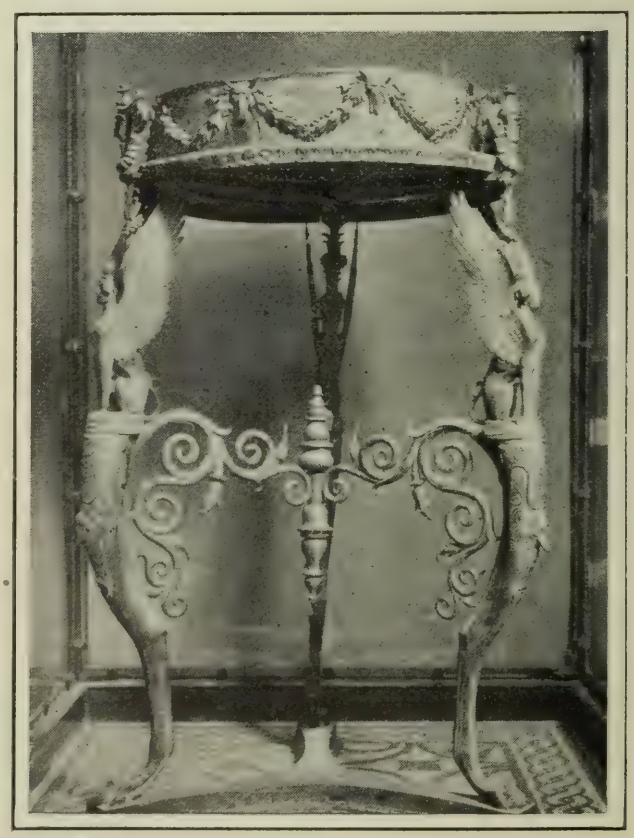
CELEBRATED BRONZE MERCURY FROM HERCULANEUM.

a later eruption. Nor is there any basis for the supposition that Herculaneum was buried by a mass of volcanic mud, which would by this time have become homogeneous and very compact.

The history of previous excavations has been told by Prof. Michele Ruggiero ("Storia degli Scavi di Ercolano," Naples, 1885).

It is commonly but erroneously stated that the site of Herculaneum was absolutely unknown until, in 1709, the Austrian General, Count Elbeuf, accidentally hit upon the theater, his workmen being engaged in digging a well. As a fact he was actually searching for antiquities, and sank, not a well, but a shaft (the Italian word *pozzo* may mean either), with this purpose in view. The work continued for about five years, but was carried on quite irregularly, various points in the theater (which was not then recognized as such) being tried, and some portions of the buildings near it. Some statues were found, two of which (female portrait heads) are now in Dresden. In 1738 King Charles III of Naples commenced operations in a more thoro manner. The excavations continued for many years and led to the discovery of the true character of the theater, to the finding of what may be a part of the forum, of three temples, of a building with colonnades erroneously called a basilica, resembling the building of Eumachia at Pompeii, adorned with fine statues, among them those of the Balbi, of a few tombs, and of a large villa, in which were found the famous papyrus rolls, now preserved in the museum at Naples, comprising the library of the owner of the villa, a follower of the Epicurean school of philosophy. Here were also discovered some of the finest bronzes of the Naples Museum, such as the seated Mercury, the head of the bearded Dionysus, and others. In 1755 the King founded the Academy of Herculaneum for the investigation and publication of the results, and the magnificent work issued by this institution in nine folio volumes ("Le Antichità di Ercolano") caused a considerable interest in the learned world. Its publication began in 1757 and was completed in 1792.

Pompeii, however, was a good deal more easy to excavate, and the work there progressed somewhat faster. For, while at Herculaneum it was necessary



BRONZE TRIPOD FROM HERCULANEUM.

to work entirely by tunneling, at Pompeii the buildings of the ancient city could easily be laid bare in the ordinary way, owing to the lightness of the material with which they were covered.

It has sometimes been believed that the excavations of Charles III, tho not carried on with sufficient care, had at least crossed, with their tunnels, the whole area of the city. Professor Barnabee, however ("Atti dei Lincei," Sec. III, Vol. II, p. 751), is of the opinion that the area covered by these researches was not very extensive. Nor do we know with accuracy the extent and size of the ancient city.

The excavations were carried on for a while under his successor, Ferdinand IV, but abandoned in 1776, and not resumed until 1828. A group of houses was discovered at a depth of only forty feet, and the work was continued until 1855, with many interruptions.

It was not taken up again until 1869, when very little success was attained, and since 1875 practically nothing has been done except repairs.

The work has always been carried on under considerable difficulties, owing to the existence of the town of Resina above the site, and the considerable depth of the excavations below the surface, necessitating their prosecution entirely by subterranean galleries, except in the case of the *Scavi Nuovi* of the nineteenth century. It has, indeed, often been the case that the materials from one cutting were simply used to fill up a previous one, instead of being transported to the surface; and the system of excavation led to the buildings themselves being often seriously damaged.

The theater is the only one of the buildings examined in the eighteenth century which is still accessible, and, faintly lighted as it is, its plan obscured by the buttresses which have been built to support the rock above, it is no easy matter to form an accurate idea of it. The so-called *Scavi Nuovi* of the nineteenth century on the other hand, only lie forty feet below the present surface and are open to the air. Here a street and several houses, the largest of them known as that of Argus from a painting found in it, have been brought to light. The street descends steeply toward the shore, which at that period must have been close by. A small portion of a group of public baths (*thermæ*) was also found, but it was not possible to proceed further with the excavation of it, as it lay on the edge of the area which belonged to the Government.

And so we come down to the present time. The expense of a systematic excavation of Herculaneum is such that the problem has never been faced until now; and it is clear that, if the quality and condition of preservation of the buildings and objects found is at all equal to that



HOMER. HERCULANEUM.

of those which have already been extracted from the ruins, the work will be of such surpassing interest and importance that to abandon it before its completion would be, to say the least of it, highly regrettable. But we may surely trust that the Italian Government, without prejudice to the considerable amount of other important archeological work now in hand or shortly to be undertaken in Italy, will not fail to carry thru this great enterprise which it has, exercising an undoubted right, decided to carry thru without foreign assistance.

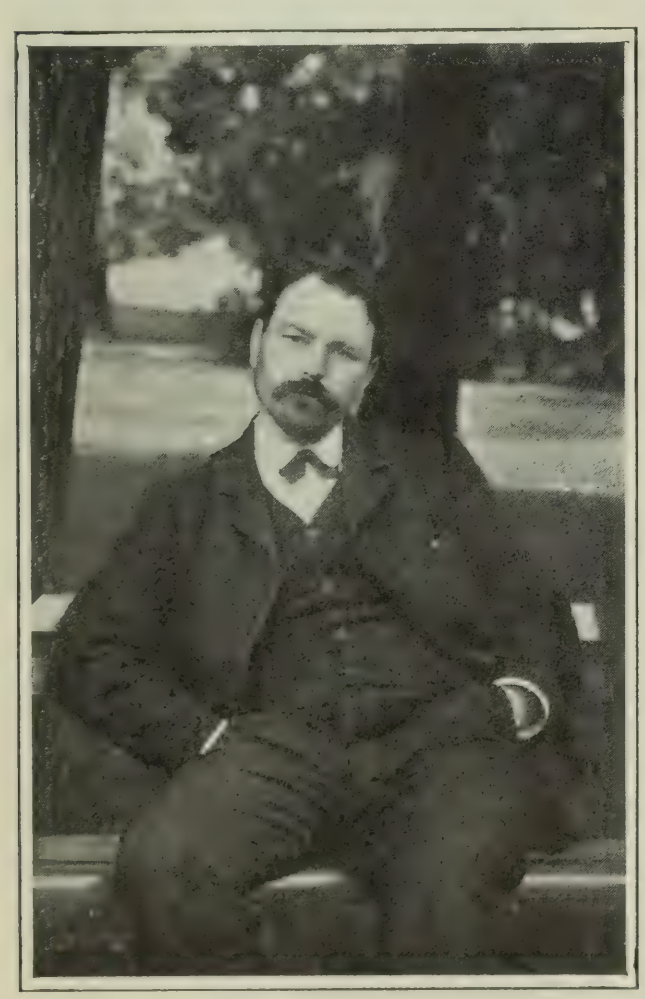
ROME, ITALY.

The Real Russian People at Church

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

Russian Correspondent of The Independent

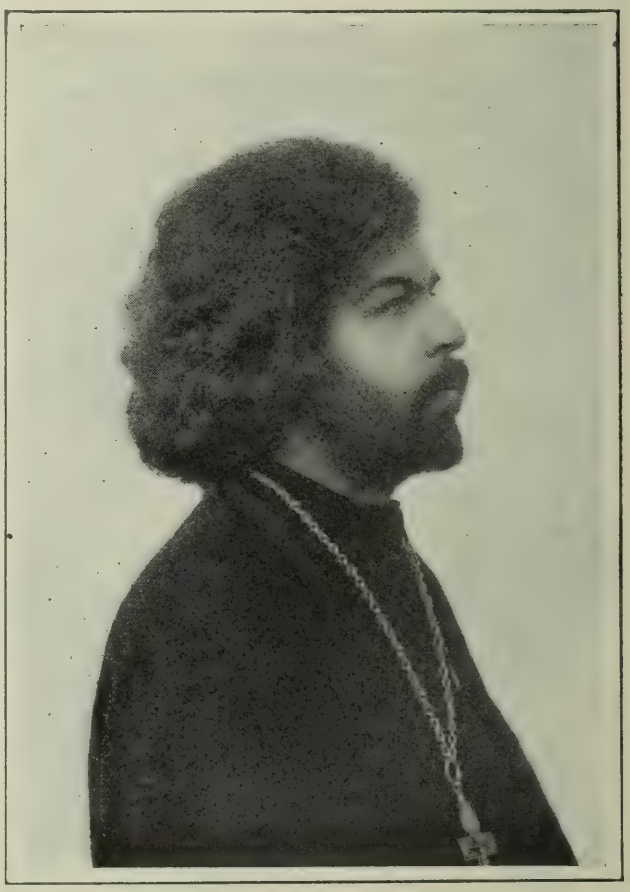
THE Czar and his Ministers continue to assure the world that the real Russian people, the hundred million peasants, are and always have been contented, loyal and devoted subjects. This is only the last example of the long campaign of slander against its own people that constitutes one of the worst crimes of the Russian Government. We know some of the infamies of the Czarism, but there is still a great deal of which we know nothing. Thru the rigid censorship of all the news at home, the systematic bribery of many foreign newspapers and the misrepresentations of officials on all occasions, it has been impossible to get at reliable and general information on the very questions that underlie all the rest; the actual conditions of the villages where four-fifths of the people live, the present development of the peasants, their attitude to the Czar, the Church, the officials, the landlords and the Revolution. With so little reliable knowledge we have been at the mercy of the statements of unscrupulous officials.



ANIKIN.

A peasant born and one of the founders of the Peasants' Party in the Duma.

"The people's representatives point out that the peasants are and always have been in a rebellious state."



GREGORY PETROV.

The famous and popular priest who was shut up in a monastery because he was elected to the Duma from St. Petersburg.

"Subjected to the police, even the relatively small number of priests who possess the attributes of spiritual leadership are powerless to assume it."

Since the peasants have twice sent Revolutionary and Socialist deputies to the Duma we have begun to get at the

truth. The people's own chosen representatives point out that the peasants are and always have been in a rebellious state, that the history of the Russian peasantry has been that of an unending series of revolts and that the only reason a revolution has not yet overturned the Government is the terrible brute-power of the half million semi-foreign Cossacks that guard the Czar.

We would have small sympathy with a people that had so little manhood and so little love of freedom as humbly to submit to the curse of a Czarism. To the degree to which we believed the official statements that Russian people were loyal and contented under that system, we were ready to believe, also the other attacks on their character, that came directly or indirectly from the same quarter. Before the peasants had an opportunity to voice themselves in their national parliament, their enemies, the officials, had already succeeded in implanting in the consciousness and literatures of foreign nations a vague and indefinite but none the less obnoxious picture portraying them as a dull and indolent race, ignorant, hard drinking, fanatically religious and stupidly devoted to the Czar.

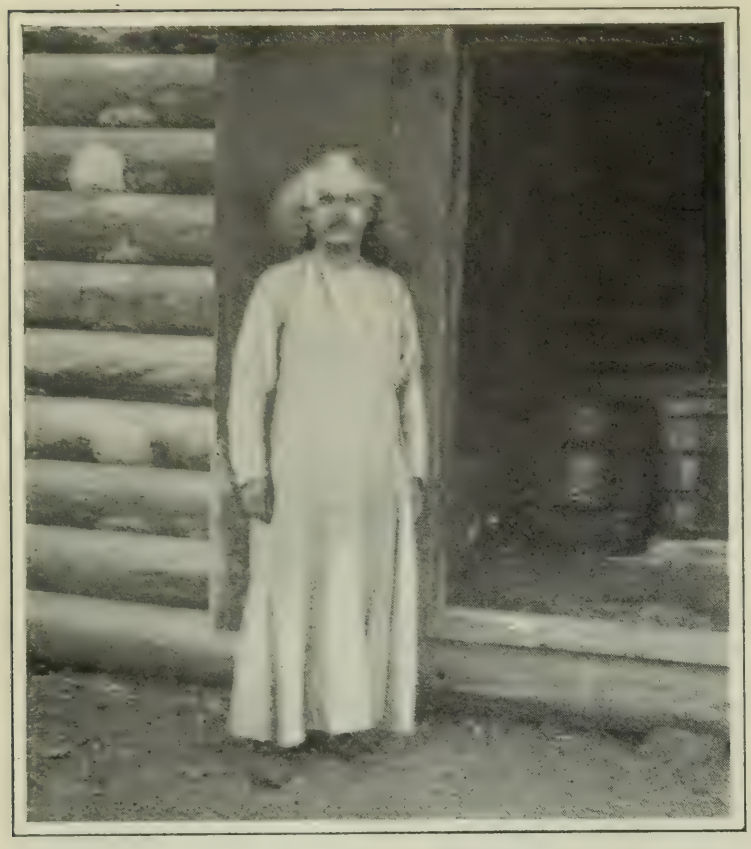
In Russia itself the Czar's defenders carried their attacks on the peasants' character so far as to reduce them to absurdity. As patriotic Russians they pretended, of course, that most of the shameful characteristics they attributed to the people are, after all, virtues, and that the key to the peasants' psychology, the greatest of all virtues, is self-renunciation! This is "the highest expression possible to the human individual," since it makes of him the perfect subject of those divine Russian institutions the absolute Czarism and the "changeless" Church.

According to the professional Russian patriots or Slavophils, whatever is Russian is right. But the peasants of Russia are both poor and illiterate. Are their poverty and lack of education also part of the "highest expression possible to the human individual?" The late head of the Holy Church could well give an authoritative answer, since he was also the most venerated adviser of both Alexander III and of the present Czar. That terrible old man (Pobiedonostsev) opposed general education along with newspapers and everything else that might develop the slightest spirit of freedom. He developed his ideas to their logical conclusion and fearlessly announced, to a world that still refuses to believe its ears and does not yet realize the full monstrosity of his doctrine, that "inertia is the fulcrum of progress" and "poverty, lowliness, depravation and



A Typical Village Priest Decked Out in His Sacerdotal Robes and Standing Before the Gilded Altar.

"The people loved these forms as they were and believed they had a God-given right to them."



THE SAME VILLAGE PRIEST OR "POPE" IN HIS EVERYDAY CLOTHES.

"Economically dependent on the poorest peasants, who often find they can make a better bargain in proportion to the amount of vodka they can persuade him to drink."

self-denial are the true lot of man." Such are the ideas that have ruled and guided the present Czar!

This "official character" of the peasants has been so long and so variously repeated that it has influenced even the most liberal foreigners. The monumental work of a well-known French publicist, Leroy Beaulieu, like that of a host of other writers, is marred by continued reference to "mysticism," "fatalism" and "passive endurance" as the chief traits of the peasant's character. Yet may not such passive qualities, as far as they really do exist, be simply the temporary results of oppression? Mysticism may arise from the very keenness of the desire for a rational explanation of life on the part of those to whom knowledge is denied; fatalism may come from the intensity of frustrated longing for a better régime, passive endurance from the futility of resistance to a stronger physical power. Leroy Beaulieu himself acknowledged that he had only spoken of negative qualities, for he found it impossible at the time he wrote to give an estimate of the peasants' "actual creative power." But it is precisely this positive creative power that we want to understand.

The real character of the peasant has remained a mystery. He constitutes the great unknown element of the white race. He is the most interesting human problem of the time. If his nature is undeveloped it is in the same proportion unfixt and unspoiled—in other words, that of the generic man. He will come to his majority in the twentieth century more freed from tradition than our own pioneers in the nineteenth. The Russian Revolution that is bound sooner or later to end in his favor will not only make him master of half Europe and Asia, and revolutionize the relations of the world powers; it will decide the fate of every democratic movement on the Continent and give a new inspiration to the international movement for economic equality.

It was because he was unfree that the peasants were something of an unknown quantity, even to his most educated and progressive compatriots. But since the first meeting of the Duma their pent-up opinions and feelings, finding their first general outlet of history, have burst out in unmistakable clearness. It appears, in contradiction to everything the Government has claimed, that the peasant is everywhere in a rebellious state, either against the officials or the Czar; that he is a democrat in everything and a socialist with regard to the land; that he is almost without race prejudice and liberal and even independent in his religious views. Yet there can no longer be the slightest doubt; the two elections are substantiated by tens of thousands of village meetings endorsing the action and attitude of the people's representatives and by thousands of cases in which the peasants have gone to imprisonment, exile and death for supporting these same opinions.

It seems that the spiritual, if not the

physical, resistance of the people has risen proportionately to the unreason, injustice and violence of the ruling caste. Instead of devotion to the Czar there reigns in the mind of the peasant a supreme indifference to the spirit of his laws and an almost equal indifference to the authority of his Church. In this the Russian is removed at once from the subserviency of the German peasant before his officials and that of the Southern Italian before his priests.

There could be no greater contrast than that between the position among the people of the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches. In both the popular religion is another thing from the religion of the heads of the Church. But the popular saints, the real spiritual power of both churches among the peasantry are not in Russia, as elsewhere, simply lesser gods, less powerful than the Deity, tho equally remote and mysterious, they are actual, everyday peasants. In the innumerable legends about their doings they are made to behave themselves not as superhuman saints of the Catholic peasantry, but as all too human Russian mujiks. St. Nicholas, the greatest of them all, is simply an infinitely shrewd and kindly old "mujik" who nevertheless often gets the better of Christ in their little arguments and lives on by no means subservient terms with God.

The story of the origin of the Russian Church gives the best symbol of its position today. Before their "conversion" to Christianity the ancient Slavs had a very simple and flexible form of belief. They were not idolaters nor worshipers of many gods, they had no priests, and their cult was limited to that of Svarog, the God of heaven and light, certainly a rather spiritual deity, who might well symbolize the universe and its life, and to a lesser degree to that of his two children—fire and the sun — also not very earthly divinities. The Emperor Vladimir, descendant of one of the Norse conquerors of the land, was impressed with the glory of Constantinople and the Greek Church, and proceeded quite in the scientific spirit to send a commission to study it and the other Christian Churches. They returned overcome by the beauty of the singing, temples and service of the Greeks. They seemed consciously to be seeking beauty of form. They complained that they found no gladness among the Bulgarians, and no beauty in the temples of the Germans, but among the Greeks they found such beauty that they knew not how to tell of it; they no longer knew, they said, "whether they were in heaven or earth!" "It is there," they reported, "that God dwells among men, and their service surpasses that of any land." So on the



A Celebrated French Artist's Sketch of Onipko, a Peasant Member of the First Duma.

Now exiled to Siberia for life, and a popular hero and martyr. "The peasants go to imprisonment, exile and death for their opinions."

strength of the beauty of its service, its temples and its singing, and in return for the hand of a princess of the Eastern Empire, Vladimir was baptized, and gave up his promising design of capturing Constantinople, which, if accomplished, might well have transformed the history of Europe and the world. No sooner was he Christianized than, with the true gesture of a Czar, he ordered his people led to the rivers and baptized. So was Russia converted to the Greek Church.

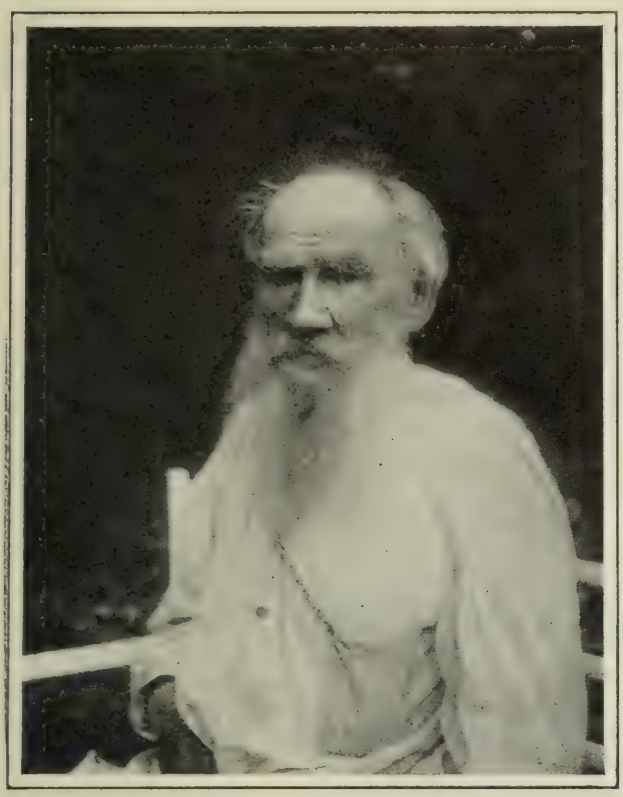
In the same spirit a law among the statutes today requires every Russian citizen who does not belong to some other "recognized" creed to attend at least once every year the orthodox service. Innumerable other enactments of the kind have followed without interruption since the time of Vladimir's baptism, and naturally without any spiritual effect. As in the earliest days also, the priest does not enter seriously into the peasant's life. In some parts of the country he is not deemed strictly necessary even at the marriage ceremony. In a certain village where the priest offered to charge too high for the christening, the peasants proposed to carry it thru without his aid. The priests are nearly always paid in kind for each service, and so are economically dependent on the poorest peasants, who often find they can make a better bargain in proportion to the amount of vodka they can persuade him to drink. The priests are the political agents of the Government and the peasants do not fail to feel and resent it. They received full instruction, for instance, as to what they were to say about the Duma. The outraged peasants replied by ceasing to go to church, by refusing to do any labor for the priests, and even in some cases by proposing thru the village meetings to take away their land. Subjected economically to the peasants and politically to the police, even the relatively small number of the priests that possess the attributes to assume moral leadership are without the power to assume it.



"In the sombre villages the most beautiful or least ugly spot is the church."

In what then does the peasants' orthodoxy consist? In the first place he has shown an unconquerable tendency not to be orthodox at all but to do his own religious thinking. When several centuries ago another of the Czars appointed a commission to study again the original forms of the Greek Church, which were supposed to have degenerated and proposed new ceremonies accordingly, he was met by a variety of passive resistance as obstinate and successful as the world has ever seen. The passive resisters, the "Old Believers," were satisfied with the "Slavic" Church and the forms they had themselves developed,

The "Old Believers" were not a sect, they were simply the more obstinate fighters amongst the peasants. The people were fighting for what has always



"It is enough to remember that Tolstoi has confessed his deep indebtedness to both Molokhani and Doukhobors."
(An unpublished photograph taken especially for my use at the time of my visit to Yasnaya Polyana in 1906.)

drawn them to the Church as it drew the commission of Vladimir a thousand years ago. In the somber, isolated and often starving villages of the forests and steppes the most beautiful or least ugly spot is the Church, the most interesting occasion its service, while its singing is a real source of inspiration and delight. The genius of the people, working thru the Church, has developed an original and truly beautiful music that is a light in the peasants' lives. The people loved these forms as they were; they considered they had a God-given right to them. The Czar, "absolute" as he was, had gone beyond his powers and they refused to allow his interference with the innocent consolations of their village life. The Czar, on the other hand, realized that one freedom leads to another and has claimed with equal obstinacy until today that God, having entrusted him with the absolute mastery of the peasant bodies, has also made him the tyrant of their souls.

A large portion of the peasants still go to the Czar's Church, but they do not obey his priests and they have developed a morality of their own making. Another large part have not been deterred by the most terrible persecution from creating a religion also after their own ideas. The tendency to break away altogether from the priests is general. A large part of the "Old Believers," especially those who settled in outlying districts where priests were difficult to obtain, decided finally to do without them altogether. The idea spread all over the country, and, of course, led these "priestless" ones, as they are called, to do their religious thinking for themselves. The result is, perhaps, as large a body of sincere and rationalistic religious thinking as is to be found among the people of any land.

But the religious evolution did not stop here. It has continued and grown with the increase of education and travel,



POBIEDONOSTEFF.

and the new life and occupations of the people in this already half-modernized country. Along with a revolution as profound as the French, is going on a popu-

lar religious reformation comparable only to the peasants' movements of Luther's time. The "priestless" schism still retained some of the external features of the Greek Church. The peasants have also created systems of new religious belief on an entirely independent basis. The subtlety, simplicity and dignity of these beliefs has charmed and even won many of their observers. It is enough to remember that Tolstoi has confessed his deep indebtedness to both the Molokani and Doukhobors. Tho they are still in process of growth and development, their adherents are already numbered by the millions. The Government is straining every nerve to hide conditions that promise to undermine the very foundations of the old régime. Minister Stolypin has again assured the world and the second Duma with the full approval of the Czar, that it is the Imperial Church that has constituted "the chief source of the spiritual power of the people." A moment later he mentioned as subject to possible amendment the law by which the conversion of any member of the Orthodox Church to another faith has been met by the severest punishment until this very day.

Such are the barbaric means by which alone the State Church has managed to maintain itself in mere existence. Can we believe that the Czars have been able to create spiritual power by physical violence?

The Last Buffalo Hunt

BY THE REV. THOMAS L. RIGGS

[Mr. Riggs, a missionary among the Dakota Indians, who has talked their language from childhood, was the only white man who was a member of their last hunting party. He went for the love of it and to study their customs.—EDITOR.]

THE Dakotas of the plains had their last winter hunt in 1880-81. Buffalo left the Valley of the Missouri some fifteen years before and now turned back toward their former feeding grounds to escape the inexcusable slaughter by white hunters on the north.

Early in September, 1880, reports of returning game were brought to the river agencies, and several hunting parties went out. I accompanied those going from the Cheyenne River Agency. Our route was up the Moreau River and to the west of Slim Buttes. There were sixty hunters and forty women in the party, with innumerable dogs and three hundred horses, and we brought home about two thousand robes. Indians from the Custer battlefield of four years before made a considerable portion of the party. Being the only white man along, I was able to study their habits and language; this, indeed, was my chief object in accompanying them. This is a partial account of this hunt, and gives an inside view of the customs and laws that control all hunting parties of the Dakotas when out for big game.

Roan Bear and I had turned out our horses with the bunch in the breaks, where they would paw away the snow and feed during the night, when he proposed that we go to the "soldier lodge," or council tent, and learn what was to be done. There had been talk of sending men to the hills, for we were now not far from where big game might be found. The soldier lodge was like other tents, tho larger than most, and stood in a sheltered spot not far from the middle of the camp, which was pitched on the south side of a fringe of trees and brush. In one respect, however, this tent is quite different from others—there is none of the usual trappings of travel around the door nor any ordinary signs of cooking and home life inside. No woman lives there. Food is brought from other tents. This lodge is the heart of the camp, and levies on all for voluntary contributions. Here all general matters are discussed and plans made.

When Roan Bear and I went in we found Little Bear and one or two others only. These were seated at the left as we entered. A carefully tended fire in

the center made the tent warm and light. By the fire there was a kettle or two of boiled meat and a large iron pail of coffee. Little Bear had his pipe, and this was passing from one to another.

As others came in they seated themselves in a circle about the fire. We had but one topic; yesterday a young man had seen what appeared to be the drifted over trail of a single buffalo, indicated by the broken bits of snow, and today others had seen similar signs, and just before we made camp these were found plentiful and sure.

No shooting had been allowed for two days, and even loud talking and the barking of dogs had been repressed. It was three weeks since we started, and the camp was well in hand and under strict control.

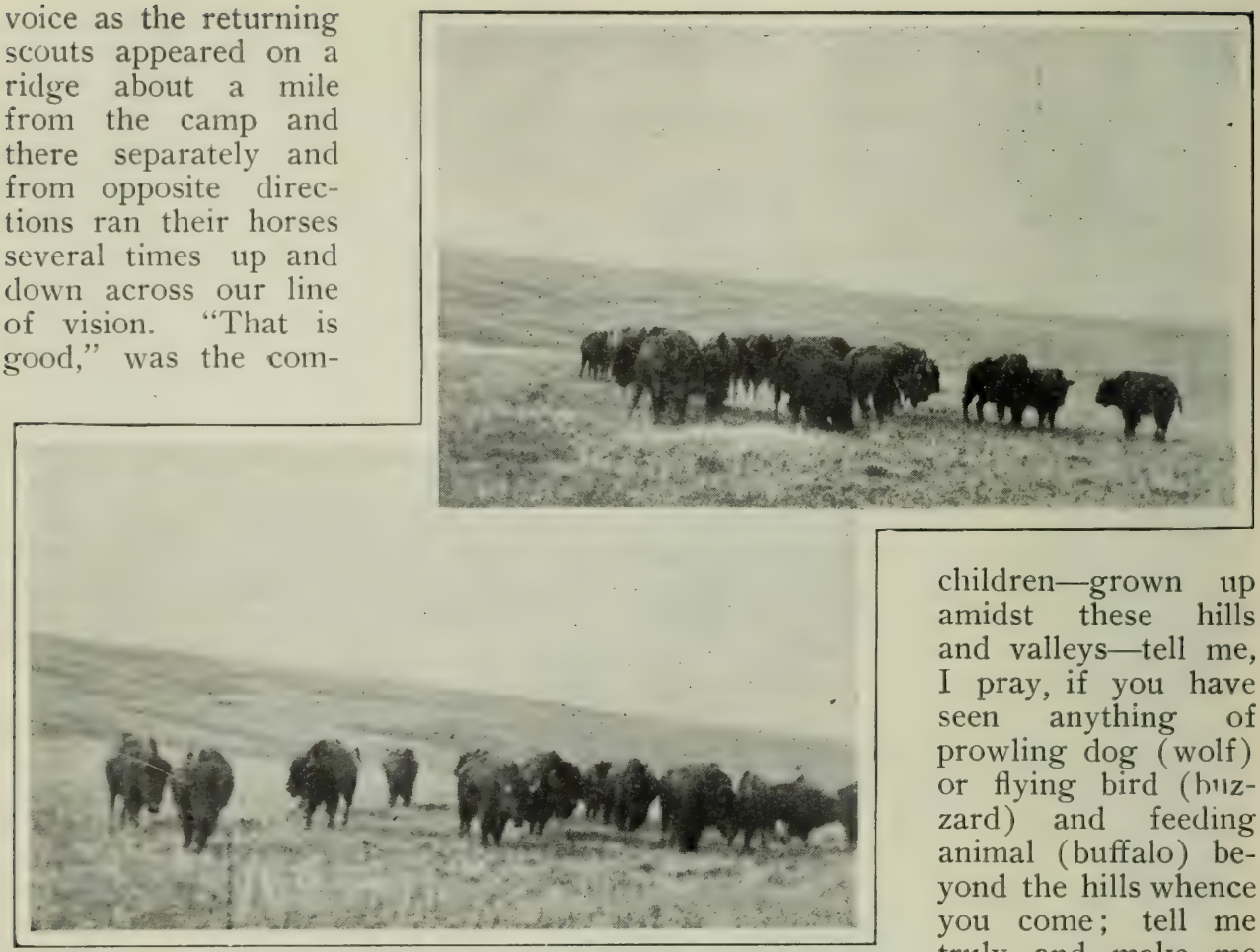
It was thought best not to move camp the next day, but to send out scouts in the morning. Two young men of experience were selected for this service. They were to leave camp before daylight and were carefully instructed as to their route. Keeping together, they were to go to certain well-known landmarks; if nothing be seen from there or on the way they were to go to other specified points of outlook, and, returning, bring report. These instructions were given by the leading man, he who stood as chief of the council tent; he was assisted by others and all was said in the hearing of those present. The selected two were sworn to the service; each, with one or both hands placed palm down flat on the earth, received the instructions and made silent pledges. There is no fixt form for this oath, nor is it given aloud. The solemnity of the occasion and its serious purpose is felt and responded to by each. Many others also joined in this vow and prayer. I sat next to Touch-the-Cloud. He rubbed away the grass and leaves at his side and sat with one hand flat on the earth. Seeing that I was noticing he said: "I am offering prayer with one hand and I now do so with both." I did the same. The earth is the mother of all and prayer is offered in this way, as the oath is administered, lest the all-mother give alarm to the buffalo and carry to their ears knowledge of the presence and purposes of men.



A YARD OF PONIES.

Life in camp the next day was anxiously dull for most. Our scouts went out as ordered. The very horses taken were known. Each rode his second best —not his buffalo runner. As the day passed interest grew and guesses were made regarding when to expect their return. I learned several interesting things: Going out to scout for buffalo is spoken of as "going to the hills"; if returning with glad messages the scouts would be "the runners," from the way in which they would make known what their report would be on the first convenient hill at a distance from, but in sight of, the camp. "What do you call them when they have no message, if they come back and say there are no buffalo?" I asked. "We shall not see them at all if they have nothing to tell. They will not come back till after dark and then even the dogs of their own tents will not know when they return." I thought this rather hard on the poor fellows. It occurred several times, however, on this very hunt. No one knew when the men sent to the hills returned, and even the next day they had but little to say save in answer to questioning.

It was just before sunset that our "runners" came into view. Some one announced the fact and the entire camp went wild—women calling and men running and everything about the tents forgotten as we looked to see the message they were bringing. "They run! they run!" every one shouted in suppressed



BUFFALO FEEDING.

voice as the returning scouts appeared on a ridge about a mile from the camp and there separately and from opposite directions ran their horses several times up and down across our line of vision. "That is good," was the comment made by Charger. From there our runners came full tilt to a second rise nearer by and repeated the maneuver. "We shall have plenty of fresh meat by this time tomorrow," said Yellow Owl, a brother of Little Bear. A third time the runners gave the signal when but a short distance from camp, and then rode with all the speed their tired horses had left directly to a little knoll to one side, where the camp crier and others had gone to receive their report. We gathered facing the west, for the runners were coming from that direction. Each man brushed aside the snow before him and kneeled on one knee. The old crier had gathered a few dry buffalo chips and piled them before him. Straight to him the runners came; jumping from their horses, the leader kicked the little pile aside, and both knelt opposite the crier and facing us. The crier lighted a pipe, took a whiff himself, and after reverently touching the earth with the bowl and lifting the stem to heaven above, he presented it to the leader and said: "You who are no longer children—grown up amidst these hills and valleys—tell me, I pray, if you have seen anything of prowling dog (wolf) or flying bird (buzzard) and feeding animal (buffalo) beyond the hills whence you come; tell me truly and make me glad." The runner having received the pipe and in turn offering it to earth and sky, takes a mouthful or two of smoke, and passing the pipe to his comrade, answers "Yes." The expectant crowd from camp give voice to a shrill cry of exultation: "Hai——i! Hai——i!" The crier repeats his question, calling now for particulars. Answer is given presenting what they first saw. Again is the charge given and more of the particulars "from beyond that" asked for. And even a third time is the call made for what is "beyond that." After this the runners are told to tell at will all they have learned. The official report has been made and now all rise and the runners give with more of personal detail the news they bring, while some skurry down into camp to tell the women and to prepare for the run to be made the next day.

The hunters were out early—fifty-six men of us—and, leading the horses they were to ride, with a number of extra pack horses along, soon after daybreak approached the place where buffalo were





THE LAST HERD.

seen the day before. As we could see each other more clearly, I noticed the blackened faces of those who had been appointed "soldiers" for this run. This was the sign of their authority, and it was their duty to keep the party together and to stop any ambitious hunter from starting away and alarming the game before all could take part on even terms.

The morning was gray and chilly—the day before Christmas—and Cokantanka expressed my own feelings as he rode up to where we were stopping with a shivery "I'm cold!" He added, after a look to the east: "We shall all be warm soon and without the sun." The snow was deeper than the older men liked and many falls were predicted, tho several remarked that there would be fewer bones broken because of this. The buffalo were not far away and some were soon seen, but the herd was very small and there was considerable talk before it was finally decided to run these. We were tired of venison, porcupine, skunk and badger meat, and every man longed for the food of former days—buffalo meat, "the meat that satisfies and has tang to it."

We changed mounts, taking our running horses—the pampered ones that had run loose all the way out and at every opportunity were fed the strength-giving shavings of the inner bark and the twigs of young cottonwood trees—these were the horses on which we now depended and about which we had bragged mightily night after night. A few of these were experienced buffalo runners, of known speed and staying power, but there were many untried horses. My own was an old hand and knew all that horse could know about running buffalo, besides being very fast. Every man in camp knew him, for he was the horse that Can-pta-ye had on the Little Big Horn against Custer in '76. Some men rode bareback, but the most of them used a convenient, lightly stuffed running pad. I had added stirrups to the Indian-made article I used.

While changing to our running horses a consultation was held. During this one of the quieter men of the party led his horse to one side and, with covered head, seated himself on a slight rise of ground. Joining us again he said: "I have been praying that we may have a successful run and that no one be hurt; my heart tells me we shall soon eat fresh meat." Starting again, two or three were to keep along on the edge of the little plateau beyond which the game was feeding quietly, and by signals keep the main body posted as we made a detour and followed

up a long, crooked depression to get close in before showing ourselves. There had been excitement before, but now it was intense, affecting horses as well as men. Some worked along quietly, making no show of their eagerness. Many of the men rode like demons, recklessly using heel and quirt to key their horses up to the rush they would soon have to make, and a few of the horses were equally wild. For weapons we had magazine and single-shot rifles, tho Little Bear, who rode a famous Pinto horse, an old-time hunter, carried his bow and arrows. To prevent losing one's horse in case of a fall each man had a small line, about 20 feet long, tightly tucked under his belt, one end of which is fastened to the bridle bit and the other tied to the belt itself. When this has not been done horses have been known to get away and never be recovered. My own hands, on this first run, were very full. I, of course, was as excited as any, and it was all I could do to control my horse, who would first carom against the man on one side and then against him on the other, much to my discomfort and deep anguish of soul, for in the midst of it my line slipped from my belt and flew away behind, a most tempting loop—horse on one end I on the other—for some one to step into and I be jerked off and covered with snow! To pull in, recoil and tuck away my line was nerve-splitting work at the moment, and my heavy Remington was extra trouble—I could easily have used another pair of hands. A laughable occurrence eased the strain somewhat. One of our "soldiers," who had been left with the main party, was very suspicious of those who were doing scout duty above us. He declared that they were deceiving us and were not to be trusted, and as we could see nothing whatever, he finally started off in a hurry to see for himself, running his horse over a little rise and down into an open draw leading out of the valley. Suddenly there was a cloud of snow, and both man and horse disappeared. The man rose uninjured, and, after much effort, helped his horse from the snow-covered washout into which he had ridden. As he turned back, shaking the snow from inside his clothing and clearing it from his gun, Roan Bear whispered loudly enough for all near to hear: "He is cooled off now," and we trotted up the valley with better hold on ourselves.

The head of the valley brought us out on a bit of level country. We turned to the left, and hardly eighty rods away the already startled buffalo closed up and began to move, giving their stumpy twists of tails an upward flirt as they broke into a lumbering gallop. I hardly saw them except to note that they suddenly vanished as if swallowed up in the earth. The first wild burst of the chase left me off to the right, and for a moment I thought a trick had been played on me. In a flash my horse is running like the wind in the rear of the silent, hard-whipping riders. These disappear as unexpectedly as had the game a second before, and now I reach the edge of a steep-sided, flat-bottomed water course, to see the buffalo climbing out the opposite side and scampering away, while in the valley before me my comrades are strung out in most disorganized style. Under the snow there is a wide sheet of ice and probably twenty horses are down and their riders in all positions of falling and quick recovery. A few are across the ice and some are slowly making their way over, while others are picking themselves out of the snow, helping their horses up and taking stock of damage done. It is a most impossible sort of drop-off, and I would give all I have to be able to pull up on the brink. My horse will not have it so, and with my heart well up in my throat we go over and are across with the fortunate ones before I have time to think of the next thing to be scared at. Indeed, I have now drunk deep of the wine of the mad chase and would not stop at anything! The run is well on and the leading hunters begin to shoot; those on slower horses far in the rear also begin to shoot, much to the disgust of those in front, where man, horse or buffalo stands an even chance of being hit. A good horse, a magazine gun and an open prairie is all that ordinary man needs with buffalo afield. Formerly a cut-off smooth bore flint-lock was the weapon; the hunter carried his bullets in his mouth and dropping a ball in on the powder, poured by guess from the horn as his horse raced warily along to the right and slightly in the rear of the game, he rapped the butt sharply on his

thigh to settle the charge and prime the piece, and was ready for his shot.

This first run of ours allowed but one lone buffalo to escape. We packed back to camp the meat from fifty carcasses. One of these was killed by Little Bear with his bow in the way of his fathers. The arrow was driven entirely thru the body, entering the right flank and its steel point sticking out low down on the opposite side. In former days this was often done, but it requires great strength of both bow and arm. Usually several arrows were necessary, and often the game would run for miles after being hit in a vital spot. When the buffalo falls the hunter, if on a swift horse, does not stop, but passes on in pursuit. Those on slower horses, especially the relatives of the possessor of the swift one, follow, and soon skin and cut up the animal, selecting dainty morsels of liver or the belly fat for quick lunch as they work. To each of these, in the order of his coming up, belongs a definite portion. To the man who ran and shot the game, the hide and one side of the meat belongs. His first assistant has the other side, and the second assistant comes in for the brisket and other parts. These three make the ordinary complement, and they are spoken of as "first," "second" and "third killer" respectively. Should a fourth man render assistance his share is as shall be given by the others. Often disputes occur over who killed the animal, and sometimes quarrels and bad blood result, but there is never a question regarding the law of division.

On most hunts there is more or less stealing of game. The relatives of a prominent man, coming upon a slain animal, claim it as the spoil of his gun and horse and swear the rightful owner out of court unless it can be shown that his bullet reached the vital part. The size of the bullets or some special markings of his ball often give conclusive evidence. This practice, universally deplored by the Indians themselves, is fully recognized in the saying often heard in a buffalo camp: "The slow horses get all the buffalo!"

When the work of the field is over the extra horses are packed with the hides and meat, and some astonishingly heavy loads are carried, tho but little of the bone of the animal is taken, and the hunters make their way back to camp. It is not always that the labor of the day ends as you leave the field.

You are tired and hungry, for it is usually ten or fifteen hours since you left camp, and there are yet weary miles of return. One night our party struggled with the drifting snow and the long distance we had come till near daybreak. Not being equal to raw liver I was terribly hungry from the twenty-two hours' fast and the strenuous life of the day. Many were the stories of trouble and difficulty told the next day. Touch-the-Cloud said he of all the party had been the most unfortunate! Some one else claimed this distinction for himself, and a show of experience was called for.



THE ENCAMPMENT.

The meat on one of Touch-the-Cloud's pack horses would not stay put, but kept falling off into the snow every few steps, and he had been busy all night finding the lost and fixing his pack. His competitor killed an enormous animal and threw the green hide over his horse, sitting thereon. The hide froze as stiff as marble, and in passing thru the deep drifts he was lifted clear off his horse, "the stiff-necked one," which past out from under and left him straddling the frozen hide on top of nothing. Number two was awarded the claimed distinction, the absurd helplessness of his condition appealing to all listeners, and to this day

—a quarter of a century later—his story is told over and over by hundreds of Indians.

Two men were left one very dark night to drive the pack horses while the rest of the party went to the assistance of one of their number who was in trouble. There was a great ungainly mule, belonging to Big Foot, who was afterward killed at Wounded Knee, that was overloaded, as were all the poor beasts. Whip as they might, the young men could not make the mule keep up, and finally what does he do but lie down! The pack is taken off, piece by piece, the mule kicked and whipped into position, and the pack replaced. In a short time this is repeated, and again and again repeated till the men are worn out and in despair.

One of the most reckless acts I ever knew of on a hunt was a run in the dark and the shooting of game by Co-kan-tan-ka on a night when even the stars themselves had gone to sleep. We were working toward camp with extra heavy packs when out of the darkness there came what appeared to be an abrupt bank or wall, but was an immense herd of buffalo moving diagonally across our line of travel. With but the word, "I make a night run," Co-kan-tan-ka left us and in a moment we saw the flash and heard the report of his shot. Then another and another followed, and for fully an hour we heard nothing more from him, when he hailed us and the men went to his help. He failed with his first shot, and as the sense of his awkward position in the midst of the madly running buffalo came to him he lost himself, and in his hurry he jammed the lever of his gun hard up and fired the piece in air. This was repeated and now his magazine was empty. With the running buffalo bumping into his horse and rubbing his own legs on both sides, he reached back for a cartridge from his belt by the time this was in place he had control of his nerves, "picked out a fat cow" and fired. The first three shots were all that we heard. Even after the successful shot he was carried by the herd a long distance before he could draw to one side and be free to return to his game.

Back to the camp we come with an abundance; the fires crackle and the pots are boiling, and all are smiling and happy. No one is injured and the hides will make the finest of robes. There are disappointments, to be sure. Some horses of which much was expected turned out poorly. Charger rode a big blaze-faced brown that ran splendidly till he saw the strange-looking woolly beasts with their wagging chin whiskers, and then he bolted and ran away in the opposite direction with his unwilling rider, nor was he stopped till two miles away. Roan Bear had a little black from which he expected great things, but which failed to make good.

And so the talk of the camp came and went. The dogs that came from home lean and scrawny grew sleek and fat. A few of our horses succumbed to the hard work and the deep snow. Coffee and sugar became a thing of the past and flour was a memory. The older Indians cared not for these, but with the loss of the tobacco there was wo and sorrow. Little Bear cut up, shaved thin and powdered in the palm of his hand, his old nicotine-soaked pipe-stem that he might smoke it in a borrowed pipe. "I can stand hunger," he said, "and thirst, but without tobacco I am dead!"

This is a sketch of a winter hunt for big game as the Dakotas have followed it for generations. It was their last winter hunt. They prepared for this, entered upon and carried it out with religious feeling and fervor. Much that is good of their ancient religion shows in every detail. Spies are sent afield and their reports received under oath and according to a ritual of thought and form that is fixt and handed down from generation to generation. The ordering of the chase itself and the sharing of the spoils is clear-cut and invariable. The hunting camp is a unit and the crier stands as representing the camp—its recognized spokesman and its high priest.

All this is now of the past. The buffalo have departed. The wandering Indian of the plains has also gone. We now have him slowly accustoming himself to his changed environment. There is good stuff in him and much hope for him.

Oahi, South Dakota.

Literature

Efficient Democracy

To secure efficiency combined with democracy is one of the cardinal problems for American citizens. Each year the organization of production in mines, mills and factories becomes more efficient, the output per workman is increased. In recent years the organization of office work also has been revolutionized. "Business doctors" have undertaken to examine the methods of well-established firms, to detect weaknesses and leakages, and to show how the amount of their own enormous fees and something besides could be saved. Railroad accounting and the bookkeeping of trusts have been reduced to a science, by which the president can tell any day exactly the financial position of each department and the achievements of every manager. But many establishments have not yet sought the aid of the new-fangled business doctor nor installed a brand new set of ledgers, card records and cabinets. We are not surprised to learn from Mr. Allen's book* that among the laggards are the philanthropic institutions and the government departments of our cities and States. The writer, who is the aggressively energetic general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is doing a public service by prodding the responsible persons and by demonstrating that a more intelligent set of records would probably increase efficiency. His work is vigorous and suggestive, worth the attention of the officers, paid and unpaid, of charitable agencies of all kinds and of our governments. The same ideas are repeated in different chapters of the book, but as most readers will peruse only the sections dealing with their specialty, this defect is not so serious as it would be in a work essaying a continuous argument. Undirected and misdirected benevolent impulses are common nowadays, and the wide circulation of Mr. Allen's book would do much to check waste of money and energy and to prevent the discouragement which comes from the failure of good intentions.

Did Mr. Allen claim a little less for his method his persuasion would be more effective. By making it appear that well nigh all the ills that flesh is heir to are curable by statistics he calls to mind the quack with his infallible pills. Now, figures are doubtless valuable when accurate and expertly interpreted; but too often statistics are the superlatives among liars. It is no more easy to get efficient statisticians than efficient managers or honest politicians. The limits of capacity in those who must fill in his elaborate returns Mr. Allen also too often disregards. Recently the chairman of one committee of the New York City Board of Education—a body which comes in for some of Mr. Allen's castigation—



WILLIAM HARVEY ALLEN,
Author of "Efficient Democracy."
From a photograph by Hollinger & Co.

* Efficient Democracy. *By William Harvey Allen.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.00.

tried to improve the system of accounting in the store department. Economies were accomplished, but the ideal of this book was found quite unattainable for the simple reason that the clerks, thru whom the system must be worked, were incapable of running the ideal machinery. Tho Mr. Allen is justified in ridiculing "the goodness fallacy," the notion that a good man is sure to govern well, yet he underrates the importance of simple, old-fashioned goodness in positions of trust and of power.

Mr. E. H. Harriman is a terribly efficient person. He and the other members of the quartet that sucked millions out of the Chicago & Alton Railroad could give our author advanced lessons on how to analyze railroad reports. But they used their ability and their information not to improve the returns, but to transfer a fortune from the railroad treasury to their own pockets. Their statistics were sound, but their principles corrupt. We insist that political representatives shall be honest, because honesty is the first ingredient of efficiency for their duty. Incidentally Mr. Allen shows how his remedy failed when adopted by the Comptroller of New York City, because the men appointed to do the counting and tabulating were spoils hunters, men whose chief qualification was that they needed a job. Exactly! Reformers who have preached civil service reform, then were not blind because they didn't adopt the statistical remedy, for that, like ballot reform and all other remedies, depends in great part for its effectiveness upon the good will of those who apply it. By all means let us have schedules, tables, data, summaries, percentages and the other arithmetical matters that delight Mr. Allen's soul; but be it remembered also that efficiency for democracy demands many other elements for which citizens with no mathematical bent must continue to strive.

The Whirlpool of Europe

THE authors of *The Whirlpool of Europe** claim in the preface that: "There is no book in the English language—and perhaps none in any language—which gathers up all the loose strands of this tangled web and weaves them together into a coherent whole. Many valuable studies and monographs have been written on various phases or sections of the subject, but of Austria-Hungary as a whole, of the political, racial and social evolution of the countries over which the Hapsburg Emperor-King holds sway, there exists at present no account to which the reader can turn."

As far as the English language is concerned we have to acknowledge that the authors are entitled to make the above statement. The book is highly interesting to all who wish information about the problems of the Dual Monarchy. The authors have done a great deal of historical research in this very difficult field, and have told the complicated history of Austria-Hungary in a way to attract even the general reader. The illustrations also constitute an important source of information, for the authors have selected them with care and taste. They have been very wise to omit the beautiful but well-known views of Vienna and the Alpine region of Austria, and instead giving preference to the equally beautiful and little known landscapes and peasant costumes of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Transylvania, Galicia and Bukowina.

The shortcomings of the book are in the conclusions and the observations of the near past and the present-day life. The intimate knowledge which cannot be taken from books, but which can be obtained only by an extended sojourn in the country, is often lacking, and in its place there are categoric statements not always reliable. For one thing the authors hardly do justice to Austrian art. "Austria's school of art has no special European reputation," they state. We could name dozens of great figure painters besides Hans Makart, portrait painters, like Canon and Angeli, who have not only been commissioned by the courts of Austria, but also by the other courts of Europe. The "Secession" may not be to the taste of the authors, but certainly the Vienna Secession stands as high as that of Munich and Berlin. In the modern architecture Vienna is unexcelled. In arts and crafts the Imperial Museum of Vienna was the leader, and its pupils have spread the movement to Germany. The Austrian productions are harmoni-

* THE WHIRLPOOL OF EUROPE: AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE HAPSBURGS. *By Archibald R. Colquhoun* and *Ethel Colquhoun*. With maps, diagrams and illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

ous in color and line, devoid of the eccentricity sometimes spoiling the artistic effect of German arts and crafts work.

They also state that there exists no Austrian school of drama. The Viennese and the inhabitants of Upper and Lower Austria are German and are nearer related to their neighbors in the German Empire than to the Slavs and Hungarians in their own empire. The Viennese theaters are German, and therefore the Austrian dramatists write as well for Germany as those of Germany for Austria. But there is also a distinctly native German-Austrian school of drama; Franz Grillparzer's classic plays, "Hero and Leander," "Sappho" and other dramas will never lose their value. Then there was Raimund, with his popular Volks dramas and fairies, still acted in Austria. Nestroy's farces were very popular some time ago. Ludwig Anzengruber's dramas of peasant life were the first German problem dramas; and now we have a very noticeable school of modern drama in Austria, including some names of worldwide renown—Georg Hirschfeld, Robert Bahr, Arthur Schnitzler and Hugo von Hofmannsthal.

Many prominent authors have treated the Hungarians and the Transylvanian Szeklers in extensive works. We only mention Bonner's "Transylvania" and Louis Felbermann's "Hungary and its People"; also O. B. Friedmann's "Zehn Jahre Oesterreichischer Politick," which deals extensively with the Austro-Hungarian questions. The riches of Hungary and Transylvania lie in the wonderful fertility of their land and in the exceedingly great mineral wealth, equaling, and in many instances surpassing, the United States in variety and richness. But the gambling, dissipation and the noble Magyar idea of the "undignified occupation of steady business," as it is well pictured in this book, have prevented development. Nevertheless, the authors ignore the facts that the legislation, the monopoly of mineral wealth by the Gov-



A BOSNIAN FALCONER.
From "The Whirlpool of Europe." Dodd, Mead & Co.

ernment, the bleeding taxation and the determination to shut out foreign enterprise have killed progress. Otherwise not only Hungary, but the entire Austrian Monarchy, might be an ideally prosperous land.

The Golden Hawk. By Edith Rickert. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50.

It is doubtful whether we of the gray North will ever be able to understand the golden spirit of Provence; yet we are not incapable of seeing its beauty and its brightness. Daudet's hero, Tartarin, will find a formidable rival in Trillon, the insouciant hero of Miss Edith Rickert's



EDITH RICKERT,
Author of "The Golden Hawk."

new novel, *The Golden Hawk*. It would be difficult to find a more engaging vagabond, in literature or anywhere else. That anything so vivid as he should flash forth from a dusky sausage-shop in Avignon is one of the minor miracles possible to a Provençal. As among many species of birds the male is much more splendid than his quiet mate, so in Provence. And we find Trillon more superb of costume and more striking of aspect than is the pretty Madeloun, who is fair enough to set three lovers at loggerheads about her favor. It is a story of the sun, who is almost a character in the book; we feel the wavering, blue heat lines, we can almost smell the faint grass curling up in the hot noontide; and the people are not to be judged by any colder wisdom than the lore of the heart. Trillon is nineteen and Madeloun seventeen, and the season is April, when their story begins, and it is a pretty story, full of surprises for even the seasoned reader of summer fiction.

The Story of Old Fort Johnson. By W. Max Reid. Illustrated by John Arthur Maney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.

While bringing together the materials for a connected and attractive story of a mansion famous in Indian and Colonial history, Mr. Reid makes his theme the starting point for innumerable excursions, which terminate sometimes in a battle field, sometimes in a trout-pool. There is sport to be had at the trout-pool, to be sure; yet somehow the writer lacks the literary art to make the reader wait, without considerable impatience, the occasional emergence of the Old Stone Fort and its interesting occupant, Sir William Johnson. The old house, built in 1742, is still a survival of the romantic and bloody time of the French and Indian War. It was here, in its flat valley, dominated by low hills, that William, "onruly and streporous" boy that he had been while dwelling in the county of Meath, Ireland, roving blade and Irishman of wit as he grew up, came at last to sit at his own table, in the wilderness, waited on by the various mothers of his abounding family of white and copper-hued children. Here he held mighty pow-wows and talked Iroquois-English with his famished wild locusts of the woods; for undoubtedly an Egyptian flight of locusts were his Indian guests, altho the reader becomes greatly interested in some of them—notably, among sachems of lesser importance, he is ready to put up with Nicolaus Brant, that portentous warrior of the Mohawk and "man of most prodigious silence"; also with the ponderous Hendrick (well known to the reader of Cooper), who was of use to the colonies and to Sir William, holding in check, as he did, the powerful Six Nations, besides being uncle to three of Johnson's children, and possibly great,

great uncle to eight more of them. Sir William, at the old fortress, was a strong defense at the corner where three peoples met—always in the interest of the English. In the colonies he held to the Crown, and his son, Sir John, couldn't break away from his allegiance abroad. The history of the Old Stone Fort is followed, meanderingly and intermittently, thru its various vicissitudes; so also are the successive streams of semi-savage offspring. To the lover of the old, the wild, the picturesque in early American life, the book will possess charm; to the general reader, it will supply abundant detail with which to reconstruct a most romantic period. To the historian, it will offer a reason for doing the work over again.

My Pilgrimage to the Wise Men of the East. By Moncure D. Conway. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.00.

Mr. Conway is a born traveler and seer, unwilling to take the word of any man for that which he has a fancy and the opportunity to see himself. He is a seer with a vivid poetic imagination, with an irreverent reverence of his own, and goes thru the Religions of the Far East with little concern for anything but what appeals to his own sense of truth and beauty. If he fails to find truth and beauty in any form of worship, in any cult, be it Christian or pagan, he says so frankly—often, indeed, with emphasis, and with that same firm faith in the poetic inspiration of the moment that sometimes in a long life has kept him right; sometimes, by his own confession, has misled him. The desire to see the beginning of things, the bottom and top of things, led him some twenty odd years ago to the land of the Hindu, where the Nautch girls and the devil dances pressed close upon the porches of ancient temples, where the "marvelous dolls" suggested questions not to be answered by so learned a Pundit as the Maharajah, Sir Jotundra Mohun Trajore, tho both he and Mr. Conway could see thru the Theosophist delusion fostered by Madame Blavatsky. Mr. Conway, as he had found in Brigham Young something of a moralist, so he found in the Moslem faith the pliant backbone of Christianity. Neither he nor the rationalistic Pundits could accept the story of the Immaculate Conception, for instance, as anything more than a pretty poetic legend; but this view did not appeal to the learned Moslems, who "felt bound to accept the narrative just as it stands in the New Testament." Many readers will be more interested by his picturesque account of Eastern customs than by those side-path excursions which lead so often to theological discussion. He found the Eastern nations, with their seventy-two religious diversities, full of gods—all of them instructive, many of them venerable—full also of "cults," some of which were, in his estimation, worshipful enough to have deserved formulation on the pleasant banks of the Four Rivers. In these he finds much to praise, and repeatedly draws comparisons, favorable to the more ancient cult, between the simple-minded philosophers of early times and the crusaders of the present day who still waken the echoes of "man's inhumanity to man."

Queen Louisa of Prussia. By Mary Maxwell Moffat. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

Those persons who find pleasure and diversion in reading memorial volumes on martyred kings and unhappy queens will welcome Miss Moffat's recent contribution to that branch of literary exercises under the title of *Queen Louisa of Prussia.* This unfortunate lady was the wife of Frederick William in the dark days when his kingdom was overwhelmed and bitterly humiliated by Napoleon. Now, no serious student of German history, who knows about the right royal deeds of Frederick the Great, or of the preceding Hohenzollerns, will weep over the fate of Prussia at the hands of the French, but while this is true we may regard the life of Queen Louisa as a sad tragedy in many respects. Ranke placed her next to "Old Fritz" in the memories of the Prussian people, and her passionate devotion to the war party which finally hurled the French beyond the Rhine has forever enshrined her in the history of German patriotism. This tragedy, our author has depicted with skill and color and in a fashion that draws the reader along from the beginning to the close of the

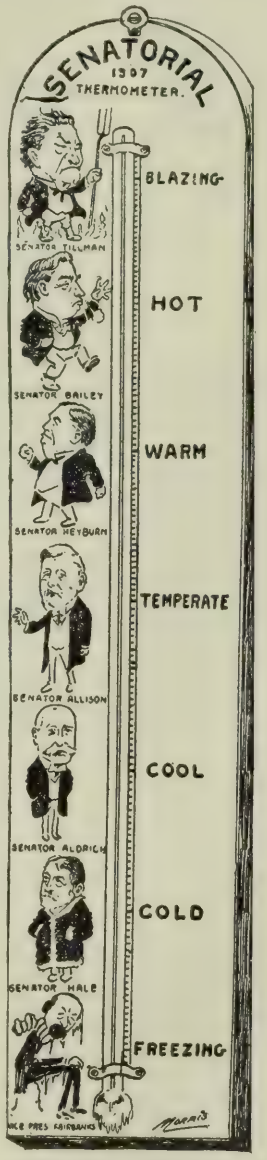
sad tale. If not taken as a balanced history of the period it will do no harm, and may serve to interest casual readers to a period of German history of crucial importance.

Literary Notes

....In *Christianity and Its Bible* Mr. Henry F. Waring has attempted to furnish a text book for a class or congregation on Biblical literature and history, on Christian doctrine, and also on the history of the Church from its founding to the present day. (University of Chicago Press, $1.00.) The spirit of the book is excellent, its general scheme good, but the author has attempted to cover so much ground in such little space that his treatment of certain subjects and periods is inadequate, even for the barest outline.

....The *Bible Hero Classics* are a series of twelve pamphlets consisting of the Biblical narrative concerning prominent Old Testament characters in the text of the American Revised Version, without other addition or comment than that of appropriate paragraph headings. The design is to present the more interesting portions of the Bible in convenient form, and to bring together such passages as describe the life and character of the principal personages. There are twelve numbers in the series, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Moses, etc., and the price is very moderate, 6 cents each postpaid. (Chicago: Hope Publishing Co.)

....Prof. Henry P. Forbes, of the Canton Theological School, concludes the excellent *International Handbooks to the New Testament* with a commentary on *The Johannine Literature and the Acts of the Apostles.* (Putnam's, $2.00). The author is somewhat more keenly aware of difficulties and discrepancies in the text than the ordinary student may think necessary, or the orthodox consider proper, but a reason is advanced in each instance, and the spirit of the book is not dictatorial and dogmatic, but enlightening and persuasive. This series affords much information in brief space and at moderate cost.



Morris, in Spokane *Spokesman Review.*

Pebbles

IN THE SWISS MOUNTAINS.

"ETHEL, that awfully handsome guide kissed me a moment ago. Do you think I ought to deduct something from his pay, or add to it?"—*Translated for Tales from Fliegende Blätter.*

A CHICAGO man wrote a New Year's poem and then killed himself. Would suggest that others contemplating such action reverse the order.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"YOU must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once."

"Oh, I won't. I hope you'll keep on taking an allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened."—*Illustrated Bits.*

IN PITTSBURGH.

"While rummaging an old vest just now I found $1,000,000 that I didn't know I had."

"Lucky boy! I'll match you for it."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

THE Kentucky man who reported having seen a whistling rat with yellow body and blue feet will greatly relieve the feelings of a number of men if he will state whether it also had a green tail.—*Washington Post.*

"MY!" exclaimed Mr. Klumsay at the holiday hop, "this floor's awfully slippery. It's hard to keep on your feet."

"Oh," replied his fair partner, sarcastically, "then you were really trying to keep on my feet? I thought it was accidental."—*Scrap Book.*

"DID the burglar seem at all impressed by your attempt to reform him?"

"I think he did. Anyway, he let me talk right on. Pretty soon he saw mother's picture on the wall. 'Who is this?' he asked, and I told him. Then I said, 'How would your mother feel if she could see you at your present work?' That seemed to move him. He paused a moment, then he stepped up to mother's picture. 'I don't like to have those accusing eyes watching me,' he said, and turned the picture with the face to the wall."

"That certainly looked as if he couldn't be all bad."

"Didn't it? I thought so, too. And then what do you suppose happened?"

"Tell me."

"I had put a roll of bank bills that George had given me to pay my dressmaker's bill behind the picture for safe keeping. I supposed nobody could find it there. When the burglar turned over the portrait the roll dropped to the floor. He saw it fall; he picked it up. He looked around at me and closed one eye. Then he thrust the roll in his pocket and hurried thru the window and across the lawn."—*Cleveland Leader.*

"WHY don't you like the people in the flat next door?"

"Oh, the husband preaches Wagner from morning until night."

"And the wife practices what the husband preaches."—*Pitsburgh Post.*

The Independent

Published by Clarence W. Bowen for the Estate of Henry C. Bowen,
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Editorials

A Nation's Aim

WHETHER a nation's chief aim should be the wealth or the happiness of its people, or something other and worthier, the reader of Mr. Mackaye's article this week, and of the three articles which follow, will consider. They are of that serious kind of discussion which used to be more sought on Independence Day than is now the fashion. Particularly will Professor Munsterberg's criticism lift one's thoughts into those higher levels which befit the better idealism of the day.

Our national birthday recalls our history, and gives us assurance for the future. Today we fear sometimes the influence of the ignorant and viler elements of our population, the millions that come to us unassimilated, illiterate, ignorant of our history and traditions. We think of the slums of our cities, the vicious voters, the corrupt government, and we fear for the future. But do we remember that there never was a time in the history of our country, from the earliest colonial period, when conditions were more ideal? We imagine that the earliest settlers were Pilgrims, Puritans and Cavaliers; Bradfords, Winthrops, Calverts, Penns, Oglethorpes. Such was not the fact. They were the exceptions. In New England, in Virginia, in New York, in Georgia, the mass of the settlers were ignorant, and to a great extent vicious. They were sent over by the shipload, the scum of the prisons and the poorhouses. The colonies were a Botany Bay, to which the useless and worthless were driven from their country for their country's good. Then there were the black slaves, as well as the indentured white slaves, the "bound boys" and "bound girls." Such as these constituted a very large part of the population, and were the burden of the laws and the courts.

And yet the country grew healthily, and we forget from what sources we came, for we like to remember our worthy and not our unworthy ancestors. The just are held in everlasting remembrance, while the name of the wicked shall rot. It is intelligence matched with goodness that rules in the end, for it sets the aim to which the youth are bidden to strive.

We hear it said on this Fourth of July that God sifted England to choose out for America the lovers of liberty, the choice independent souls, the earnestly religious spirits, the seekers after higher ideals, those free hearts whom tyranny in Church and State could not endure. It is a pleasant fiction, only partly true. Of not more than three or four of the thirteen colonies was it even partly true; two or three in New England, one or two others. Most of the colonies were commercial ventures pure and simple. Religion did not enter into the question, nor did liberty. They wanted land and money. They were merchants, traders, planters, if they were not the riff-raff that goes where it is driven. And yet, when the time of decision came, the colony named after the Virgin Queen was quick to answer the call of liberty which Samuel Adams sent from the colony which took its name from the local soil. The trading Dutch of New York had no less religious fervor and no less patriotism than the Quakers of Pennsylvania. Today there is one standard, one faith, one patriotism from Maine to Florida, from Jamestown to San Francisco. If there have been other times and other waves of population, the better is acknowledged to be the purpose, and it rules from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is a narrow view which fears that Church and school cannot assimilate our diverse immigrants. It is ignorance of our history which loses courage at the sight of our congested slums. It is blind-

ness that cannot see that our negro millions may reach the higher standards which others have attained. Give our wiser people a Christian patriotism, a sense of their duty to those who have had less chances in life, to those who have come to seek this land of liberty and opportunity, and their aim and purpose will be contagious; and as in the past so in the future, we shall have one liberty, one culture, one American tradition, which will ever recall the noblest, the freest, the bravest and the purest in our history, and forget the ignoble and the vile. That nation will never sink whose people look for something more than pleasure, who gaze upward for starry ideals; while that nation will inevitably sink and fall whose people are satisfied to walk the low levels of indulgence, physical enjoyment and wealth.

Mr. Knox on the Federal Power

In his address at New Haven, Senator Knox was speaking to law students and lawyers, not to the general public. What he said, however, was interesting to the American people, because his subject, "The Federal Power to Regulate Commerce," is one of great and immediate importance; because of his course as Attorney-General and legislator, and also for the reason that he is a candidate for the Presidency, with the support of his party in Pennsylvania. The address was an elaborate and learned essay, marked by the exactness and judicial gravity of a Supreme Court opinion. In it there was no statement as to the policy he would pursue if he should be elected to succeed Mr. Roosevelt. Such a statement would have been out of place there.

And yet his views as to the constitutional scope of the power about which he was speaking, and as to the recent use of this power, bear directly upon that question of executive policy. On account of them, or owing to a false interpretation of them, some have called him a reactionary. In the address we see no evidence that he is one, no indication that he is not in sympathy with the general course of national executive action during the last few years, or that he does not approve recent legislation for the exercise of the power in question. He did point out, however, that in his judgment certain suggestions as to a further exercise of the power were impracticable and futile, because the power was not broad enough to cover them, and because legislation embodying them would be pronounced unconstitutional.

He called no halt, but virtually asserted that one would be called by the Supreme Court if these suggestions should be approved by Congress. He had especially in mind the proposition of Senator Beveridge for the regulation of child labor by the exclusion of the products of such labor from interstate commerce. We quote from the address certain passages in which the substance of his opinions may be found:

"The necessity to exercise the national power over commerce arises largely out of the failure of the States to regulate wisely great corporations created by and under the dominion of the States and engaged in interstate commerce. That failure has led to well known abuses which affect interstate commerce, and has thereby created the necessity for the exercise of Federal regulation to prevent the abuses. . . . .

"In my judgment, the power to regulate commerce between the States does not carry with it the power to prohibit commerce, unless the prohibition has for its purpose the facilitation, safety or protection of commercial intercourse, or the accomplishment of some other national purpose.

"The power to regulate interstate commerce does not extend to the laying of an arbitrary embargo upon the lawfully produced, harmless products of a State, nor to the right to defeat the policy of a State as to its own internal affairs.

"I concede that the national power to regulate interstate commerce carries with it the right to prohibit commerce in order to secure equality of commercial right or to prevent restraint of or interference with commerce, but not to prohibit the shipment of the innocuous products of producers within a State who are pursuing a course sanctioned by the laws of the State and in no wise in itself interfering with interstate commerce. . . . .

"The power of prohibition has never been sustained except as against articles noxious or dangerous in themselves. It is not possible to find even a suggestion that in respect to natural products which are prime necessities Congress can prohibit commerce in them between the States in order to enforce its conception of what would be a wise police regulation of a State. . . . .

"The sum of the matter, then, is this: For the purpose of protecting commerce, Congress may close its channels to those who are injuriously affecting it, but for the purpose of enforcing a more enlightened policy in respect

to matters not within the jurisdiction of Congress it has no such power. . . . .

"It is beside the question to urge the desirability and popularity of measures if Congress has no power to enact them. I remember and am impressed by the words of President Roosevelt in his first message to Congress, that 'the men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.'"

Some years after that first message, Mr. Roosevelt, drawn to the support of the Beveridge bill, said that if State authorities did not do their duty "in matters of such vital importance as this of child labor," there would be "no choice but for the national Government to interfere." It does not follow that Mr. Knox was attacking the President. Still, if Mr. Knox is right as to the constitutional scope of the Federal power, the President's measure of that scope is incorrect. It may be, also, that Mr. Knox's measure of it would exclude the President's plan for imposing heavy inheritance taxes to cut down swollen fortunes.

The failure of the States to regulate great corporations wisely has not always been due to neglect, but sometimes to inability to enforce their own laws against foreign corporations, and this inability has been related to decisions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Knox remembers what Minnesota sought to do in the case of the Northern Securities Company, before the national Government, represented by himself, attacked that combination.

Probably Mr. Knox's view as to the limits of the Federal power would exclude the project for controlling by Federal licenses great manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate business, a project which has from time to time been advocated by the President and Mr. Garfield. "Congress cannot regulate production" or "the persons by whom articles of commerce are produced." The inability of Congress by Federal license to regulate the capitalization of such corporations and their methods of overcoming competition in the sale of products appears to be established, in his opinion, by the reasoning which he uses with respect to the proposed regulation of child labor. If our memory is not at fault, bills involving Federal regulation of the methods of competition in sales, and imposing penalties suggested by the privileges of interstate commerce, were proposed and supported by him when he was Attorney-General. Reflection and study appear now to have convinced him that such measures are not within the scope of the Federal power.

The limits of the existing grant of Federal power over commerce have not yet been finally marked. Under the Constitution there is ample power, in the national Government, or in the State Governments, or in both, for use in dealing with the serious abuses and weighty problems of the time. It is possible that the organic law, or the authoritative interpretation of it, may prevent or defer an effective use of this power. No good American desires that the Constitution shall "perish at the hands" of Mr. Knox's "impassioned phrase-maker," whoever he may be, or that its authority shall be impaired. But it may be necessary to amend it in the future, as it has been amended in the past. We may be sure that if by any amendment hereafter made the present allotment of power shall be modified, the change will be the work of a great and intelligent people, intent only upon the promotion of the general welfare.

One Hundred and Thirty-one Years Old

THE famous juvenile question: "How tall was Alexander, Pa?" could be as easily answered as a question which may naturally be asked at this particular moment about the age of the United States of America. When one stops to think of it, how old are we, the people of Uncle Sam?

Ought we to date ourselves back to the arrival on this continent of the masters of the oldest race that forms a part of our citizenship? A goodly number of American Indians have been and are citizens of this Federal Republic, and voters. There is every reason to expect that at no distant date the blood of all the surviving Indians on the reservations will have mingled itself with European and negro

blood in the heterogeneous stock which in that day will be known as "American." If our age is to be counted from the origin of our oldest blood, our antiquity is eminently respectable.

But this way of looking at the problem is, perhaps, a bit fanciful. If we rule it out, where next shall we begin? The discovery is announced of a ship anchor of supposedly Scandinavian origin, dug up from an out-West clay bed. Did the pirates of Leif Eriksen's day make their way to the headwaters of the Mississippi, and are we about to have a new school of American historians, with headquarters, say in Minnesota, who will demonstrate that the Northmen have been continuously in occupation of that region for nearly a thousand years?

But this, too, is somewhat speculative and unsubstantial material. Not so the occupation of Florida by the Spaniards from 1513, or the exploration of South Carolina and the lower Mississippi Valley by De Soto, or the Coronado exploration of the Southwest and the great plains. In these enterprises, at least, were elements of European influence that persist in our national life until this day.

However, because English colonists and English influence became politically dominant north of the Mexican frontier, and the nation that grew to maturity in the domain between the Mexican frontier and the St. Lawrence River has been an English-speaking nation, with an inheritance of English laws and institutions, we may, with some show of reason, date our age back only to the founding of Jamestown, in 1607, an event which, it is said, we are celebrating this summer in a mildly decorous way with an "Exposition." It must be confessed, nevertheless, that nobody is talking much about being three hundred years old, or getting particularly excited over the anniversary. Mr. Thomas Fortune Ryan, we suppose, is enjoying it with something of the ardor with which East Side youngsters wax eloquent in their debating clubs over "the deeds of our forefathers" at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

If Mr. Alexander Hamilton had been a better marksman than Mr. Aaron Burr, and could have survived the ravages of time until now, he would presumably be a stickler for 1788 as our true original birthday. Still, even this contention would not be unassailable by historical criticism, because, altho the Federal Constitution undoubtedly went into effect when it was ratified by New Hampshire and Virginia, the new government was not organized until Washington was inaugurated in April, 1789.

When difficulties like these present themselves to the historical intellect, it is just as well, on the whole, to adopt some arbitrary solution of our problems, and stick to it. And with a view to sticking to it, it is necessary that the solution shall be one that the man of the future, no less than the man of today, shall be satisfied to accept. Now the man of the future at this particular moment is the American small boy, and this important person is thoroly convinced that the true and unimpeachable date of our origin was July 4th, 1776. We bow, therefore, to his wisdom, and formally declare that the American people is at the present moment one hundred and thirty-one years old.

There is a certain fitness also in this date, because, as the lives of nations run, we are still in the small-boy age of our evolution. Rome lived to be approximately twelve hundred years old. Our mother country, England, if we date her national life from the Anglo-Saxon invasions, is something over fifteen hundred years old, and she is still very well preserved. Considering our heredity, we may hopefully look forward to two thousand years, at least, of useful activity.

In view of these considerations, we should not be over-much abashed or discouraged if our temperament, our manners and our mode of life are still those of the unappalled kid. There are hours when we are disposed to regard our present Chief Magistrate as a person who rather strangely combines the characteristics of the grown-up statesman with those of the youthful commander of a company of broomstick soldiers. But, really, why should he not? What other sort of a President could be quite representative of a great people destined to live at least two thousand years, and at present only one hundred and thirty-one? Why should any one be surprised at Mr. Roosevelt's popularity? It is the

most natural thing in the world. Is he not precisely that combination of great man and "kid," which our stage of maturity calls for?

Progress of Woman's Suffrage

INTEREST in the movement for woman suffrage has received a considerable impetus by the enfranchisement within the past year of the women of Finland and Norway. The former has granted the ballot to all women on exactly the same terms as to all men—that is, universal, equal and direct suffrage to all who have completed their twenty-fourth year, and who pay an annual poll tax, the men of 24 cents and the women of 12. All who are entitled to vote are eligible to be elected to the Parliament, which consists of but one house.

The long oppression under which the men of Finland suffered for so many years, when they were deprived of all voice in their government, and the devotion, courage and loyalty of the women during this dark period, were doubtless the reasons which impelled the men to include them in all the political rights which they finally gained for themselves. The women suffered every privation, took every risk, were sent to prison and even to Siberia. When at last the Finnish people wrested from the Czar of Russia permission to have a constitution which would enable them to govern themselves, all political parties were united in the desire that it should give equal rights to women. When it was approved by the Czar and went before the Finnish Parliament for ratification, only one voice in that body was raised against it. The women themselves held large mass meetings, passed resolutions, circulated petitions, and left the country in no doubt as to their wish and determination to have their full rights under the new government.

The constitution was approved by the Czar July 20th, 1906, and went into effect October 1st. The five parties—Old Finnish, Young Finnish, Swedish, Agrarian, and Social Democratic—nominated a large number of women for Parliament, and on March 15th nineteen of these were elected. In many districts the women voted in larger numbers than the men, and were everywhere treated with great cordiality and respect. The Diet convened May 22d, and for the first time in the world's history women took their seats in an elected national parliament.

Norway has followed the example of Finland, its Parliament having granted the franchise to women June 14th, not, however, to as full an extent, as it is limited by a slight property qualification. An association of Norwegian women has been actively at work to secure the ballot since 1885, but the Parliamentary suffrage for men was not made universal till 1898 and the municipal till 1901. A vote on local option was given to women in 1895, on church questions in 1897. They annually presented large petitions for the Parliamentary franchise, and their bills often were favorably received. When finally it was proposed, in 1898, to give the municipal vote to all men they protested so vigorously against any further enlargement of the suffrage which did not include women that Parliament compromised by giving the municipal franchise to all women paying taxes on a yearly income of $75 in country districts and $110 in cities. Property on which the husband was taxed was considered as community, and entitled the wife to vote, and men could do so without paying taxes. Women were made eligible to municipal councils, and ninety-eight were elected that year, with 160 substitutes. In some of the cities 90 per cent. of them went to the polls. The next year Parliament declared women eligible as members of juries, and they have since been serving in considerable numbers. They fill many offices and sit on public boards.

When the great question of the separation from Sweden was referred to the decision of the people, in 1905, the women importuned Parliament to allow them to vote on it, but were refused. They were so determined to register their opinions that under the lead of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and with great trouble and expense, they collected signatures of nearly 300,000 in favor of separation. These they presented to Parliament with an address from 565 societies of women. The men had recorded 385,000 votes. This action on the part of women made a strong im-

pression, and last summer, during the session of the International Suffrage Alliance, in Copenhagen, the Prime Minister sent a message to the Norwegian delegates that the Government would soon be ready to propose the question. The bill has just passed by a vote of 96 to 25, and it gives the Parliamentary or full suffrage on practically the same terms as the municipal was granted—a tax on an income of $84 in the country and $113 in the city, the husband's taxes entitling the wife to a vote. A woman earning from $1.50 to $2 a week will be able to vote. The women asked for suffrage without limitations and for eligibility to Parliament. The new law admits them to the lower House. With the power in their hands, however, to elect the members, they should soon be able to enlarge their own privileges. It is supposed that about 300,000 women are enfranchised.

The effect of Norway's action on Sweden is an interesting question. Since the separation of the two countries the feeling of hostility between the women has been intense. The meeting of the International Council of Women, in executive session at Paris, last summer, was almost disrupted by the antagonism between the Norwegian and Swedish delegates and it was largely thru the disinterested offices of those from the United States that the peace was preserved. During the meeting of the International Suffrage Alliance in Copenhagen, a little later, after the delegate from Norway had made her report in which she foreshadowed what has just happened, the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the United States, said facetiously: "We shall all hope that the Norwegian men will give the suffrage to their women, for then the Swedish men, not to be outdone in chivalry, would at once proceed to confer the same right on their women." Instantly the Swedish delegate, a distinguished physician of Stockholm, left the platform, and it was impossible, by explanations or apologies, to persuade her to return. The Swedish women are very thoroly organized for obtaining the suffrage. They have had all except the Parliamentary franchise for many years, and since 1902 they have been making a strong and systematic effort for this. About fifty members of their association were received by the King, a few months ago, who expressed full sympathy with their movement but feared it would endanger that enlargement of the suffrage for men which was being urgently pushed. There are about seventy suffrage societies and they sent in a petition, signed by 142,168 women, ten times as large as any ever before presented in Norway. They were assured by members of the Government that when the Reform bill, which goes a long distance toward universal suffrage for men, was out of the way the claims of women should receive consideration. This bill has been past and almost simultaneously the women of Norway have been enfranchised. It seems very probable that with this example on the one side and that of Finland on the other the Swedish Parliament will be forced to take action on this question.

Going to the Country

THE editor recently received the following letter:

Dear Sir—I am very much moved to seek a home in the country. All my life I have lived in the city crowd. I love trees and long for freedom. But what can I do about it? I have only about four thousand dollars at my command, and I do not see clearly how to use this to advantage apart from trade. Every morning I go to a close office and there I stay all day—it is monotonous in the extreme. I do not quite detest the roofs and chimneys; they have a certain beauty for me—are old companions. But what next? Is it to be mere routine forever? I do not care to look ahead. —Truly yours.

Well, just such folk live also in the country. Moving from place to place is no help for the disease; for that it is.

We believe in the country for most people, but it will not ensure our correspondent relief from monotony. There are thousands of folk all about the hills and valleys who only know these valleys and hills by name; nor do they ever get into any real companionship with trees, brooks and meadows. Some of them do not even hear the birds when they sing, and cannot tell an oriole from a song sparrow. To them a horse is simply a beast of burden, and a cow is what one of our Commissioners of Agriculture

called "a board-faced animal." There is a good deal in heredity, and a good deal more in education, to create this sort of people. They may as well stay in the city. If you are going into the country to add yourself to the blind and the deaf you will find no relief from your ennui. The real object of going into the country for a home is not even to secure more comfort, a plenty of green corn, tomatoes and fresh cucumbers.

What the country can give you—that is, can give to some people—is more *life;* a larger, fuller and broader method of living. It certainly is an incentive to own your own house, have your own garden, gather your own eggs, and walk in your own orchard; but the real thing is that you can, if you have got it in you, grow yourself, and bear more fruit of an intellectual and moral sort. To do this you must be something more than a lover of trees and flowers—which means generally that you like them without understanding them. You must know them, must study them, and everything else about you, until you are intimately acquainted. In other words, the country is a big schoolhouse full of object lessons. So it comes about that we have to tell you to stay in the city, if your only objection to city life is that it bores you; the country will only give you temporary and slight relief. We know a great many people to whom a country life is dull abstemiousness, touched with a good deal of self-denial and abnegation.

A great deal is written lately about the simple life. Very few of the writers seem to have any comprehension about what such a life must be. It is something that is as yet utterly out of fashion. The chief trouble that we have to endure just now is the moving down upon us of a contingent that cannot let the country alone. They are bringing their city conceits, city architecture, city turnouts, and their five-course dinners, which are going to be thoroughly "simple" under the apple trees and maples. They have been caught in a tide that is flowing countryward. It is to them a mere fashion. They have heard of the simple life and are converts. What we shall do with them is hard to determine. They are not converted to Nature, nor will they give up their artificial life and artifices. They are coming here to squander money and set a ruinous example. They pay extravagant wages, far above the capacity of the average countryman, and so make help all the less procurable.

That admirable essayist who gave us the Upton Letters says that the one thing fatal to simplicity is the desire to stimulate the curiosity of others. Then he serves up Thoreau as a bad example of simplicity. He had extremely simple tastes, to be sure; "but he was indolent rather than simple," and what spoiled his simplicity was posing for observation and admiration. He was always peeping out of the corner of his eye while he played hermit, to see if inquisitive strangers were not hovering about to observe him. He thinks that if Thoreau had really preferred simplicity he would have gone right along about it, and not found it so marvelously interesting. To carry out this sort of criticism would knock all the zest out of any sort of life. It may be doubtful if Thoreau was a model countryman, but he had eyes and ears, and he knew how to make the best use of them; and as for his books, they are great eye-openers.

To exploit the country is one thing; to fit into it is another. We have in mind a great hillside, or ridge of hills and glens, looking over creek lands and other hill ranges. It is superb in its glacier-carved and water-waved rolls and slopes, topped here and there, and dotted, and striped with native forest — between which nestle orchards, gardens and farmhouses. Its glens are fern covers, and its knobs are pastures full of cows, while its creeks hasten down from mill-wheel to mill-wheel. A rich man saw it and craved it. As soon as he had bought what he could of it, he began to reshape it. He builded walls, and leveled slopes, and terraced the hillsides. Nature asserted herself as long as possible, but at last she gave it up, and there was not a touch of simplicity left within his reach. The owner has a city house on a crowning hillside and he has his terraced lawns. It has proved a capital place for spending money. These extravagances, from the half-educated and semi-artistic, are neither here nor there. They do not help

us, and they are literally blotches on our hillsides. Is it too much to expect of a man who never planted a hill of potatoes, who cannot tell an ash tree from a willow, who in fact is totally ignorant of the country, to take the attitude of a learner? Let him be at least a pupil for a year or so, until he can get a breath of the country spirit. That is, let him be a pupa (which is only the root of pupil) until his wings can grow. The country has a right to rejoice over every sincere acquisition; but it has a right to scoff at the high-steppers, who make Nature over again for their own moods and measure. Any one who has lived and been comfortable in the crowd, or even imagines himself to be alive under such conditions, can afford to be very modest among the hills and valleys, and while undertaking an entirely different method of life.

Delightful as is the general fact of an exodus from congested city life, we do not feel warranted in encouraging those to come out of the crowd who cannot assert individuality. Yet we do not intend to discourage the writer of the letter from whom we have quoted. It is probable that he will find in the country environments suited to his development. It is certain that he will always have something new to look forward to if he becomes a student of nature. The key of the difficulty is that many of our come-outers cannot let go of the old. They set up at once a conflict with Nature, and in one way or another Nature is sure to come out ahead. She has a wonderful lot of helpers, sowing wild seed everywhere, tumbling down costly walls, and carving pretty terraces into something natural. So we are compelled to reply, If you are coming into the country, come with a deliberate purpose to be made over again—or at least a willingness to be. Accept your new environments as controlling forces, and understand that, if you will permit, they will recreate you. As to the money capital which you have at command, it is quite enough for any rational purpose. What we are more concerned about is that sort of capital which has no relation to the mint—a stock of common sense. We are in great danger of being flooded with the tide that is flowing countryward.

Mischievous Talk

Mr. Bryan is talking mischievously when he pushes upon the public the matter of the giving up of the Philippines. He knows very well that if he were President he could do nothing of the sort, and that Congress could do nothing of the sort. He has been twice a candidate for the Presidency and he has been to the Philippine Islands, and he can do a great deal of mischief there by stirring up the people on the subject. He is as much responsible as any one for the retaining of the Philippine Islands, for he favored the plan. He knew it had to be done and he must know as well as Mr. Taft that any transfer of the Philippine Islands to the control of the Filipinos or of any foreign power, would not be sanctioned even by his own party. The only proper way to consider the matter is, that, without any desire or intention on our part, we came into possession of them and we have an obligation to them. The talk about their expense to us is all nonsense. The Philippine Islands pay their own expenses. To be sure we have some soldiers there whose expenses we are responsible for, but we would have to support them somewhere else if we did not do it there. The entire cost of government, education and development is borne by the treasury of the Islands, and they are rapidly coming to self-government as well as self-support — quite as rapidly as is safe for them.

Remitting the Chinese Indemnity

The proposal of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root that Congress remit to China $27,000,000 of the $40,000,000 we should be entitled to receive from China for the Boxer outbreak, is startlingly altruistic, but only right. The actual losses sustained by the cost of the expedition to Peking and the destruction of American property are not over $14,000,000, of which China has already paid $6,000,000. The income of the Chinese Government is not large enough to make it at all easy to pay the total sums assigned as compensation, about $330,000,000 in all, of which Russia claimed $87,500,000, Germany $60,000,000, France $56,000,000, Great Britain $24,000,000, and Japan

$14,000,000. If we have thus suffered from China, it is also true that our skirts are not clear, and we ought not to join in any punitive demands. Our action will show to China that we have no bitter feeling toward her, but desire to do her full justice. And let it not be forgotten that such a generous act is not without a reciprocal advantage. It is well to be on the kindliest terms with China, a Power which will soon be able to do us much evil, and which has had such provocation that American goods have been boycotted. What we do may also be an example to other nations, or, if not, a rebuke to them for their excessive demands.

Governor Hoke Smith

Hoke Smith is now Governor of Georgia, and is a national character. He is even mentioned as a candidate for President, or Vice-President at least. If by some chance he should be put on the Democratic ticket, it would be greatly to the advantage of the Republicans, for the solid negro vote, which is now threatening that it will never cast its ballot for any one whom President Roosevelt favors, would be driven back perforce to support even Mr. Taft; for no negro could vote for Hoke Smith, whose canvass for the Governorship was on the basis of the disfranchisement of the negro. And now his inaugural address urges the same policy which he urged at the polls; legislation which is intended to exclude negro voters, not, of course, by naming the race, but by educational tests which will be so administered as to exclude all negroes who cannot read well, and to include all white men who cannot read at all. He would also have a rigid control exercised over the railroads by the State Railroad Commission. We presume that when it comes to exercising this power it will be found that necessity will compel a wise restraint so that no wrong will be done to either the corporations or the people.

The Abbé Loisy

This great French scholar is now in the home of his childhood, among his own flesh and blood upon the Marne. The Church which he served so well and so lovingly has discarded him and attempted to shelve his writings, which, however, will not down. His ideas, in spite of encyclicals and pastorals, infiltrate the seminaries, not indeed under his own name, but rather as Newmanism. With a coterie of scholars, some over their own signatures, but most with pen names, Loisy has edited the ablest critical review—perhaps the only genuine critical review — which the Church of France has, viz.: *La Revue d'Histoire et de Literature Religieuse.* Now Cardinal Richard has attacked it. He has just forbidden his clergy to write for or aid it in any way. His ban will be followed by that of many more bishops. It seems that not only the purity of doctrine is at stake, but a game of ecclesiastical politics lies underneath. Among the writers who sign their names is the Abbé Lejay, the famous philologist and professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris. The Jesuits are capturing this institute. Recently they secured two chairs and now they have hung over Lejay's head a new sword of Damocles. On their part, the staff of the *Revue* must have got wind of the coming condemnation. The number for July-August has just come out, only a few days ahead of the Cardinal. Thus they have time from now till September to study a way of escape. In the letter of Archbishop Richard, the names "Dupin" and "Herzog" are both sobriquets. "Herzog" argues that our Lord's "brethren" were Mary's own sons, which is a heresy.

With $85,000,000 surplus in the national treasury this year, the Government sells no bonds to dig the Panama Canal, but pays for it out of current receipts. To be sure, it might be said that as the future is to get the benefit of the Canal the future should pay for it, and the surplus should go for improving harbors, building post offices, etc. But it is more honorable to pay one's way and pay one's debts as far as possible. Why should we not do something for posterity, like the old man who set out an apple orchard?

Does the intelligent reader wish to know the size of an atom, say, of radium? It is calculated by Norman R. Campbell, in *Nature*, and is this: 2.13×10^{-24}. Do you understand?

The Fireboat Service of New York

NEW YORK has a fleet of ten fireboats, of which there are seven in commission and three under course of construction. The names of the fireboats are as follows:

"Zophar Mills," Engine Company 51; "The New Yorker," Engine Company 57; "William L. Strong," Engine Company 66; "Abram S. Hewitt," Engine Company 77; "George B. McClellan," Engine Company 78; "Seth Low," Engine Company 123; "David A. Boody," Engine Company 132; "Thomas Willett"; "James Duane"; one as yet unnamed.



THE NEW FIRE-BOAT "THOMAS WILLETT."
On the stocks at Newburgh, N. Y. This and her sister boat, shown on the following page, are the largest fire-boats ever built. They are also the first turbine fire-boats to go into commission.

The illustrations show the "Thomas Willett" and "James Duane."

The fireboat "Mills," located at the foot of Ninety-ninth street, East River, protects the Harlem River section, covering great lumber areas, also all the public institutions, State and municipal, on the islands in the East River.

The fireboat "Boody," located at the foot of North Eighth street, Williamsburg, covers the great plant of the Standard Oil Works, at Newtown Creek, the great cooperage works of the Sugar Trust, lumber and manufacturing districts around Greenpoint; also responds to all signal stations on Manhattan shore from Sixty-fourth street to Corlears Hook.

The fireboat "Strong," located at the foot of Grand street, East River, covers Manhattan shore, manufacturing plants, dry docks, coal pockets, lumber yards and coastwise and foreign shipping on both sides of the East River, from Forty-ninth street to Market street, on Manhattan shore, and the same distance on the Brooklyn shore.

The fireboat "Hewitt," located at the foot of Main street, Brooklyn, covers all the stores of the Pierrepont, Arbuckle and Havemeyer companies, all docks and stores, including the Navy Yard, to Atlantic Basin, on the Brooklyn shore, and from Corlears Hook to the Battery on the Manhattan shore.

The fireboat "New Yorker," located at the Battery, covers the great shipping on the North River, from the Battery to Fifty-ninth street. This includes the

largest of the coastwise steamers, all transatlantic lines, and the great stores adjacent to the docks.

The fireboat "Seth Low," located at the foot of Forty-second street, South Brooklyn, covers the great Bush Docks, Erie Basin, to Atlantic Basin, shipping in the bay, and Staten Island shore from Shooters Island to Stapleton.

The fireboat "McClellan," located at the foot of Gansevoort street, North River, lying south side of the great Chelsea Docks, protects them and all other docking, shipping and property adjacent to the river as far north as Mount St. Vincent.

The new boats will in all probability be located on the north side of the Chelsea Docks, and a boat will also probably be located at the ferry terminal at St. George, S. I.

The boats on the North River are charged by law with a duty of protecting life and property on the shores opposite Manhattan Island, as all the water of the Hudson River from opposite the Battery to Yonkers is included in New York Harbor. The combined pumping capacity of the entire fleet will amount to 75,000 gallons of water per minute. The average crew or company for operating boats is about fifteen men.

They cover all told a dockage and wharfage fronting New York Harbor of 541 miles.

The Increase of Accidents

INVESTIGATIONS made by M. Legoyt, sometime head of the General Statistical Department of France, show that accidents of all kinds are rapidly increasing. M. Legoyt found that in France, from 1841 to 1845, there were 22 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants from accident. From 1846 to 1850 the number rose to 24 for each 100,000; from 1851 to 1855 it was 25 for each 100,000; while from 1856 to 1860 it was 28 for each 100,000. This seems a large percentage, but the United States Census report for 1900 shows a tremendous increase in casualty. The accidental deaths recorded in this report had swollen to over 75 per 100,000 of population, from which ratio the increase has continued and is now at a still higher figure. When it is understood that the 100,000 is largely made up of young children and women, the percentage of fatal accidents among those engaged in gainful occupations and business men during the most active ages is very considerable. In far too many cases it is true that modern civilization, with its impatience, its feverish activity, its wild rush, its fast means of transportation, the diversities of occupation and wide range in recreation, together with its congested areas and enormous expenditure of energy, are paid for with human life.



THE NEW FIRE-BOAT "JAMES DUANE."

Financial

New York Bonds

NEW YORK CITY'S bond offering on the 28th was a failure, to the great disappointment of the municipal authorities. Until a few weeks ago the city was restrained by law from offering its securities at a rate of interest exceeding 4 per cent., and from accepting bids below par. Under a new statute, it is now permitted to make a higher rate of interest, but in this instance the Comptroller would not go beyond 4 per cent. The offering was $27,000,000 at fifty years and $2,000,000 at ten years. There were bids for only $2,121,840, including $1,932,840 (fifty years) at an average of 100.091, and $189,000 (ten years) at an average of 100.02. Nearly all the subscriptions were for small amounts. Much discussion was provoked by the result. The explanation is that investors can do better. New York 4 per cents. already issued were selling below par, and bankers would not buy fresh issues above par with no prospect of disposing of them at a profit. For some time past the market price of these securities has been declining, in the face of an increase of the interest rate, owing to the extraordinary demand for loanable funds and the rising prices paid for the use of them. The city's credit is good, but as it is forbidden to sell its bonds below par it may be driven to make the interest rate a little higher than 4 per cent.

Express Companies' Business

AT the recent session of Congress, the Senate passed a resolution for an investigation concerning the buying and selling of produce by express companies. That investigation is now in progress. Last week, the American Bankers' Association filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against all the large express companies, alleging that they are encroaching unjustly and illegally upon the legitimate business field of the banks, and are departing from the purposes for which they were organized, by engaging in the business of dealing in exchange by means of letters of credit, money orders, travelers' checks, etc. It is also alleged that the companies unjustly use their facilities as common carriers to discriminate against the banks in competition for banking business, forcing the banks to make unnecessary and expensive shipments of money over long distances in order that the money may be available at points where the companies do not keep supplies large enough to meet their own banking obligations. In the next Congress there will be a movement for legislation restricting the express companies to the business of carrying goods. In opposing this movement the companies can rely upon no popular support. Rates which have enabled them to accumulate huge surpluses and to declare 200 per cent. dividends have not commended them to the public.

....Dividend and interest payments due in this country on July 1st, according to the estimates of the *Journal of Commerce*, amount to $182,881,849, which exceeds last July's total by $18,573,000, and is greater than that of any July in the past.

....A powerful combination of steel manufacturers is soon to be completed in Great Britain. Nine large companies, led by Vickers Sons & Maxim, and including John Brown & Co. (which recently was merged with Harland, Wolff & Co.), have absorbed thirty-six previously independent concerns, thus obtaining control, it is estimated, of about 90 per cent. of the British steel output.

....The ninth annual edition of that excellent book of reference, "The Directory of Directors in the City of New York," compiled and published by The Audit Company, of this city, has just come from the press. It contains the names of more than 25,000 directors, associated conveniently with the names of their companies or firms; selected lists of corporations engaged in banking, insurance, transportation, manufacturing and other lines of business, accompanied by the names of their officers and directors, and a list of the principal exchanges, with their officers and managers. The book is a very creditable product of a strong and useful corporation, and should be in the working library of every business man.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907 No. 3058

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Battleship Fleet to the Pacific

Much interest has been shown both at home and abroad in our Government's plans for sending the entire Atlantic battleship fleet to Pacific waters. When the assertion was published in certain newspapers on the 2d that such a transfer was to be made, what was regarded as a positive denial was given out at Oyster Bay by Secretary Loeb, after a long conference with the President. He had no idea, he said, on that date, where or how the story originated. The President, he added, had not even considered the advisability of sending any ships to the Pacific. This denial was repeated in various forms. In Washington, Assistant Secretary Newberry said that if there was such a plan he had never heard of it. One version of Secretary Loeb's denial (as published by the Associated Press) was as follows:

"Mr. Loeb said that the report is without foundation, that such a movement has never been considered by the President, and that its consideration is not contemplated."

Secretary Metcalf, however, on the 4th, in Oakland, Cal., confirmed the report. "Eighteen or twenty of the largest battleships," he said to the press, would pass from the Atlantic around Cape Horn to Pacific waters, and would be seen in the harbor of San Francisco. He continued:

"I might have stated before leaving Washington exactly what I am saying now. But I thought, as the news concerned the people of the Pacific Coast, today would be an appropriate time to announce the plans. I have held all along that there was practically no significance in this movement, from a military standpoint. How long the ships will remain here I cannot say. I hope the talk of Japanese troubles and international differences will be dropped by the newspapers. I know of no reason why Japan and the United States should not be on the friendliest terms."

On the same day an official announcement was made by Secretary Loeb that for two years the Administration had been perfecting its plans for a long ocean cruise of the battleship fleet; that the cruise might "possibly be to the Pacific," or "possibly only to the Mediterranean or the South Atlantic," and that the ships would return after a few months. The movement is reported to have been the subject of a conference in the last week of June between the President and Secretary Metcalf, just before the latter's departure for San Francisco. According to the latest reports, sixteen battleships and two armored cruisers will go to the Pacific under the command of Rear Admiral Evans. European newspapers are commenting upon the projected movement in its possible relation to Japan, and it is in this relation that it assumes importance in the estimation of the greater part of the American daily press. Viscount Aoki and other eminent Japanese say that Japan will not regard it as an unfriendly act. There was published in Tokio, on the 8th, an interview with Admiral Sakamoto, who remarked that in case of war with Japan a majority of the American crews would probably desert, not being patriotic enough to fight. American naval officers, he also said, were brilliant figures at balls and other social gatherings, but were very deficient in professional training and practice.

Fourth of July Celebrations

On the grounds of the Jamestown Exposition, Independence Day was celebrated by the first annual reunion of the lineal descendants of the signers of the Declaration, by a military parade and by orations, the most prominent speakers being Governor Hughes, of New York,

and President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University. Vice-President Fairbanks was the orator of the day at Fergus Falls, Minn. Governor Folk spoke at Evansville, Ind. The use of fireworks caused no great conflagration, the loss by fires due to the celebration amounting, at last reports, to about $500,000. The casualty list, however, was longer than usual. Reports received by the Chicago *Tribune*, which has collected such statistics for several years past, show that 59 persons lost their lives and 3,807 were injured. The number of the dead will be increased by fatal cases of lockjaw, which are beginning to be announced. Several persons were killed by stray bullets from pistols or rifles. In New York, such was the fate of an Italian girl seventeen years old, who was shot down while she was combing her hair near a window in her home, and of a child who was playing in the yard at the rear of her father's house. In Chicago a child was killed in front of her father's door by a rifle bullet. A majority of those who suffered in New York were recent immigrants, Italians and others. One of these, a young man named Arthur Carrano, killed his aunt by a shot from a pistol, thinking that it contained only a blank cartridge. In his grief he at once committed suicide. Commenting upon the list of casualties, the London papers express amazement that the American people permit such a sacrifice. On Staten Island, now a borough of New York City, Italians celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Garibaldi by dedicating a memorial building which incloses the cottage in which he worked as a candle-maker, more than fifty years ago. The most elaborate celebration abroad was the one in London, beginning with a reception (for which more than 5,000 cards were issued) at the residence of Ambassador Reid, and closing with a great banquet at which addresses were made by Mr. Reid, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, Mark Twain and others. The princely hospitality of the American Ambassador is the subject of comment in the London papers, one of which remarks that his salary hardly pays for the floral decorations at his State dinner parties, and then goes on as follows:

"Never in its history has the American Embassy occupied such a prominent position as it does today under Mr. Reid. Its conspicuous social success during the last two seasons is a personal triumph for him. The grateful thanks of all Americans are due to Mr. Reid for having raised the Embassy to its present eminence at great personal expense. The list of brilliant entertainments given at Dorchester House since his accession is unprecedented. The house itself is one of the most magnificent private residences in London, and yet the rental paid by Mr. Reid, 5,000 guineas ($26,250) is a mere trifle compared with his total expenditure. His retinue of well-trained servants is the envy of more than one American multimillionaire who has been Mr. Reid's guest. The household itself is managed on almost royal lines, the Ambassador having created the novel post of comptroller for the Hon. William Walsh, son of Lord Ormathwaite. It is the duty of Mr. Reid's comptroller of the household to look after details of expenditure just as the King's comptroller controls the household expenditures at Buckingham Palace. A well known American woman, describing a recent visit to Dorchester House, declared that the splendor and formality which characterized the occasion would not have been more marked at a royal dinner party."

Traffic in several squares about Dorchester House was blocked for two hours during the reception. At the banquet, Mr. Reid referred as follows to our relations with Japan:

"Two great nations that have been friends from the beginning and that hold similar positions in their respective hemispheres are not going to hunt for a quarrel about small outbreaks in restaurants or barrooms, however much such incidents are to be guarded against and deplored. Nor will either of these nations quarrel for the privilege of transferring its surplus laborers from the open fields near its own borders, where they might help to extend the national power, to unoccupied fields on the other side of the globe, where it would have no use for them. Such fantasies would never occur to anybody in his wildest dreams, except for the pervasive and the perniciously industrious diplomacy of these later times."

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand said that the Americans were the warmest-hearted people in the world. While in Washington (as Ambassador) he had felt so entirely at home that he forgot he was a foreigner. But there was not much English blood left in the veins of the greater part of the American nation. "We should be better friends," said he, "if we would recognize the facts and learn to regard each other for what we are. Englishmen are apt to forget the facts and to be carried away by the idea of community of language and inter-

ests." Among those who attended the banquet in Paris were Senator Depew and Paul Morton. The latter's address was mainly in praise of President Roosevelt.

President Wilson's Address

No other address on the Fourth excited so much comment as that of President Woodrow Wilson at Jamestown. While the nation, he said, had had in every respect an extraordinary material development, the chief instrumentalities of that development had been at least virtually monopolized, and the people, altho they created the opportunity, had not shared the benefits of that development as they might have shared them. This was due not to the operation of our institutions, but to the operation of human nature. Those who gave the new nation voice and power had a profound regard for law, but were deeply jealous of too much law, because that would mean too much government and too little individual privilege. They desired to put the individual in the foreground, and to hearten him to make a free use of himself, with government as the umpire, depending upon law for nothing but a clear establishment of the rules of the game. That was hardly our notion. We seemed to say that the individual had eluded us, had merged and hidden himself in corporations and associations thru the intricacies of which we had not time to thread our way in search of him. And so we were dealing with the corporation, not with the individual, and were punishing corporations by fines, accepting the morals of business as corporate morals, not as individual morals. When we impose fines, said he, we merely take the money out of business. All the while "we know perfectly well that the iniquities we levy fines for were conceived and executed by particular individuals who go unpunished and even unchecked." Could we return, he asked, to our old standards? Undoubtedly we could, by finding the individual with the probe of morals and with the probe of law:

"One really responsible man in jail, one real originator of the schemes and transactions which are contrary to the public interest lodged in the penitentiary, would be worth more than the mulcting of a thousand corporations in fines, if reform is to be genuine and permanent. It is only in this way that we can escape Socialism. Unless we can single out the individual again and make him once more the subject and object of law we shall have to travel still further upon the road of Government regulation which we have already traveled so far, and that road leads to State ownership. The elaborate secret manipulation by means of which some of our so-called 'financiers' get control of a voting majority of the stock of great railroad or manufacturing companies in order to effect vast combinations of interest or properties, incidentally destroying the value of some stocks and fictitiously increasing the value of others, involves first or last acts which are in effect sheer thefts, making the property of thousands of stockholders so much waste paper, or arbitrarily decreasing the relative earning capacity of corporations for a share in whose earnings thousands of men and women had paid hard-earned cash; but we have never sought to bring the details of these transactions within the definitions of the criminal law. Not to do so is like overlooking the highway robberies of the medieval barons."

By statutes carefully drawn, every corporation could be obliged to make such public analysis of its organization as would enable both private individuals and officers of the law to fix legal responsibility upon the right person. The vast majority of our business transactions were sound, and the vast majority of our business men were honest. To clear the way of unjust suspicion and give credit where credit is due, we should single out individuals and fix real personal responsibility:

"There is no other possible formula for a free government than this: that the laws must deal with individuals, allowing them to choose their own lives under a definite personal responsibility to a common government set over them; and that government must regulate, not as a superintendent does, but as a judge does; it must safeguard, it must not direct.

Governor Hughes, in his address, pointed with satisfaction to the increasing demand of the people for more faithful representation in the administration of government, and for the better performance of public obligations by great corporations. Political leaders who acted as clearing houses for legislation and who served under a retainer of special interests were passing from the stage:

"The indignation that has been felt with reference to the conduct of transportation companies has been due on the one hand to the efforts they have made to attain their ends by debauching the administration of government, and on the other hand to their failure to

perform their obligation in giving fair and impartial service. Their misuse of the privileges which the people have bestowed, their manipulation of securities, their malign influence in legislative halls, have had their natural result in creating a deep feeling of public resentment. This feeling is most wholesome."

Vice President Fairbanks said that fair play for every citizen must be secured. Governor Folk complained bitterly because the enforcement of railroad laws recently enacted in Missouri had been prevented by the "despotism" of the Federal courts.

Mr. Rockefeller in Court

John D. Rockefeller was found by United States Marshal Charles L. Frink on the 3d at the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. Prentice, near Pittsfield, Mass., and the subpena issued in Chicago by Judge Landis was served upon him. He promised to be in court on the 6th, altho, as he said, he had been hoping that his attorney, by procuring a modification of the order, would enable him to avoid the journey. It was with some difficulty that Mr. Rockefeller was found. Marshals had been on the watch for him in Cleveland, Lakewood and New York. There is conflicting testimony as to the end of the search. John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, says that Mr. Rockefeller sent word to Marshal Frink "that if he had a subpena to come and serve it." But Marshal Frink asserts that he found Mr. Rockefeller only by a ruse, having received from the latter no information that could assist him in serving the papers. There was a great crowd in and about the court room when Mr. Rockefeller testified, on the 6th. His position, as president of the company, he said, was purely an honorary one, as he had rendered no service for about ten years, and in the last eight years had not visited the company's office. The company's capital was approximately $100,000,000, and its annual dividends in the three years to which the suit related had been about 40 per cent. He did not know what the net earnings had been. About the company's business he appeared to know very little. The company refined oil, but he couldn't say where its refineries were or how many it had. Judge Landis then questioned Charles M. Pratt, the company's secretary, who testified that the capital was $98,300,000; that the dividends in the three years had averaged about 40 per cent., and that the net earnings had largely exceeded the dividends, having been $81,300,000 in 1903, $61,500,000 in 1904, and $57,000,000 in 1905. The company's properties, he said, were worth "vastly more" than the par value ($98,300,000) of the capital. He showed that the Indiana company (recently found guilty and soon to be sentenced) was controlled by the parent company in New Jersey. Judge Landis asked whether the company's counsel desired to offer any evidence tending to show that neither of the companies had ever before violated the Interstate Commerce law. Answer to this was deferred. Judge Landis is permitted by the statute to impose fines amounting to $29,400,000. After the hearing, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Archbold, thru their counsel, issued a statement, asserting that since the enactment of the statute, in 1887, the company had carefully observed its provisions and in no case had wilfully violated it; that the old system of special rates and rebates was obnoxious and had never been a source of profit to the company; that the company had been a blessing and not a bane to the country; and that "its downfall thru any cause would be a national disaster."

Registration in the Philippines

The registration of voters for the election, on the 30th inst., of members of the new Legislative Assembly of the Philippine Islands, was quite disappointing. In Manila the number of those registering was only 7,902, and 856 of these were Americans. It had been expected that at least 18,500 in that city would put their names on the lists. In all the islands there are 784,095 men of voting age who can read, and 539,749 who can read and write. A conservative estimate was that 130,000 (10,000 Americans included) would register, but the record made in Manila indicates, it is said, that the total does not exceed 55,000. Despite the efforts of native leaders to excite interest in the approaching election, the Filipinos remained apathetic. One Manila newspaper sees in

the registration an indication that if the islands should become independent, the laws for the 8,000,000 of people would be made by a few men. Another says that the new Assembly will not be a representative body. Raphael Dimayuga, a young Filipino of good family, who has been in this country for the last two years, becoming familiar with railway practice by actual service, was urged by Aguinaldo, formerly leader of the insurgents, to accept a nomination for the Assembly. He declined.

Central American Countries

Conflicting reports as to the situation in Central America are published. Those received from Mexico assert that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, is a tyrant and a monster; those from the capital of Guatemala make him a patriot, beset by assassins and wicked revolutionists. In one dispatch it is asserted that the recent raid of Zelaya's Nicaraguans upon the port of Acajutla (Salvador) and the neighboring town of Sonsonate was a failure because General Alfaro, the revolutionist leader, failed to meet the raiding party; in another it is stated that Alfaro was one of the raiding party's commanders. It appears that there was some hard fighting. The invaders lost 200 in killed and wounded, and 45 of Salvador's soldiers were slain. Zelaya is preparing for further attacks of the same kind, but no additional aggressive movement has been reported. Refugees from Guatemala say that President Cabrera recently arrested and imprisoned 160 prominent and wealthy citizens for complicity in the attempt to assassinate him, and that the resident diplomats (the representative of the United States excepted) have protested against this action. It is asserted that in the last few months more than 1,000 of his opponents have suffered death at the hands of his agents, and that there is a reign of terror in Guatemala. There is general agreement in the opinion that wars and revolutions in Central America for some time to come must be expected.——Elaborate preparations are being made in Mexico for the approaching visit of Secretary Root, the political significance of which is not clearly seen.——At a recent conference in New York, attended by Panama's counsel (Mr. Cromwell), Colombia's Minister (Señor Cortez) and Secretary Taft, progress is said to have been made toward a settlement of the controversy between Colombia and Panama, which relates to the secession of the isthmian province.——It has been decided that the office of the Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission shall be on the isthmus. Secretary Bishop, who has remained in Washington, will go to Panama.

The Hague Conference

The reports from the Peace Conference are marked by a tone of discouragement and pessimism. The number of changes in the rules of war proposed are so numerous and the interests involved are so conflicting and important that it seems hopeless to expect that an agreement on these proposals will be reached in a reasonable time, and there is no manifest disposition to enter upon such larger questions as general disarmament and compulsory arbitration. Mr. Choate's proposition for the immunity of private property at sea has no chance of being adopted. The amendment offered by the Italian delegation, retaining the right of capture, but abandoning the right of confiscation, met with more favorable consideration, but was opposed by France and Russia on the ground that it would give an unfair advantage to a maritime power like Great Britain, which had ports all over the world where captured vessels could be kept until the war was over, while less fortunate powers must let the ships go or sink them and pay for them. Germany has introduced the following propositions in regard to irregular combatants:

"Volunteer forces must be provided with uniforms visible at a distance except in the case of a rising of the population. In such cases the people must carry arms openly. Nobody shall be forced to fight against his own country. The inviolability of private property on land shall be extended to contractual obligations."

Other subjects to be discussed are the neutralization of submarine cables and the regulation of wireless telegraphy. On July 4th Count Nelidoff, president of the Conference, received from Anna Eckstein, of Boston, a petition signed by over 2,000,000 Americans in favor of general

arbitration. In his reply Count Nelidoff said that, altho the Conference might prefer to deal indirectly instead of directly with the armament problem, it would never lose sight of the final object of the Czar's rescript. A delegation of Koreans is endeavoring in vain to gain recognition at the Conference in order to present their charges against the Japanese for having robbed them of their independence, in violation of treaty obligations. Marquis Ito, the Japanese Resident Adviser at Seoul, has forced the Emperor of Korea to disavow the delegation.

The Irish Question

It has been found practically impossible to convict the Irish peasants who have been driving the cattle from the grazing land. Those arrested were dismissed by the local magistrates and when the cases were carried by the Attorney-General to the Assizes the juries in all cases disagreed. The Irish are likely to attain their object by the means they have adopted, for the lands made useless for grazing by their activity are being sold to the Land Commissioners for division among the people.——The shipping strike in Belfast is still unsettled and is assuming a dangerous character. Both infantry and cavalry are employed to escort drays carrying goods to the ships. The Dock Laborers' Union threatens to call out all its members, and a general strike may be declared. The shipowners refuse to meet the representatives of the union in conference.——The Irish are revenging themselves on the Liberals for not granting them home rule by running candidates against them in English elections. In the election for a Parliamentary vacancy in the Jarrow division of Durham. Here an Irish Nationalist, Alderman O'Hanlon, was nominated, and altho he received the lowest vote of all four candidates, it was enough to defeat the Liberal nominee, S. L. Hughes. The Labor candidate, Pete Curran, was elected by a majority of 758 over Patrick Rose-Innes, a Unionist lawyer and tariff reformer. Mr. Curran is a trades union official and a Socialist. This district has been represented since 1885 by Sir Charles Palmer, a Liberal shipbuilder, and was regarded as a perfectly safe Liberal precinct. The result is held by the Unionists to indicate that Sir Campbell-Bannerman's majority is disintegrating by the withdrawal of the Irish and Labor support and that the fall of the Ministry will not be long delayed.

Transvaal Labor

The current session of the Transvaal Legislative Assembly is of especial interest, as it is the first trial of home rule under the new constitution, and the government is in the hands of those who a few years ago were fighting desperately against British supremacy. The Het Volk, the Boer party, outnumbers the English members two to one in the Assembly, and the Upper House—which, being nominated by the Governor, is of the opposite political complexion—has already proved a futile piece of legislative machinery. A constitution of the same liberal character has been granted the Orange River Colony, by which every man is entitled to one vote after six months' residence. In the British House of Commons Mr. Lyttelton criticised the Government for turning over the government to its former enemies too precipitately, and on such liberal terms, for neither of the two colonies had universal manhood suffrage before the war, nor do the other South African colonies have it yet. He charged the Transvaal Government with extravagance in at once making use of its newly acquired power by negotiating a loan of $25,000,000, and intimated that the Imperial Government had made a bargain with General Botha, agreeing to guarantee the new loan on condition that the Transvaal Government would get rid of the Chinese. There was already, he said, a state debt of $175,000,000 and a municipal debt of $40,000,000 burdening the country, which amounts to $700 per capita of the white population. Half of the loan was to be spent for the promotion of the agricultural interests, for irrigation, land banks and railways, yet 85 per cent. of the taxes were paid by the urban population, mainly British. At the same time the Transvaal Government was about to cripple the mining industry by depriving it of Chinese labor, for which no satisfactory substitute could be found, for the natives would also have to be indentured and confined, and their death rate was at least three times that

of the Chinese. In his reply to these strictures Secretary Winston Churchill said:

"We have reached the end of Chinese labor. It has been decisively condemned by the verdict of the local administration. The House is going to witness within a few days—certainly within a few weeks—the spectacle of live Chinamen in real ships steering Eastward. Upward of 17,000 will have left the country before Christmas, and Sir George Farrer, the leader of the Progressive party, speaking in the Transvaal Parliament, has admitted that it is inevitable that the rest should follow. We have been asked, Why did we leave it to the Transvaal Parliament, why did we not, feeling so strongly as we did on this subject, utilize our power from this country to remove the Chinese before the new Government came in? Until there was an election in the Transvaal no one had a right to assert what the opinion of the people of the Transvaal was. We might say that it was hostile to the Chinese, but it was open to honorable gentlemen opposite, it was open to our opponents in the country to assert—and I am bound to say they took advantage of their opportunity—that the Transvaal was strongly in favor of the retention of the Chinamen, that it would be ruined, or would even break out in rebellion if they were removed. Well, we were bound to await the verdict of the locality and of the community directly affected before this question could be settled. But we had faith that when there was an elected Parliament in the Transvaal that Parliament would declare against the principle of servile labor. What a vindication of the policy we have pursued. What a vindication of the action of those members of the House of Commons who in the last Parliament and in this have persisted relentlessly and tirelessly month after month in their hostility to the policy of Chinese labor, and who have shown such patience and extended such generous confidence to the Government. The repatriation of the Chinese will now be undertaken by those who have an absolute right to decide upon the question; it will also be undertaken by those possessing unrivaled knowledge of the facts. The present Transvaal Government is an authority upon the subject of the mining industry and of the supplies of native labor which are available, not to be rivaled by any other body in the world. Altho it is not a quarter from which I usually obtain much support or agreement, I observe, too, that the Money Market, which over wide areas is undoubtedly depressed at the present time, exhibits a buoyant tendency in that very South African area where we were told ruin and disaster would immediately break out directly any reference was made to the repatriation of the Chinese."

Anti-Foreign University Movement

In both Germany and Switzerland a pronounced anti-foreign propaganda is making itself felt in the higher educational world, based on the fact that the foreigners come to the universities and technological schools in such numbers that they crowd out the natives; and, still more, that they make use of the knowledge acquired at these schools to the detriment of German and Swiss trade and commerce abroad. The agitation is chiefly directed against Russians, and here again against Russian Jews and Jewesses. In Switzerland the foreigners considerably outnumber the natives in the medical faculties at the universities, and both here and in Berlin Russian students have been been recently expelled because of their anarchistic propaganda. The University of Zürich last year drew up a special set of rules making it more difficult for foreigners to become academic citizens; but still more than 50 per cent. of the Zürich students are non-Swiss. In Germany the propaganda was inaugurated at the technological institutes, where out of 12,000 no fewer than 2,701 last semester were foreigners, or fully 22.5 per cent. In Danzig the total enrollment in the Technological College was 2,042, but of these 617 were foreigners, and of these, again, 525 were Russians. The institute at Carlsruhe, in Baden, is also overrun with such outsiders. The agitation was started by protests of the students, who found that the preparatory training of the outsiders was inferior, and hence influenced the scholarship of a school in general. In the universities the status of affairs is not quite so bad; but still out of 45,136 students during the past winter semester, 4,151 were foreigners, or 8.6 per cent. The university authorities as well as the state governments are trying to devise ways and means to counteract this influx. In some cases the tuition and laboratory fees have been increased for foreigners; in other schools, foreigners are not allowed to be enrolled until German students have had the first chance during the early week of a new term; but these means so far have not accomplished their end. The matter has even reached the Reichstag, in which Chancellor von Bülow declared that the Government would not sanction an anti-foreign crusade as such, but would lend a helping hand to keep out the undesirable element. Some writers censure the university authorities because they make it too easy for foreigners to take degrees in German uni-

versities and schools of similar grades, and accept them as students with an entirely unsatisfactory preliminary training. The matter has practically become a national agitation, particularly in Germany.

Raisuli Kidnaps the Kaid

Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit, has crowned his career by capturing Kaid Sir Harry Aubrey de Maclean, the organizer and commander of the Sultan's bodyguard. General Maclean is a Scotch officer, formerly of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, who for many years has been in the service of the Sultan. The Sultan shocked his orthodox subjects by the favor and intimacy he granted to the foreigner and for indulging, under his influence, in such improper pleasures as automobiling and photography. In 1901 General Maclean was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George "for services rendered to the British Government." He married Miss Catherine Coe, and his matrimonial troubles were last year exposed in detail by the London *Times* in its verbatim divorce court reports. At the time of his capture he was acting as the special emissary of the Sultan to Raisuli and was carrying him gifts of horses and tents and a proffer of pardon for past offenses in the hope of winning him back from the Pretender, Bu Hamara, whom he joined a few months ago. The Kaid was met in the mountains of Beni Hassan, near Tetuan, by fifteen of Raisuli's men, who offered to escort him to their chief at Rouina on condition that he leave his own bodyguard behind. The Kaid complied, contrary to the advice of his friends, but when Raisuli met him he was told that he was a prisoner to be held as a hostage. According to one report the Kaid was treated courteously and his personal baggage sent for. According to another Raisuli made him dismount from his horse and ride a mule as a token of inferiority, and he was ordered to remove his turban, for it was improper for an unbeliever to wear one. It is reported that Raisuli's demands of the Sultan include a large money ransom, the reconstruction of his stronghold at Zinat, recently destroyed by the Sultan's troops, his appointment as Pasha of Tangier and as the Moroccan chief of the new Franco-Spanish police force, and the withdrawal to Fez of his old enemy, Sidi Mohammed Gabbas, Minister of War. The British Government has demanded that the Sultan obtain the prompt release of Kaid Maclean. Raisuli first gained international fame as a bandit by capturing Walter B. Harris, the Tangier correspondent of the London *Times*. In May, 1904, he kidnapped Ion Perdicaris, an American citizen, and his British son-in-law. For their release he obtained from the Sultan $55,000, and as his tribe increased he extended his power over Tangier until the foreign residents protested, when he was deposed and driven away.

Around the World in Forty Days

The famous record established thirty-five years ago by Jules Verne's globe-trotter has now been practically cut in two. An English officer, Lt. Col. H. Burnley-Campbell, completed the circle of the world by the northern route in 40 days, 19½ hours. If he had caught the St. Petersburg express at Berlin he would have reduced the time by several hours. The details of his itinerary are worth quoting:

"I sailed from Liverpool on May 3d at 7:20 p. m., in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer Empress of Ireland, Captain Forster. I reached Quebec May 10th, 3 p. m.; left Quebec by the Canadian Pacific Railway's oversea transcontinental mail train on the same date at 5 p. m., this train carrying the mails and first-class passengers only; arrived at Vancouver May 14th, 5 a. m.; departed Vancouver May 14th, 12:30 p. m., by the Canadian Pacific Railway's mail steamer Empress of China, Captain Archibald; arrived Yokohama May 26th, 5 a. m.; departed Yokohama May 27th, 7 p. m., by rail for Tsaruga; arrived at Tsaruga May 28th, 9:30 a. m.; departed Tsaruga May 28th, 6 p. m., by Japanese steamer for Vladivostok; arrived Vladivostok May 30th, 2:15 p. m.; departed Vladivostok May 30th, 7 p. m., by the trans-Siberian train for Moscow; arrived Harbin May 31st, 7:25 p. m.; departed Harbin May 31st, 8:30 p. m.; arrived Irkutsk June 4th, 6:30 p. m.; arrived Moscow June 10th, 2:38 p. m.; departed Moscow June 10th, 6 p. m.; arrived Warsaw June 11th, 9:30 p. m.; departed Warsaw June 11th, 11:30 p. m.; arrived Berlin June 12th, 11:35 a. m.; departed Berlin June 12th, 11:40 a.m.; arrived Cologne June 12th, 9:8 p. m.; departed Cologne June 12th, 11:15 p. m.; arrived Ostend June 13th, 7:30 a. m.; departed Ostend June 13th, 11 a. m.; arrived Dover June 13th, 2:50 p. m."

The Calling of the Second Conference of the Hague

BY THE HON. RICHARD BARTHOLDT

[Every one knows that Congressman Bartholdt, of Missouri, a German by birth, who came to this country when a boy, has taken the greatest interest in international arbitration and the meetings of the conferences at The Hague, where he is now in attendance. He is President of the Interparliamentary Union for Promoting International Arbitration. No one can speak on this subject with greater authority.—EDITOR.]

AS an humble participant in the preliminaries which have led up to the Second Hague Conference, I am being frequently asked the question how this approaching Congress of Nations came to be called. The story has never been told in detail, tho certainly interesting for at least two reasons, first, because, irrespective of results, the main significance of that great international council lies in the fact of its mere meeting, and, second, because the meeting is mainly, if not solely, due to American initiative.

In order to tell the story chronologically we must go back to the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, held in Vienna in August, 1903. At that time the American Congress had not yet become a member of that great international organization of lawmakers, but as any member of any national legislative body has the right, according to the constitution of the Union, to join it, I had had my name enrolled as an individual American representative at its 1899 meeting at Christiania, Norway, the same as Samuel J. Barrows, of Massachusetts, had done several years before. At the Vienna conference in 1903 I happened to be, thru the absence of Mr. Barrows, the lone delegate from America, and as we were then inviting the whole world to come to the United States and visit the great World's Fair, in St. Louis, I took it upon myself, without authority from anybody, to extend an invitation "on behalf of the American people," to the six hundred lawmakers, representing twenty-odd parliaments, to hold their next or twelfth conference on American soil in 1904. The very fact that an international exposition was to be held in the United States in that year, which I supposed would prove a strong inducement for the acceptance of my invitation, gave the opponents of my plan a cue, and among others William Randal Cremer, of England, the founder of the union, objected strenuously on the ground that it would never do to trail that dignified body in the dust by using it "as an advertisement for a show." This was in the executive committee or what is called the Interparliamentary Council, but when the question came up in the conference itself I found myself strongly supported, in my task to disarm the opposition, by the general desire of members to visit America, so strongly that I finally carried the day. As a result 240 members, representing fourteen different parliaments, came to the United States in the following year, attended the St. Louis Conference, and were entertained as the guests of the nation for more than three weeks. To describe in detail how this was accomplished would lead me too far and is immaterial for the purpose of this historical account. Suffice it to say that, upon my humble initiative, a group or branch of the Interparliamentary Union was organized in our Congress, and an appropriation of $50,000 was secured to defray the expenses of properly entertaining the distinguished visitors from abroad. While at Vienna, after the victory had been won, I was tempted to exclaim with Pyrrhus: "Woe to me, I have won!" It turned out that I had not miscalculated when I had implicitly relied on the proverbial hospitality of the American people, and today it is a matter of just pride for all of us that our foreign guests sailed home with feelings of enthusiasm

bordering on ecstasy. But while the preparations for the great St. Louis Conference were going on, I received a letter one nice morning which proved a distinct shock to me. It was from Dr. Gobat, the general secretary of the union, in Berne, Switzerland, who reminded me that it was incumbent upon the American group, since they were to be the hosts, to formulate a program for the conference. What was I to do? At that time there were very few people in the country who knew anything about the Interparliamentary Union, and there were not more than a half a dozen members of Congress who took an active interest in its affairs. In other words I could think of no one whom I could consult on the matter, hence my only alternative was to hurriedly read up on the subject of the First Hague Conference and on previous Interparliamentary meetings. One night, reading F. W. Holl's book on the 1899 Conference at The Hague, I came across the story of how the delegates had recommended the holding of a subsequent conference for the consideration of the questions which were to be the unfinished business of their first meeting. This proved to be the cue for what is now called in diplomatic circles "the historic resolution of St. Louis." When I penned that resolution it was perfectly clear to me that no headway could be made in the direction of more permanent peace by flying into the faces of the military powers of Europe with propositions looking to disarmament or even an arrest of armaments. As reasonable as this latter plan might appear, especially in the light of the enormously growing burdens of the people resulting from "war preparedness," the first Hague Conference had taught us the lesson that certain governments would never consent to such a weakening of what they regard the safeguards of their national security. Right or wrong, they took that stand in 1899, and no doubt will do so again in 1907. Hence it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the friends of peace and justice, and if real progress is to be made I believe it to be the part of wisdom to proceed along different lines, along lines of less resistance. They are indicated in the "Resolution of St. Louis," the text of which I will here insert, and without which my story would be incomplete. It is as follows:

"Whereas, enlightened public opinion and modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjusted and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated namely, by the arbitrament of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law, this conference (St. Louis, September, 1904) requests the several governments of the world to send delegates to an international conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the purpose of considering:

"1. The question for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called.

"2. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

"3. The advisability of establishing an International Congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

"And this conference respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference."

There was considerable wrangling over the program indicated in the resolution, and when the committee to which it was referred met to consider it, there was danger of its material modification. Some delegates wanted paragraph 3, relating to an international congress, stricken out, because it seemed to them a proposition too radical and far-going; others insisted on an amendment covering the disarmament problem; but an inner voice told me not to yield to any modification, and so I appeared before the committee as President of the organization and author of the resolution, and protested against each and every change or addition, and I had the satisfaction of finally seeing the resolution adopted by the committee and later by the conference just as it was written. The rest was easy; at least it proved so, thanks to the susceptibility, the courage, the wisdom of a wide-awake President. On September 24th I had the honor, in behalf of the delegates to the St. Louis conference and in their presence, at the White House, to present the resolution to President Roosevelt. The balance is told in the circular note of John Hay to the Powers in the following language: "The President accepted the charge offered to him, feeling it to be most appropriate that the Executive of the nation which had welcomed the (Interparliamentary) conference to its

hospitality should give voice to its impressive utterances in a cause which the American Government and people hold dear. He announced that he would, at an early day, invite the other nations, parties to The Hague conventions, to reassemble, with a view to pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague, by considering the questions which the first conference had left unsettled, with the express provision that there should be a second conference." In the same note our late Secretary of State communicated the text of the St. Louis resolution to the Powers in these terms: "The annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union was held this year at St. Louis, in appropriate connection with the World's Fair. Its deliberations were marked by the same noble devotion to the cause of peace and to the welfare of humanity which had inspired its former meetings. By the unanimous vote of delegates, active and retired members of the American Congress and of every Parliament in Europe, with two exceptions, the following resolution was adopted" (follows the text as printed above). As is well known, President Roosevelt made good his promise by issuing, under date of October 21st, 1904, a tentative invitation to the Powers to send delegates to a second Hague conference, and only left the further details to the Czar because that ruler had called the first. This brief story will convince the future historian, I hope, that the credit of calling that great congress of nations into being belongs to America, and is more particularly due to American members of Congress and of the Interparliamentary Union.

I should add a final word, perhaps, as to the whys and wherefores of the program for the second Hague conference, as outlined in the resolution above referred to. And, mind you, what was but crudely indicated in that resolution has finally been adopted, only in more perfect form, as the real program which the lawmakers of the world, voicing the wishes of the people, will present to the governments assembled at The Hague for consideration and adoption. The plan of an international congress has been wisely reduced to the proposition that the next conference be made a permanent body, with the right to meet periodically and automatically, for the purpose of codifying international law and discussing international questions such as the course of events may make paramount. No well-meaning government, it seems to me, can reasonably object, either to this proposition or to a model arbitration treaty, which refers all minor disputes to the Hague court and provides further that, in case of vital differences, such as may affect the independence, honor or vital interests of nations, the contending parties shall first consent to an impartial investigation of the cause of their controversy before war is to be declared. And these are the two cardinal demands of the Interparliamentary Union. Originating in the mind of an humble member of the American Congress, they have been thrown into the crucible of conservative European opinion, and, after most exhaustive discussion at the Brussels and London conferences of the Union, they emerged as a moderate, practical and most timely program for The Hague. Instead of calling for an arrest or a reduction of armaments this program merely tends to create a judicial machinery for the peaceful settlement of controversies between nations and substitutes a system of law and justice for arbitrary power in international relations, the same as every civilized nation has long ago provided for the settlement of disputes within its domain. It is based upon the just presumption that if arbitration by courts of justice is right and proper *within* a nation, it must be right and proper if extended to affairs *between* nations, and its ultimate aim and inevitable result is the gradual elimination of the element of force and the automatic, not forcible, reduction of armaments as the natural sequence of changed conditions, which will render such armaments to a great extent unnecessary. The American delegates to The Hague are naturally expected to father this program, not only because it is of American origin, but also because John Hay, in his official note to the Powers, pointed to it as one of the arguments in favor of the international council which is now assembled in the capital of Holland. Its advocacy, in a word, means this: Let us have justice between the nations, and peace will follow as the day follows the night.

July

BY EVALEEN STEIN

FAR, far away, beyond the ripening wheat,
The forests stand in mantles of soft blue;
While wreathed in music, near and heavenly sweet,
A lark soars singing from the meadow-rue.

Along the roads, where sheltering sumacs grow,
A few wild-roses linger and defy
The bright mid-summer, but the elders' snow
Has melted in the sunshine of July.

Thru fallow fields the scarlet fire-weeds flame
Like little Gheber shrines among the grass,
And with their blazing blossoms worship claim
From all the pilgrim butterflies that pass.

A drowsy languor tinctures all the air;
And in the garden, nodding o'er the wall,
Tall hollyhocks weave scented shadows where
From fragile stems red poppy petals fall.

Small, spicy pinks about the door-yard shine,
Bright orange lilies sway along the walks,
And thru the fence bold ragged-robins twine
And clamber up the tallest sunflower stalks.

A warm breeze stirs the cedars and floats thru
The feathery willows; while within the sky,
As white as wind-flower buds against the blue,
The summer clouds go slowly blowing by.

So honey-sweet the earth is, and so pure
The tender heaven bending overhead,
I think no heartache here could long endure,
Nor any pain remain uncomforted!

LAFAYETTE, IND.

The Wine Revolution in France

BY LOUIS WINDMÜLLER

[The writer of this article is an old New York merchant, who has spent much of his time in Southern France, and who is connected with various important benevolent institutions of this city.—EDITOR.]

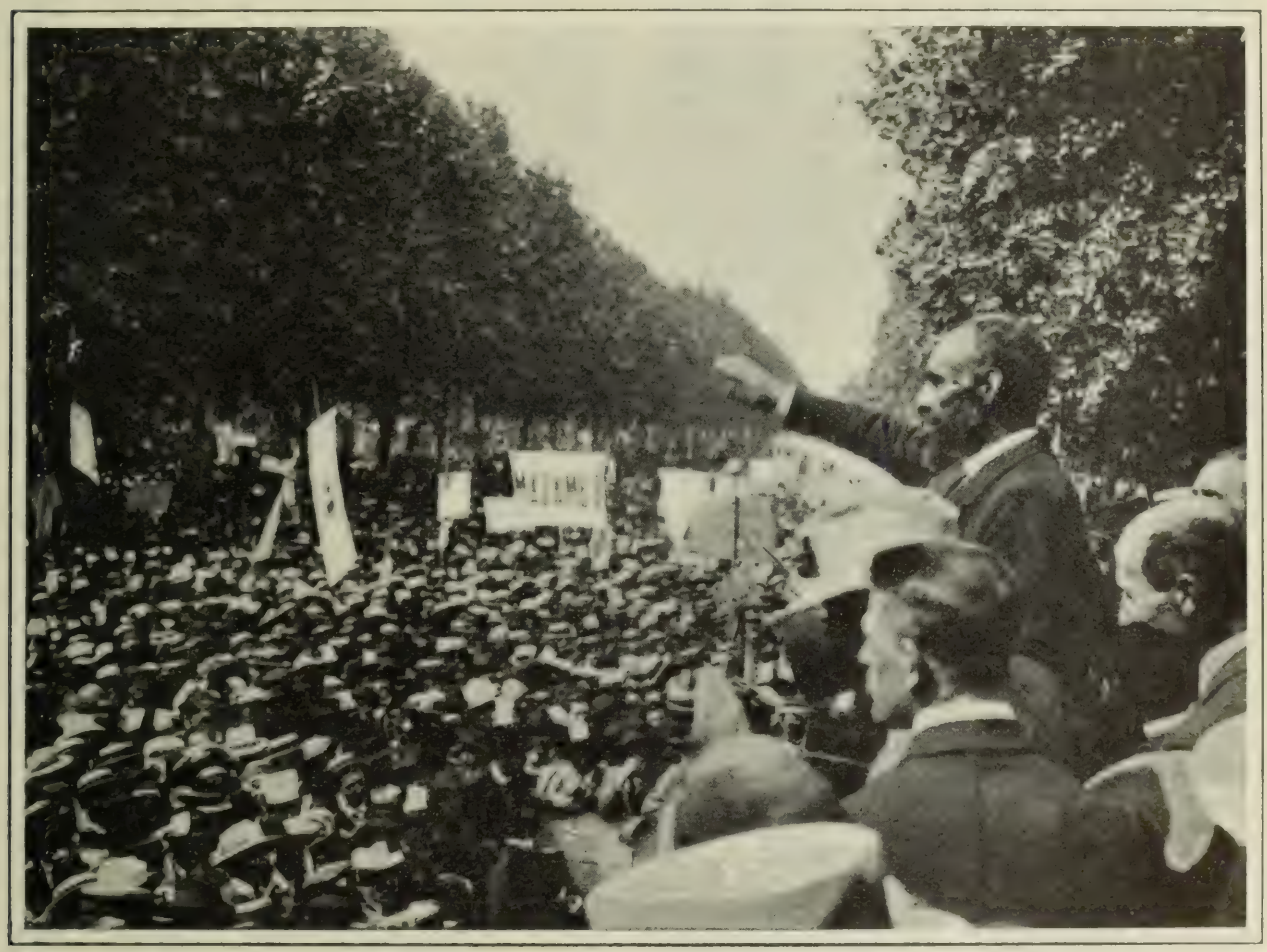
FRANCE occupies among wine-producing countries the foremost rank, and the French enjoy the prestige of being among the first of civilized nations. The quantity of wine annually produced in France, about one and a half billion gallons, exceeds one-third of the wine yielded by the world. The city of Paris alone consumes as much as the population of the United States.

It is impossible to imagine a convivial gathering of French people without wine. The alcohol created by natural fermentation of the must seldom exceeds 10 per cent. and produces that natural claret, which of alcoholic beverages is the most wholesome.

Of the agricultural products in the South of France, wine is more valuable than all others combined. The vintner and his family depend entirely on the profit of their vineyards. Some thirty years ago, when, by ravages of the phylloxera, the yield was diminished, prices of natural wines rose and the manufacture of imitations to supply the trade was initiated. Previously adulteration had chiefly been practiced for the use of "buvettes," in large cities; their patrons, the men in blouses, could not afford the prices of natural French wines when the city tax or "octroi" was added. But even "piquette" had a claim to the name of wine; it was so called, because it consisted of water steeped in the dregs from which the first liquor had been drawn, and the second brew had been squeezed. When sweetened, rectified with glucose, and tinted with aniline, this beverage was served by restaurateurs as "vin ordinaire," with "dejeuners" which they furnish with "wine" for francs 1.25, or about 25 cents.

After production of the real wine had

been reduced to one-third of the former volume and it became difficult to get it on reasonable terms, falsification began to be practiced by unscrupulous dealers and sham vintners in almost every department of France on a large scale. Counterfeiters not alone "blended" native wines of the Loire, Garonne and Rhone with Spanish and other cheap foreign vintages, but they "fortified" them with potato spirits and sweetened them with beet sugar. Dyestuffs and drugs were



MARCELLIN ALBERT ADDRESSING THE CROWD AT MONTPELLIER.

used to give their concoction the color and aroma of famous Bordeaux vintages such as Chateau Lafitte. Imitations were skillfully made so as to deceive even pretended experts, and often the fraud was not detected until the vile stuff was imbibed; nausea and headache then first demonstrated to the victim to what extent he had been swindled. The unscrupulous tricksters made fortunes at the expense of consumers, and the fair fame of the best drink ever made to cheer the human mind was injured.

Meanwhile hardy American grape-vines, which could not be attacked by the phylloxera, were planted, and improved the conditions of the French vineyards; their yield gradually increased and is almost as large now as it has ever been. But in the years of scarcity wine-growers had lost customers; they are now confronted with an unsalableness of their product caused by the successful competition of substitutes for wine and by the compounds of the adulteraters who sell a spurious beverage called wine, with a finer flavor and superior color, at a price lower than genuine wine can be made for. When he could not for his honest liquor realize enough to pay for the barrels and was on the point of starvation, the vintner blamed his Government for the poverty to which he had been reduced. He believes that the Treasury winks at the falsifiers who pay a large portion of the millions which the French fisc annually gets for the duty on sugar.

The revolution of the French wine-growers reminds us of the unsuccessful "Whisky Insurrection," of 1791, when

the Pennsylvania distillers objected to the excise tax, because they found it an unfair discrimination against their industry. But the Monongahela moonshiners defied the law, while the French wine culturists invoke it. It is true that their methods to obtain justice were not commendable. They organized and defied the authority of the central Government; payment of taxes was suspended, magistrates and troops who refused to fraternize with the insurgents and to join them when they paraded the streets and cried for bread were ill-treated.

When all public offices were closed functions like the celebration of marriage were prevented. As it was too expensive to march to Paris in a body, Marcellin Albert, able leader of the uprisers, and other delegates were sent to Clemenceau to demand punishment of wine forgers. They further submitted a request that rations of the wine which the French Army gets be increased so as to relieve their destitution by the purchase of their liquor. We must bear in mind that similar claims have often been made, and that on the occasion of former French revolutions they were generally successful.

If the laws of France punish adulterators of wine, they have not been enforced with severity, such as prevails in Germany. A dealer near Mayence, who recently was caught in the act of selling spurious Johannisberger, had to pay a fine of a thousand marks and to spend a month in the workhouse. His vats were unceremoniously hauled from his cellar-bins and emptied into the gutter.

A resolution to inflict a similar punishment on French wine adulteraters has recently been adopted by the Chamber, and it seems to have calmed the minds of the insurgents already. When conscientiously carried into effect it will satisfy the vintners that their Government at least can no longer be blamed for their distress; and when their dishonest competitors are put out of business, they may find a better market for the honest juice of their generous grapes. Such result would not alone benefit all consumers of wine, but it would strengthen the French administration which has, by forbearance and wise measures, accomplished it.

New York City.

The Rhodes Scholars at Oxford

BY C. F. TUCKER BROOKE

[Mr. Brooke is the first Rhodes Scholar appointed from West Virginia. He went over in 1904. He received the degree of A. B. from the University of West Virginia in 1901 and A. M. from the same place in 1902. He was a Fellow in German at the University of Chicago in 1903-04, and was awarded a first class in the final examinations for the Oxford B. A. degree in the honor school of English language and literature last June, and this year will receive the degree of Bachelor of Letters.—Editor.]

DURING the coming summer there will return to the United States thirty-five of her citizens, the survivors of the thirty-seven who, in October, 1904, came into residence at Oxford as the first of the American Rhodes scholars.

It is now more than two years and a half since the majority of them, each from a different State and totally unacquainted, sailed from Boston on the Cunarder "Ivernia," with visiting cards pinned to their coats to assist in their identification and a great fellow-feeling in their hearts at being companions in the unknown life before them.

The first separation came nine days later when a special boat-train from Liverpool put them out into one of Oxford's characteristically foggy nights, some to seek their respective colleges, rising gray and medieval in the dimness, with massive closed gates and iron barred windows, the more foresighted to bed at the hotels.

During the first term Oxford was a

great mystery and all engrossing; new experiences were continually arising, new conditions every day unfolding themselves, to which the newcomer must adapt himself if he was to enter genuinely and as an active entity into the life about him. And now, on the eve of departure, after as long and intimate acquaintance as any good American could desire, Oxford remains equally a mystery, tho "scouts" and proctors, bumping races, "schools," and Gothic architecture are taken as matters of course, and life goes on as smoothly and naturally as in any American college.

The two preliminary examinations past, the Oxford undergraduate is free to choose between a "pass" and an "honor" degree. In the former case he is examined separately in three "groups," selected from a large number of alternative subjects. The B.A. so obtained presumes certainly a smaller degree of proficiency than the corresponding degree from any reputable American college, and three-fourths of the Oxford students are "passmen."

If the undergraduate be ambitious of scholastic distinction, he proceeds to an examination for honors; and here, by virtue of a highly developed elective system, he chooses one of the nine co-ordinate "schools" of Literae Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Oriental Studies, English Language and Literature, and Modern Languages. Within each school there is further specialization, only one of the natural sciences, for instance, or one of the modern languages being studied. For the honor B.A. there is a single final examination lasting six hours a day for about a week, and followed by a *viva voce*. Successful candidates are divided into four classes, according to merit, and it is perhaps safe to assert that a position in the first or second class indicates a higher degree and kind of scholarship than any of our American A.B.'s.

The choice of one school rather than another is naturally in great measure a matter of taste, but the department of ancient history and philosophy, "Lit. Hum.," as it is irreverently abbreviated, is the oldest and, doubtless, in all respects the premier school, attracting the greatest number of promising English students. None of the Rhodes scholars have yet taken the final examination in this branch, but Messrs. Fobes of Massachusetts, Coon of Nebraska, Vincent of Ohio and Fleet of Virginia are candidates for it. Mr. Fleet, it may be added, is the only one of the Americans at Oxford to have stood the difficult and optional intermediate examination of Honor Moderations, in which he fell just short of a second out of five possible classes.

Quite equal numerically to "Lit. Hum." is the Modern History School, the examination in which was passed last June by Mr. Porter, of Maine. None of the other schools can compare with these two in popularity among the English undergraduates. Mr. Hilds, of North Dakota, was awarded a first class last year in the Geology branch of Natural Science, and Mr. Brooke, of West Virginia, the same class in the English school—one of the most popular with Americans—while Mr. Crittenden, of California, received a second class in jurisprudence. The Honor School of Oriental Languages, instituted for the benefit of the many Oxford students, who enter the Briareus-armed English Civil Service, is the only one not selected by any of the American Rhodes scholars. None have taken the Pass Schools, with the merely technical exception of Mr. Densmore, of Oregon, who is officially entered as a passman, that he may be free to engage in special research work in classical archeology, leading to the B. Litt. degree.

Tho the modern research degrees do not attract an appreciable number of the English students, they have, as might be supposed, appealed strongly to the Americans, as nearly all graduates are somewhat reluctant to waive their collegiate bachelorhood and return to regular tutelage and weekly essays, however different the Oxford method of undergraduate study. Mr. J. A. Brown, of New Hampshire, was last year granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Physics, and has been appointed to the position of demonstrator at the University Laboratories. At the same time Mr.

R. Bevan, of Rhode Island, received the much coveted degree of Bachelor of Civil Law.

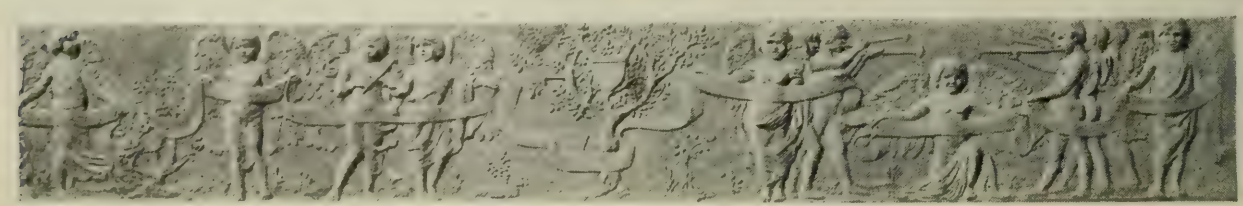
Nothing approaching a definite report of the scholastic career of the Rhodes scholars will be possible till the close of the present university year, as it has been only in isolated and somewhat exceptional cases that the all-deciding final examinations have been taken before the expiration of the usual three years. It may, however, be said pretty confidently that such results as so far have transpired have rather exceeded than fallen short of anticipation; that the initial distaste of the American students for the unfamiliar and—at least superficially—rigid Oxford methods has in great measure or wholly disappeared on better acquaintance, and that Oxford sentiment as a whole, tutorial and undergraduate, has regarded the infusion of purely American modes and ideals of study with a kindliness, which in so conservative a community only a very bold prophet would have predicted.

In the field of athletics the position of the Americans is more easily estimated, for the standard of what is to be expected of them in this same line seems, after a great deal of oscillation, to have reached a sane—and one may hope—a permanent equilibrium. The over-emphasis of the athletic clause of the Rhodes will by the newspapers on both sides of the water, together with the rather too suspicious début in Oxford sport—when at the freshmen's field day in their first term American Rhodes scholars won over two-thirds of the events—gave rise to some unfortunate misconceptions. All such misunderstandings have now entirely disappeared, and Oxford will no more expect of every member of succeeding generations of Rhodes scholars transcendent athletic prowess than it will require of each individual extraordinary scholarship or peculiar moral, social or political qualifications.

Two of the Americans, Mr. Schutt, of New York, and Mr. Young, of South Dakota, early won their "blues," and have twice represented Oxford University with much credit against Cambridge. The former is also a member of the University cross-country team. Mr. Sperry, of Michigan, has been seriously "tried" for the most difficult of attainment of all athletic distinctions at Oxford—membership in the "eight" that rows against Cambridge, besides having rowed for two consecutive years for his college (Queen's) during the intercollegiate "bumping" races; another member of the Queen's College eight during the last summer races was likewise an American, Mr. Vincent, of Ohio. Others who have rowed for their respective colleges are Messrs. Johansen, of Washington State, and Jacobson, of Utah, for Exeter; Bevan, of Rhode Island, for Worcester; Crittenden, of California, for Trinity; Sherburne, of Vermont, and Blodgett, of Missouri, for Wadham; Aydelotte, of Indiana, and Bush, of Delaware, for Brasenose; Brown, of New College, and Hack, of Massachusetts, for Oriel.

Rugby football has claimed many of the Rhodes scholars from the United States. Among those who have represented their colleges are Fleet, of Virginia, for Magdalen; Walleser, of Iowa, for Oriel; Carothers, of Arkansas, Tigert, of Tennessee, and Hamilton, of Indiana, for Pembroke; Scholz, of Wisconsin, for Worcester; Price, of New Jersey, and Lloyd, of West Virginia, for Wadham; and Aydelotte, of Indiana, for Brasenose. The Americans have taken readily to all the English outdoor sports except cricket. They can't obtain the proper regard for it for some reason. But they have given to the delighted aboriginal small boy the great American game of baseball, and their coolness on cricket is forgiven them.

OXFORD, ENGLAND.



What There Is at the Jamestown Exposition

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

"I NEVER go to expositions. There are always too many people, too much to see and it costs too much. If I could find an exposition that was comfortably peopled, moderately stocked with exhibits and reasonably inexpensive, I would go."

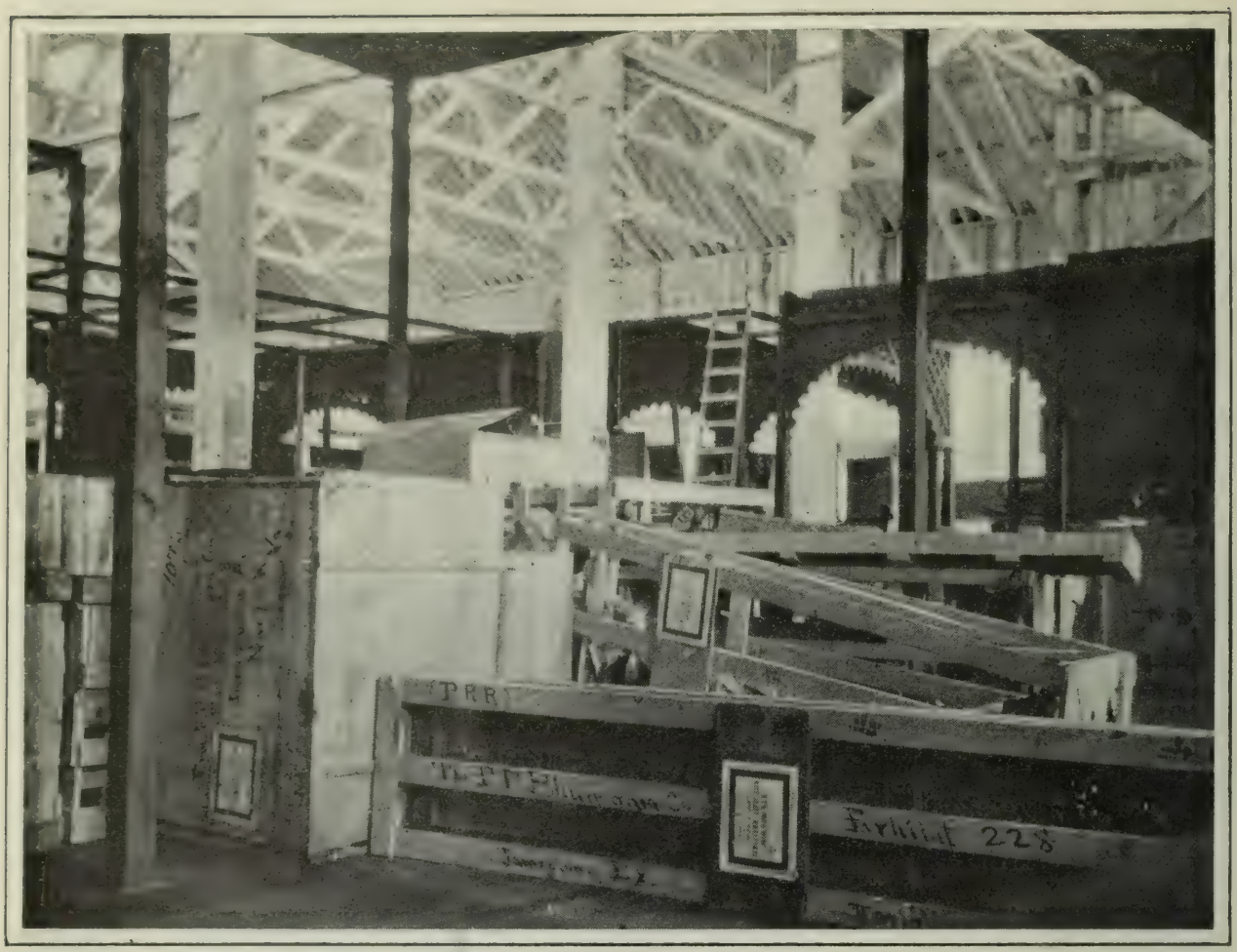
We have all heard people make remarks like this. Now is the time to test their sincerity, for the Jamestown Tercentennial is free from these common defects. The grounds and conveyances are not crowded. The exhibits are not so extensive or important as to burden the conscientious sightseer. The rates are not extortionate. But these are all negative qualities, and as such have little attractive power. Only Schopenhauerians hold that absence of discomfort is the highest happiness attainable by man. Whether the Exposition has enough positive attractiveness in itself to draw the crowds that would destroy these three advantages which it has over previous expositions remains to be seen. It depends on the individual. All that the reporter can do is to tell, as faithfully as he may, what there is to see at the Jamestown Exposition and let each one decide for himself whether or not it is worth going to.



Official Photograph.

THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES AS SEEN BY NIGHT.

Each successive exposition has a more difficult task because it is popularly expected to surpass all its predecessors in all respects. This is obviously impossible, yet the disappointment of expectation



Photograph taken June 27

EXHIBITS ARE BEING INSTALLED IN THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

causes a reaction that prevents just appreciation. That is the reason why we hear so many visitors to Norfolk refering to it as "The Jamestown Imposition." These great fairs are held in different parts of the country, but they really draw from much the same class. They are people who have got the exposition habit. If they have missed one they speak of it in an apologetic tone that reveals an uneasy conscience. A considerable proportion of the men and women one meets at Jamestown are veteran sightseers. They talk from personal experience of Buffalo, Omaha and Portland. They allude familiarly to the fountains at St. Louis and the Ferris Wheel of Chicago, and even to the butter woman of the Centennial. These exposition-goers live chiefly in the Middle West, say from Ohio to Kansas. The people of New York and New England do not go much, nor have hitherto the people of the South. It remains to be seen whether an ostentatiously Southern exposition like the present will change their habits in this respect. At present the Northern accent is heard on the grounds as much as the Southern.

The Jamestown Exposition, by the way in which it has been placed before the people, especially by the send-off which the National Government has given it, has been put at a disadvantage by being classed with the great world's fairs of the past. It suffers from being compared, consciously and unconsciously, with these, particularly with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, because it lacks some of their greatest attractions. The most conspicuous of these absences is the art gallery. There is probably nothing that has interested the common people more or been of greater educational value to them than the collections of paintings and statuary which have been a prominent feature of previous expositions. A fireproof building is now being completed at Jamestown which, according to the official guide, is to be devoted to "History, Historic Art and the Fine Arts," but apparently the objects that are

to be exhibited in it will be of more interest from the historical than the artistic point of view. The visitor misses, too, the decorative features which he has come to expect in exposition buildings, the bridges, fountains, monuments, groups of statuary, reliefs, gateways and portals. Our foremost sculptors have willingly taken part in such work and they have been well rewarded, for what they molded in staff has, in many instances, been made permanent in bronze or marble, and, what is more important, it has opened the eyes of the people to the possibilities of sculptural decoration, and by this has made a perceptible improvement in public and private architecture thruout the country. Staff and stucco are extensively used on the Jamestown buildings, in spite of the contempt expressed for such material in official literature, but there has been little done in the way of the plastic decoration of buildings and grounds. This has been excluded, according to the official guide, because it was not approved by the artistic taste of the managers, who, therefore, deserve great credit for their willingness to sacrifice so popular a feature rather than violate their esthetic consciences.

Another reason for the failure of the Jamestown Exposition to draw as large crowds as were expected is the absence of foreign exhibits. By claiming to be "State, National and International," it has given rise to the impression that one would see there displays of the arts and industries of the principal countries of the world, and there is a certain sense of disappointment in not finding them. Visitors at world's fairs have generally spent more time in the foreign booths and buildings than in the American departments, for the interest we take in a country is in inverse proportion to its nearness. Except for the warships that have visited Hampton Roads foreign nations have not participated to any noticeable extent in the Exposition. The Bureau of American Republics has an exhibit in one of the Government buildings,



Photograph taken June 27.

WORK ON THE PALACE OF HISTORIC ART IS PROCEEDING SLOWLY.

Mexico shows its munitions of war and Santo Domingo has erected a small building out of native woods in which the products of the island are being placed. A Japanese bazaar among the concessions is worthy of mention.

About twenty-five States are represented at Jamestown by buildings or exhibits or both. The State buildings are all completed or nearly so, except Michigan which, when I saw it the last of June, was being roofed and sided. They stretch along the whole waterfront and form a picturesque group of especial interest because they are mostly reproductions of historic edifices and good examples of various forms of colonial architecture. Thus Massachusetts and Rhode Island have their first State houses; Pennsylvania, Independence Hall; Kentucky, Daniel Boone's Fort; Maryland, the home of John Carroll, of Carrollton, etc.

In the Mines, States' Exhibits and Liberal Arts Buildings various States, railroads and development companies have exhibits of agricultural and mineral products and manufactured articles of the usual character. These were mostly in place at the end of June altho in many places the boxes were still unpacked. Such displays in previous expositions have had an important influence in directing the streams of migration and the investment of capital, and this one should do much for the development of the immense but unappreciated natural resources of the South. The exhibits in the Transportation, Machinery and Fisheries Buildings do not require special description.

The extent and character of the Pure Food Show is noteworthy for it is the first since the great adulteration scare and the passage of a national law requiring the correct labeling of all foods and drinks. The stress laid by the exhibitors on the cleanliness of their kitchens and



THESE TROLLEY CARS ARE THE PRINCIPAL MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FROM NORFOLK TO THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

employees and the substitution of mechanical appliances for human hands in all stages of the manufacture shows that they have come to realize the importance of gaining the confidence of the public. A few years ago they were more arrogant. "Shut your eyes and open your mouth and take what I give you," was all they had to say to the consumer. I was glad to see that cotton oil is coming forward to claim its rights as a wholesome and variously useful food material. Hitherto it has been a timid creature, shrinking from appearing under its own name before a public to which it was a stranger, and therefore masquerading as "Superior Imported Lucca Olive Oil" or assuming a modest nom de plume like "Salad Oil." The Pure Food Building is the only one where crowds are found. This is due to the popularity of the peripatetic free lunch system. One can get a full meal here for nothing if he stands in the bread line, but it takes longer than a political banquet, about three hours to get from breakfast food and biscuits to ice cream and pickles, on account of the lectures that one has to listen to between courses. The portions served are even smaller than at an ordinary *table d'hote* and repeating is frowned upon.

The educational exhibits occupy two buildings on each side of the Auditorium; one pretty nearly in shape for inspection, the other still rather chaotic. Our schools and colleges are learning how to make a display attractive to the casual passerby and also convenient for the study of those whom it concerns, a difficult thing with this kind of material. The exhibits of Johns Hopkins University, the Woman's College of Baltimore, Teachers' College of Columbia University, the Ohio, Massachusetts and the Virginia schools of all kinds are especially noteworthy. The visitor will be particularly impressed by the progress made in recent years in drawing and designing, in manual training and in household economics.

There are two other good-sized buildings which will be of considerable inter-



INDIANS FROM THE 101 RANCH PARADING THE GROUNDS.

est later on when the exhibits are in place. One is devoted to aeronautics and the other to social science, sanitation, welfare work, trades-unions and the like. The Government buildings, ten in number, constitute so important a part of the Exposition that I must postpone consideration of them until next week. There is no complete official catalog of the exhibits and the guidebooks sold inside and outside the grounds are unreliable and fragmentary. So it is difficult to find what one wants to see; still I think I have mentioned the most important departments.

Except the Warpath. If we were likely to forget that, the megaphones and searchlights would call our attention to it. It is the lineal descendant of the Midway, the Pike and the Trail, and has the same short of shows, but it differs from them. Instead of being filled with a joyous and cash-reckless crowd, it is a lonely and a melancholy place. Wide is the gate and broad is the way, but few there be that find it. Whatever one's opinion may be as to the moral and intellectual value of such spectacles, one cannot help being touched by the despairing tones of the barkers' voices as they beseech the strollers and their muttered curses on their luck as they retire discomfited. Groups of a dozen or two gather about a free show of juggling or femininity, and then, instead of following the decoys into the booth, they pass on to the next impassioned orator. On one side the lion trainer forms his feral pyramid; on the other the Streets of Cairo offer all the delights of the Arabian Nights, but neither beauty nor the beast can draw coins from bare boards. If there were two or three hundred thousand people on the broad walk, as there are at Coney Island, the concessionaires would do well, for the shows are fully up to the average and some of them have considerable educational value. Of the war panoramas, the Fight of the Monitor and Merrimac naturally draws best, since the scene of the engagement is just off the Exposition



A TWISTED HEAP OF HALF-MELTED BEDSTEADS AND BATH TUBS IS ALL THAT REMAINS OF A PINE BEACH HOTEL AFTER THE FIRE.



Official Photograph.

THE STATE'S EXHIBIT PALACE AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

grounds. The Battle of Gettysburg—one is somewhat surprised to learn—gets twice the attendance of the Battle of Manassas, in which Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson are the leading figures. The Wild West show being unusually extensive, it sometimes happens that the cowboys and Indians outnumber the spectators.

But the exposition concessionaire is a buoyant being, delightful to talk with. Even tho his last dollar is invested in a profitless enterprise, he never loses his pluck. Sometimes he's up and sometimes down. He struck it rich at Portland, and if he loses at Jamestown he will "hike for Seattle." All are looking forward hopefully to the big days in the fall when the exposition is completed and the crops are laid by. They cheer themselves up with the example of Buffalo, which began with a spring frost and yet turned out very well in the end.

There is, however, one important difference. The late attendance depends greatly upon the reports of those who went earlier. The visitors to Buffalo were enthusiastic in its praise, particularly on account of the beauty of the electrical effects, while the returned Jamestown tourists have not been, as a rule, very efficient as advertising agents.

In so far as the poor attendance is due to bad management, I should say that the fault was in relying too much on the side shows and paying too little attention to the main tent. They should have taken warning from Omaha's disastrous second year. The exposition undeniably lacks substance. State buildings are, of course, very good things in their way. They afford excellent rendezvous for meeting long-lost relatives, and there are few things more grateful to the tired sightseer than a rocking chair on a cool porch of a homelike house after one has been seeing strange things and strangers all day, but a State building is a dull thing to tourists from other States. Once at an exposition, people are apt to spend

more time and money on the Midway or Warpath than they anticipated, but they do not go a thousand miles for the purpose of getting lost in a Mystic Maze or descending the Maelstrom of Hell Gate. Nor are the American people so fond of historic relics and mementos of the past as the Jamestown managers seem to think. They quite properly care more about the future than the past, and more about the present than either. The real lifeblood of an exposition is the stream of people who tramp unweariedly all day long thru the main buildings, up one



THE WARPATH.

aisle and down the next, always keeping to the right, so as to miss nothing, and collecting "literature hand-outs," to be read and studied during the winter evenings. This class of visitors, so conspicuous elsewhere, is not numerously represented at Jamestown.

I think too much stress has been laid on the unpreparedness of the exposition and high prices in accounting for the poor attendance. Packing boxes and building material lying about the grounds produce, of course, a bad impression, but people would be willing to overlook them and climb over them if there was something behind them that they wanted to see very much. There may have been attempts at extortion, but I saw no evidence of it. I had fifteen meals at almost as many different places in and about the exposition; some of them were good and some were poor, but in no case was the charge more than could reasonably be expected. On the whole, Norfolk treats the stranger more leniently than does New York.

Prices for board and lodging of all grades are about the same as they are in any large city or popular seaside resort. The great mass of exposition-goers want rooms at a dollar per person or less, and meals at not more than 50 cents, on the average, and they will be able to find them without difficulty. There are plenty of rooms to be had in the private houses of Norfolk, besides the hotels put up for the occasion outside the grounds. These big wooden hotels are, as a rule, to be avoided, because they are apt to be unsanitary and dangerous. A fire last

week destroyed in a few minutes several blocks of them at Pine Beach, just outside the grounds, and it was a miracle that the whole town of cheap pine lodging houses and amusement stands did not go and carry the exposition with it, for the water supply proved inadequate. But just as the flames were scorching the Negro Building and threatening the Inside Inn the wind changed and blew them back over the burned area.

The exposition is not situated at Jamestown Island, where the settlement it commemorates was made, nor at Norfolk, but is about seven miles away from that city. Communication is by two trolley lines and the fare is 10 cents by the more direct route. Two cars are run at intervals of five to fifteen minutes, and the trip takes forty or forty-five minutes if the power does not give out. The motor car and trailer together would accommodate about 150 persons, but they are never overcrowded and there is no jam at the gates. Even ladies can get seats, which seems strange to a New Yorker, accustomed to seeing the weaker sex stand during rush hours. Besides the trolley, steamboats run from the Norfolk docks to the exposition, making half a dozen trips a day. This is the pleasantest way of getting there, as the boats are comfortable and not crowded. The time by the water route is about an hour and the fare a quarter.

These means of transportation would be inadequate or break down entirely if the number of visitors should be as great as the exposition authorities anticipate, but so far they have not been heavily taxed. The largest attendance was on Georgia Day, June 10th, when President Roosevelt spoke from the steps of his mother's home, and it is said to have been about 40,000 or 50,000.

It is impossible to state exactly the average attendance because the officials refuse to give out the figures. My own estimate would be that the number of paid admissions during the last week in June was probably not over 5,000 a day, and was perhaps less than 3,000. I am not good at guessing, however, and the people would not stand still to be counted. The number of round-trip tickets validated during the first two months after the opening of the exposition is reported to be 37,000.

The people of Norfolk are naturally sensitive about the severe criticism of the exposition for which they have worked so hard and expended so much, and they are inclined to ascribe it to prejudice against the South and jealousy of the growing commercial interests of their city. They hope now to rally the Southern people to the support of the exposition, and so triumph over the "Northern knockers." How the Southerners will respond to this appeal to their loyalty cannot be foretold. South Carolina and Virginia have always stood by each other in the emergencies in the past, but the attendance on South Carolina Day, June 28th, was not large. I counted only 350 at the exercises in the Auditorium on that day, not including the militia and cadets, whose attendance was compulsory. No doubt many of the visiting Carolinians preferred seeing the exhibits rather than listening to the speeches of the two Governors.

But as I said in the beginning large crowds are one of the drawbacks to an exposition and it is only when we look at the fair from the standpoint of its promoters that we regret their absence. There is, after all, more at the Ter-Centennial than any one has time to see, and no exposition has been more attractively located. It is hot, of course, but not hotter than St. Louis was at this time. The nights are cool owing to the sea-breezes. There are too many flies but no mosquitoes. By filling in or flooding with salt water the swamps lying back of the city and watering places it is expected that the mosquito plague of the fall and the consequent malaria will be completely eliminated.

The sea is in itself enough to make Norfolk and its vicinity a pleasant place for a summer vacation. The best way to reach it is by water: either from New York, a thirty hour trip, or down the Potomac from Washington, twelve hours. The steamers in both cases are comfortable, but the traveler must take care to engage a stateroom at least a week in advance, otherwise he will be seriously delayed or discomforted. There are many side trips by land and water about Hampton Roads that will entice the tourist away from the exposition, but these I must postpone till next week.

New York City.



Steel Rails



BY JAMES C. BAYLES, M.E., Ph.D.

DURING the past few months public attention has been somewhat sharply focused on the subject of steel rails. Official statistics of breakage in service are extremely disquieting. The fact of the increasing risk of rail journeys is brought home to every person whose business or pleasure requires him to travel. To this he is naturally attracted by the steady progress in the direction of comfort; from it he is deterred by the knowledge that the conditions which make for comfort have subjected rails to strains and stresses which current experience shows they are not strong enough to bear. Until lately it was assumed that heavier engines and cars and higher speeds could be compensated for by making steel rails heavier in sections. Theoretically, this is plausible; in practice it is found that heavy rails are relatively more brittle than lighter ones. The largest percentage of current breakage is in rails weighing 100 pounds to the yard. The explanation of this would seem to be that as the 100 pound rails are rolled by the same machinery as the lighter rails, they are reduced to form with relatively less working than they would receive if lighter.

For the purposes of this discussion it is unnecessary to repeat the figures which have been given to the public in the published report of the New York State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and from other authoritative sources, showing totals of rail breakages which, however explained, point to the conclusion that steel rails as now made are not adapted to the service expected of them. A rail suited to the use to which it is put may wear out more or less rapidly, but it will not break. It has no other reason for breaking than that it is not strong enough. The questions of immediate public interest are:

Why are steel rails not made strong enough for the work they have to do?

Are the defects which impair their usefulness remediable?

What measures are desirable or possible for raising rail standards?

The reasons why steel rails are not made strong enough for the work expected of them are many and widely various. The fault lies partly with the railmakers and partly with the railroads. The conditions of the industry in relatively high protective duties and as the result of mergers and agreements which have practically eliminated inconvenient competition, have been such as to permit the railmakers to make every consideration subordinate to low cost and large output. Probably there has been no deliberate lowering of the standard of quality, but such a result is inevitable when nothing is permitted to stand in the way of tonnage. The mill manager who cannot make a record this month and beat it next month, is likely to lose prestige and find himself superseded by a more energetic superintendent. A representative American rail mill is a marvel to every visiting metallurgist and engineer. Its records confuse statistics and bewilder the imagination. Rail deterioration began when the temptation of unprecedented profits accelerated mill operations all along the line. The first step in that direction was the introduction of the reversing mill, which, by reducing the number of passes required to shape a billet into a finished rail, economized hot working and introduced in rails new phenomena of crystallization.

The exigent requirements of the railroads, calling for constantly increasing supplies of rails for extensions and relaying, has unquestionably led to some laxity in the selection of ores as low in phosphorus as the acid Bessemer process demands. Hence, in rail steel the phosphorus line has been permitted to rise higher than it should. It is doubtful, however, if this has been the cause of much trouble, if any. The railroads do not seem to think so. They have long prescribed the phosphorus limit in their rail specifications, also carbon, silicon and sulfur. Perhaps they would have

been more stringent on the subject of phosphorus if experience had not shown that more of this element than theory would approve had in certain notable cases of record been found in rails showing exceptional durability under severe traffic conditions. As a matter of fact, phosphorus is not and has never been the source of most trouble in steel rails. One of the most fruitful causes of irregularity in the working of the Bessemer converter, since the introduction of the mixer, which has given the greatest uniformity in the composition of the bath attainable in any metallurgical operation conducted on a large scale, is an original defect in the pneumatic process which appeared to defy correction until the introduction by James Gayley of his very simple and obvious device for desiccating air by refrigeration. This is about to be applied in the making of rail ingots, and is expected to raise their standards of density and general soundness by minimizing piping, blowholes and segregation. But neither an ideal analysis nor physical perfection in an ingot will insure a good rail if it is improperly heated or insufficiently or imperfectly rolled; if of such shape that serious internal strains are avoidable in cooling; if subsequently injured in straightening or punching; or if from any or all of several causes it is badly handled or unskilfully manipulated. There would seem to be no short cut to perfect rails.

But from the point of view of the railmaker it is not difficult to raise the standard of steel rails much above the present average, if they want to do it. Facilities for dealing with ores carrying more phosphorus than the acid reaction of the Bessemer process will safely tolerate, must be provided—and will be, forthwith. The better selection this would permit will result in keeping the phosphorus in acid Bessemer ingots at or below .08—the discards being reduced to pig suitable for openhearth or Bessemer basic treatment. The Gayley dry blast will minimize the one element of uncertainty in pneumatic conversion. A varying percentage of moisture in atmospheric air, often ranging in a single day from practical dryness to saturation, has rendered impossible anything like uniformity in the product of a reaction which is effected by blowing air thru a bath of molten metal. It means that the blower, who depends wholly upon his judgment, cannot make two heats alike unless by accident. When he can do this with certainty there is reason to believe that a large percentage of the physical defects in ingots will be avoided. If this is found to be the case, the whole problem will be simplified to the least expression. We shall then be better able than now to determine just what changes are needed in the shape of rails, how they should be rolled and at what point the increase of weight becomes an element of danger rather than of safety. These matters are now receiving careful consideration at the hands of the most highly qualified experts of the steel industry It is perfectly understood by them that they cannot afford to be indifferent to any just cause of complaint concerning their product. It would need very little to create a strong, popular demand for the withdrawal of tariff protection from an industry known to have found profit in meeting foreign competition in foreign markets, while professing inability to meet it at home. It is "good business" to do promptly all that can be done to rehabilitate the American steel rail in public confidence, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be done promptly and thoroly.

But there is another side to the question which should not be lost sight of. For such grounds of dissatisfaction with American steel rails as may now exist, the railroad engineers should take a much larger share of responsibility than they have thus far been willing to assume. The rails they have been getting for a good many years are the kind of rails they wanted. In every detail except behavior in use they have conformed strictly to specifications. To prepare these specifications the best men available have been employed at high salaries. Every operation at the mills has been watched, every detail examined and approved or rejected, and breaking tests have been applied as often as was thought necessary. The railmakers have shrugged their shoulders and said

in the vernacular: "It's up to you. If you want that kind of rails, they're the kind of rails you want." But experience is showing that they are not at all the kind of rails the railroads really wanted. For example, to increase wearing power and economize replacements, the railroads have gradually called for more and more carbon, until it will now average a little above 0.50 per cent. The rails resist wear somewhat better than they would if the carbon was lower, but they are more brittle and less able to resist the shocks which tend to fracture. On his own responsibility no rail maker would have had rails as high in carbon as those demanded by the railroad engineers, nor is it probable that such rails could be had in any other country. With 0.30 per cent. carbon rail breakages would be much less frequent than they now are. How this would affect the annual balance sheets of the railroads is a question the engineer does not feel called upon to discuss.

Meanwhile, increased axle loads, general train acceleration, and more especially the combination of these destructive conditions, in trains of unprecedented weight and inelasticity driven at the speeds developed in the competition of "fliers" under various attractive names, have increased the shocks and stresses to which rails are subjected in service in what may be described as geometrical ratio, while the railroad engineers have been able to meet them with heavier and stronger rails, better methods of fastening, axles and wheels immune to breakage, and other essentials of safety, only in what may be described as arithmetical ratio.

As was pointed out in these pages some months ago in a general discussion of train acceleration, the safety of heavy trains run at high speeds depends not upon any one thing, but upon perfect co-ordination in every item and detail of construction and equipment. It is a very serious question if, in the matter of railway speeds under present conditions, the limit of safety has not already been past. The statistics of rail breakage would seem to show this very clearly. In reply to an inquiry as to the experience of his road in the matter of broken rails, the executive head of an important system made the significant reply: "On our road we are having no trouble, because we have stopped at 45,000 pounds axle load and a moderate speed." It looks as if the solution of the whole problem of rail breakage was embodied in this modest statement.

From what precedes some idea may be had as to why the breakage of rails has so increased as to challenge attention, and to what extent rail defects may be attributed to causes quickly remediable. As to the measure desirable or possible for the raising of rail standards there is perhaps room for intelligent differences of opinion. Open competition between foreign and domestic rails would undoubtedly impart to the industry in this country a stimulus now lacking, and lead to the doing of all that could be done to hold the orders of American roads for American mills by the inducements of quality and price. At the moment, however, the question of tariff revision is rather academic than practical. The best results immediately in sight are likely to come thru an agreement between the railmakers and the railroad engineers as to formulæ, shape and physical properties. If this is not possible it looks as if the railmakers would be forced to adopt their own standard and to refuse any rail orders based on specifications not in conformity therewith. There is, however no present reason to believe that such an agreement is impossible or even difficult to be reached. The committee on rails of the American Society of Civil Engineers have approved and adopted the specifications formulated by the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association and by the American Society for Testing Materials. An important item of this concurrent judgment, which is known to be in accordance with the views of the experts of the rail industry, has relation to changes in standard rail sections which increase the weight of metal in web and base relatively to head, thus insuring greater strength thruout, more equal cooling, and, by reason of greater uniformity of pressure in rolling, a denser head with a finer crystalline structure. The technical experts of the rail industry

are also studying the problem in their own way, and will undoubtedly soon reach definite conclusions as to the qualities essential in rails and as to the means by which these are to be secured. When the results are compared with those reached by the engineers who use rails, with a view to seeing how many points of agreement exist, the discussion of remaining points of difference will be much simplified. That any irreconcilable differences will be found is scarcely probable; but should there be, the casting vote, so to speak, will lie with the railmaker, and they should use it wisely, as well for the advantage of the railroads as for their own protection. Pending such agreement, the railway managers who have suffered from rail breakage would do well to limit their axle loads to 45,000 pounds and moderate their train speeds. To exceed the reasonable limit of safety in train acceleration to attract business is as grave a crime as to neglect necessary repairs and replacements.

New York City.

The Czar

BY SIMON REGININ

[The author of this article was for twelve years, till a few months ago, editor of the Russian department of an influential Vienna journal. He has published important interviews with all the leading Russian statesmen, and the facts here given are based on information furnished him by men in the highest positions in the Russian Court.—Editor.]

THERE is a popular legend in Russia about one of the ancestors of the Czar. According to this legend, the Czar entered a peasant's hut one day and saw an old woman praying and bowing to the ground.

"What are you praying for, old woman?" asked the Czar.

"I am praying for our Czar, our little father," replied the old woman.

"Do you really love the Czar so dearly, old woman?" he queried.

"It is not out of love that I pray for him. The servants of the Czar have taken everything away from me. They have spared only my life. A new Czar might take even my life away. I have survived three Czars, and the new Czar was always worse than the old one. I am therefore praying that there should not be a new Czar during my lifetime."

During the reign of Alexander III the old peasant women did not make such prayers; the personality of the young prince, Nicholas, was popular thruout Russia. The young Tsarevich was everywhere credited with love for truth and righteousness. The Russian people, who were cruelly tortured by the yoke of the police rule during the régime of Emperor Alexander III, had reason to hope for better days, for human treatment at the hands of the present Czar.

Together with the rumors to the effect that Alexander III ordered his successor to the throne on a long journey to Japan in order to cool off his passion for the ballet dancer Kshesinskaya, there were rumors of a more serious character. It was said that the Czar became angry at his son because he dared to prove to his father that he was indifferent to matters of importance to the Russian people. Indeed, Alexander III trusted his Ministers blindly, signing everything that was submitted to him for his signature, without acquainting himself with the contents of the documents signed. The Tsarevich was opposed to this blind faith. One day Nicholas placed among the documents prepared for the Czar's signature a paper ordering the whole family of the Czar to be banished to some remote place in Siberia. The Czar signed this paper, together with the other documents.

The popularity of the Tsarevich was manifested during the first days after his

ascension to the throne as Nicholas II. The people in the cities, as well as in the villages, felt really happy and their greetings of welcome to the young Czar were sincere. The houses and the streets were illuminated brightly, not by order of the authorities, as is usually the case, but of the people's own free will; and in many places, such as in Odessa, for instance, these manifestations of joy were checked by the authorities, who detected the influence of the revolutionaries in the love of the people for the young Czar. The former Prefect of Odessa, Lieutenant-General Zelyony, illustrated typically the bearing of the bureaucrats toward the new Czar. In the brilliant illumination of the city the Prefect saw a greeting to the "revolutionary" Czar, and, as a devoted servant of the régime of the knout, he became so enraged by the rumors that a new era would soon begin in Russia that he smashed with his cane the window panes in the house of the wealthy merchant Anatr, exclaiming: "Why are you rejoicing? You should rather cry. . . . A foolish boy will now rule Holy Russia. . . ." The crowd which witnessed this scene replied to the Prefect, shouting: "Long live Czar Nicholas!"

In Russia the Jews may always be taken as the barometer indicating the popularity of the Czar, for the slightest change in the administration affects the Jews first. And this oppressed nation expressed its love for the young Czar by offering prayers in all synagogs, imploring the Lord to prolong his life on the throne.

The progressive elements in St. Petersburg were beside themselves for joy. And the Czar, attired in the modest uniform of a colonel, was promenading along the Nevsky Prospect, politely acknowledging the greetings of the people who recognized him.

Liberal Russia began to breathe freely and began to take steps to pave its way to the Czar.

In the meantime the bureaucrats, knowing the Czar's weakness, his leanings toward justice, and fearing the consequences of a meeting with the real representatives of the people, began to plot against him, devising one attempt after another, and the Czar began to lead a secluded life. His strolls along the Nevsky were now replaced by his roamings in the Winter Palace.

His dream of coming into close contact with the people was shattered. Whatever the just enemies of the Czar may say about him, it should be added in justice to him, that Nicholas, because of his peculiar state of mind, is for some reason or other firmly convinced that all he does is done by the will of God and for the good of the people. Those that know the Czar, those that had an opportunity to study his mental make-up, believe that in matters of state Nicholas is never guided by considerations of a personal character. And yet no Czar, not even such a monster as Ivan the Terrible, was ever so hated by the people and by the bureaucrats as is Nicholas, who has forever ruined the prestige of the Czar in the eyes of the Russian people. The Russian nation has the peculiarly rare virtue of forgetting quickly its bitterest enemies and finding in them their good qualities. That is why the Russian people, especially the Russian Liberals, altho disillusioned in the new Czar, still spoke of him as of a good man who had fallen into the claws of the court clique which concealed from him the real state of affairs in Russia. But that was not true. Nicholas not only had the opportunity to know, but really knew everything that was going on in the land. However paradoxical it may sound, it is a fact that von Plehve did not conceal anything from the Czar. A high official, thru whose hands Plehve's reports to the Czar were passing, showed me a report in which he spoke of the peasant disorders; Plehve described the needs of the peasants, suggested to remove the landless peasants to Siberia, and as real police-chief, concluded his report with a recommendation to prosecute the rebels in the harshest manner. Opposite the place in the report saying that the life of the peasants should be improved, the Czar wrote "I have read it," and opposite the place where it was recommended to punish the rebels, the Czar wrote in large characters: "By all means." Besides, the Czar surrounded himself with people outside of the bureaucratic spheres, from whom he received secret reports about the condition

of affairs in Russia. Among these people were the meteorologist Damchinsky and the well known Bezobrazov.

I know that Damchinsky gave him a true picture of the course of events in Russia, and in one of his reports he suggested that the Czar invite certain public men and consult with them. The Czar said nothing in reply to that suggestion and then ceased consulting Damchinsky on any matter. The son of Count Leo Tolstoy told me that the Czar, in the course of a conversation with him, after the Gapon affair, showed a complete familiarity with everything occurring in Russia, but that notwithstanding all this. he did not rise above the viewpoint of an ordinary police-officer. Both Damchinsky and L. L. Tolstoy are convinced that the Czar looks upon himself as ordained by God, and, therefore, as the most just and wise man in Russia. But it is necessary to look into the mental make-up of the Russian monarch, to see why it is that his "high motives" always lead him against the people.

The Czar is very self-conceited and he imagines that he rules Russia independently. That is why the court clique, desiring to rid itself of this or that powerful man, spreads rumors in the foreign press to the effect that owing to the influence of that person upon the Czar, certain concessions were granted to the Russian people—which is quite enough for the Czar to estrange him. Count Witte was the victim of such an intrigue as this. The Czar began to hate him at the moment the foreign press began to speak of Witte as the man responsible for the new liberal era in Russia.

But this is not the case with those officials who are spoken of in the foreign press as being responsible for the cruelty of the existing régime. If not for Sazonov's bomb, von Plehve would in all probability have remained the Czar's favorite to this day, despite all the protests of the foreign press.

After the Kishineff massacre a deputation of respected Jews went to the Czar to ask him for protection in the future, but the Czar did not receive the deputation, referring it to von Plehve.

"What is it you wish from the Czar?" asked Plehve.

"We wish that the Czar should contribute at least one ruble for the benefit of the widows and the orphans of the ruined nation," replied the deputation.

"What's that for?"

"To show the Russian people that all faithful subjects are equal in the eyes of the Czar."

"Yes, that is true, that is very sensible, but I assure you that the Czar knows everything, and yet he will not grant your request."

The deputation thought that Plehve's answer was not the Czar's. But when one of the members of that deputation finally succeeded in reaching the Czar, by means of a bribe, he heard from the Czar exactly the same words that Plehve had said.

After the assassination of von Plehve, the Czar had a splendid opportunity to meet his people face to face. The people would have forgotten everything and would have forgiven the Czar, for, in the opinion of the people, Sazonov's bomb had killed the evil genius which hovered over the Czar. But what did the Czar do? Shocked by the loss of his favorite, he began to look about for a man who could avenge this assassination by repressive measures. But there was not a single man among the bureaucrats who wanted to assume such a rôle. Not that they were all too kind-hearted or that the interests of the land was so dear to them—they were simply afraid. Only cowardice kept the henchmen from becoming von Plehve's successors. These men were more affected by the assassination of von Plehve than the Czar was. In Sazonov's bomb they felt a serious call to account, and they were not yet ready to give this account. And the secret service men and the well-protected carriage seemed insignificant as compared with the terrible power of the bomb. After two months of fruitless efforts to find a successor to Plehve, the Czar turned to the then obscure Count Svyatopolk-Mirsky. The appointment of Mirsky was something like a reconciliation between revolutionary and bureaucratic Russia. The Czar had in view to ascertain the strength of the revolutionary forces and at the same time to give the bureaucracy, which had become confused, an opportunity to strengthen itself. But the appointment of Svya-

topolk-Mirsky proved a fatal blow to the Czar and his faithful servants. The artless, honest, straightforward Count understood his mission as a real patriot. To rule against the will of the people he considered a crime and the ruin of the country; and the first act of the new Minister was to break down the wall which separated the Czar from the people. The Count thought of bringing the Czar close to the people by introducing the freedom of the press, petitions and meetings, and thus afford the Czar an opportunity to make a personal acquaintance with the real state of affairs. The reaction of the Czar against this politics was best seen in the Gapon incident. He ordered to fire volleys after volleys upon innocent people who came to complain to him about certain functionaries. The supposition that the slaughter of the innocent people was against the will of the Czar is wrong. The originator of the Hague Peace Conference has always been of the opinion that the only way to speak to his own nation was by means of bullets. It is a fact that when General Meller-Zakomelsky reported to the Czar that he had succeeded in pacifying the province entrusted to him with kind words only, without resorting to military force, the Czar replied: "It's a pity you didn't shoot, General. You should have shot some of them."

The latest acts of the Czar are a series of wars against his own people. Cursing the moment when under the influence of Witte he signed the famous manifesto calling the first Duma, the Czar wants to force the people to refuse the promise he had given to them.

In the Russian court, as in all Eastern despotic governments, bigotry and sorcery have ever held a prominent place and have frequently served as the source whence all wisdom of governing the people is drawn. But there was hardly a single Russian Emperor during the nineteenth century who was as devoted to mysticism as Nicholas II. This well-bred monarch, who had spent a stormy youth, became a slave of the spiritualists and all sorts of "sages of the science of mysticism." It is true that Nicholas inherited, together with the throne, also the notorious Father John of Kronstadt. And this inheritance, in honor of his father's memory, led the young Czar to assign to myticism an important part in his domestic life as well as in matters of state. But if the Czar possessed at least an ordinary capacity to look upon life with critical eyes, he would have known the border line between savage, fanatical worship of magic powers and real life. Thus, in the terrible Khadinsy catastrophe, Father John of Kronstadt saw an evil omen which could be averted only by giving oneself up entirely to the power of God and his servants on earth; and the Czar, instead of punishing the functionaries who were responsible for the accident in which so many thousands of human lives were lost, followed the advice of the "prophet." Since that time Nicholas became a bigot. The greater part of the Emperor's day was spent in prayer. His leisure hours were devoted to the composition of church hymns and to seances of all sorts of professors of black and white magic. The French ex-cook, Philip, and Morgenstern, who had served his apprenticeship in a tailor's shop, introduced into the palace by some of the Czar's servants, ruled Russia for a long time, and also ruled the Czar himself. The court clique supported the prestige of these charlatans, knowing well the weakness of the Czar for all that is mysterious. Nothing could win the Czar over so completely as the fortune-telling of these charlatans, and they read his fortune, forecasting the future in accordance with the instructions given to them by the court clique.

The progressive elements in Russia were growing indignant, while the ignorant masses followed in the footsteps of the Czar. Spiritualists, mind-readers and magicians were in their glory; they never before lived so happily in Russia as they have during the reign of Nicholas II. But this passion for the mysterious almost cost Nicholas the throne. Father John of Kronstadt, displeased because he was compelled to share his power over the Czar with the spiritualists, began to plot to dethrone the Czar. The priest started to spread rumors among the people that Czar Nicholas was a scourge to Russia, that death was hovering over Russia since the day of his ascension to the throne, that God, granting six children to the Czar, did not grant

him a successor to the throne, because He regarded Nicholas as unworthy of the Russian people. The people who are now the "Black Hundreds" took up this agitation of Father John of Kronstadt. The people were seized with a spirit of discontent which threatened to develop into a rebellion on religious grounds. If the son had not been born Nicholas II would have been forced to abdicate in favor of his brother, Mikhail. Yanishev, the Czar's confessor, then persuaded the Czar to renounce the spiritualists and devote himself entirely to prayer. And to strengthen this religious fanaticism in the Czar, it was resolved to discover some new saint. Such a saint was soon discovered by the Holy Synod in the person of the old recluse Seraphim, who was buried in the forest of Sarov. The Czar and the Czarina went to pray at Seraphim's grave, and soon after the Czarina gave birth to a son. Is it strange after this that the Czar is guided in all serious matters by some mysterious elements and leads the nation astray?

During the recent war with Japan the Czar kept sending trainloads of ikons, instead of cannon and guns to the battlefield. The well-known strategist and military writer, General Dragomirov, said at one of the military conferences at the time: "The Czar is sending us ikons for the Japanese, while the Japanese are sending us bullets. He sends us some more ikons and they send us some more bullets. We will thus fight with prayers, and they with cannon, and, of course, we will come out victorious."

Such is the attitude of the more or less intelligent bureaucrats toward the Czar; but the majority of the court clique deride Nicholas, and frequently ignore him altogether.

What is the attitude of the revolutionaries toward the Czar? The Russian Emperor has demonstrated better than any of the revolutionary groups, or all of them taken together, how ruinous to Russia the autocracy has been, and thus the revolutionary party has found in the person of Nicholas II a valuable ally, and it is hardly in their interests to lose him.

New York City.

The Negro Doctor in the South

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

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WHEN I went to Alabama in 1881, there was not a negro doctor, dentist or pharmacist in the State; three years later Doctor C. N. Dorsett located in Montgomery, Ala., and received a hearty reception from the white physicians and colored citizens generally. At the present time there are more than one hundred negro doctors, dentists and pharmacists in the State. In the district of Birmingham alone, there are over twenty-five. It might be well to mention here, that the first woman of any race, who was permitted to practice medicine in the State of Alabama, was a negro woman, Dr. Sadie Dillard, a daughter of Bishop Benjamin Tanner.

A few days ago the State Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association held its annual session in Birmingham, Ala. There were present seventy-one men and women connected with the medical profession. Aside from those who reside in the State there were present medical men of national reputation such as Dr. Geo. C. Hall, of Chicago; Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., and Doctors Boyd, Stewart and Roman, of Nashville, Tenn.

The progress that I have mentioned as having taken place in the State of Alabama is a fair sample of what is going on thruout the South. One does not hear much of the negro doctor, but there are few stronger forces at work, in the elevation of the race, than those represented by the negro doctors. The negro physician is well treated by the white physician. In many instances the white doc-

tor is willing to lend the negro doctor books, instruments and, with few exceptions, is glad to go into the consultation room with him. He receives practically the same consideration at the drug stores that is accorded the white physician. In almost every section of the South, where I have gone, I have observed that the negro doctor is not only treated with high respect by the colored people, but



THE ALABAMA MEDICAL, DENTAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

equally so by the white people. There are comparatively few cases where the negro doctor has not held his own from a moral point of view. The number who have gone down on account of drink or other bad habits is very small.

The influence of the negro doctor, in the elevation of the race, has extended further than the mere practice of medicine. In many cases it will be found that he is a successful business man in the community in which he lives, and owning valuable property. In Montgomery, Ala., for instance, the negro doctors own and operate four drug stores; in Birmingham and Mobile they own and control equally as many drug stores.

One of the largest and most successful wholesale drug stores in the city of Anniston, Ala., is owned by Dr. Charles I. Thomas, and there is nothing in its appearance, outside or inside, that indicates it is not in the hands of a white man. Nearly every town or city of any size in Alabama has its negro drug store, and its patrons are not confined to the negro race, altho the practice of the negro doctor is confined almost exclusively to the members of his own race.

The influence of the negro doctor has gone still further: In nearly every large city in the State there are hospitals or in-

firmaries, where good surgical and medical attention is provided and nurses are trained. In some instances the institution is owned and controlled by the public, in other instances they are owned by individual doctors.

The majority of the negro doctors, dentists and pharmacists in the South have been educated at Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Meharry Medical College, at Nashville, Tenn., or at the Leonard Medical College, at Raleigh, N. C. At the Leonard Medical College, from the beginning, a majority of the professors have been Southern white men residing in Raleigh.

Last April I had the pleasure of delivering the commencement address to the graduating class of the Meharry Medical College when ninety-six received diplomas in medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. A majority of these, of course, will practice in the South.

The evolution of the negro doctor has been a gradual but constant one, and his influence for good will be felt in an increasingly strong manner thruout the South each year.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

The Story of a Houseworker

BY C. S. ANGSTMAN

MY maid was very taciturn, but evidently quite a superior girl, so I was interested to find out why she was doing housework, and led her on talk of herself at two or three different times, and this is what she told me:

"You see, we girls had a stepmother, and she soon had children of her own, for whom perhaps it was natural that she should want all that there was, but, anyway, we were always short of clothes and the many things which girls are always needing. We continued to go to school, however, till my father died, after which the family was soon separated. At this time I was thru the second year of high school and sixteen years old. Having now to take care of ourselves my sister and I turned naturally to housework, because we had been well trained in that at home and because we could always get it without much trouble, tho after a number of years I have come to see that it is almost as hard for a girl to get a satisfactory place in which to work as it is for a lady to get a satisfactory helper.

"After working in our home city for a while, we went to the large city of ———. Soon after our arrival, I secured a place in a knitting factory, lured on by the stories of evenings and Sundays to one's self and big wages, told by the girls at our boarding-place, who thought housework quite beneath them. Work in the factory was paid by the piece, so the faster we worked the more we earned. Being naturally quick motioned, by much hurrying I soon made $12 a week. But, oh, the noise of the machines! They seemed to be going all night long, and I was always hurrying, hurrying with everything, even in my dreams. It seemed that as I outdistanced many girls in the number of socks which I could finish in a day, and so made more money than they did, that a perfect fever took possession of me to accomplish always more.

The room in which two hundred of us girls worked the machines was low, long and narrow and dark, lighted from small windows at the front and back only. These windows were not opened all winter long, and as there was no system of ventilation you can imagine what the atmosphere was. We hardly realized that there was a sun or even daylight. All winter long we went to work in the dark and went home in the dark. Seeing occasionally a little more brightness thru the dingy windows than at other times, we could only guess that the sun might be out.

"After a year of this life, I gave out

utterly and was just a shadow of my former self. I had never been especially nervous before, but now I went at everything with that feverish hurry which had made me able to earn so much in the factory.

"After an enforced rest, during which I was obliged to make quite an inroad upon my savings, I began to look about for other work to do, for I realized that I could never go back to the factory. It always seems to the 'hired girl' or factory girl, that if she can become a clerk she will have reached a very high goal, so after considerable managing I finally secured a place in a leading dry goods store at $4 per week. I secured room and board at one of the best places, so called, in the city for girls who are alone, a boarding-house run by the Y. W. C. A. for $3 a week. It was the cheapest respectable place which I could find, and my tiny room was shared with another girl. I thought that I could manage my other expenses on $1 a week or the gradual increase to which I looked forward hopefully, until such time as I should become manager of some department at $10 or $20 a week, or perhaps marry one of the proprietors, as a saleslady in one of the large stores had lately done. I was placed at the notion counter, where there is usually a brisk trade, so plenty of girls, and early in the morning, while customers were few, there was plenty of gossip. I soon found out that a good many girls had been working a long time without any increase of pay; that those who stayed at $4 a week were mainly of two classes: First, those who had homes where the parents were satisfied if the daughter gave her mother $1 a week for pin money from her wages, or now and then a $5 bill and gave them no trouble about clothes and other expenses; second, those who had no homes, but had "friends." Some of these latter had so lost all sense of propriety that they would talk quite freely of their companions to the rest of us in the intervals of work, especially as they were usually connected with the business in some way. I had had enough moral training at home, perhaps coupled with a strong moral nature, to make me determined never to be forced into any such path as that. Finding that my little store of savings was nearly gone, and that forty cents a week left after paying board and carfare, did not go very far toward clothes, which had to be of a better quality than for factory or housework, I went to the general manager and I told him I must get more wages, that I could not live on $4 a week, that my living expenses left me nothing for clothing. He knew that I had no relatives to aid me, and yet he asked me if I could not get some one to dress me. He also said that the store next door paid none of their clerks more than $3 a week, which I knew; also that I was getting more now than quite a number of other girls in the store who had been there longer than I had. This was just after Christmas, and we had been working every night for two weeks till ten o'clock without extra pay, so some of us had been quite hopeful of a raise. We found, however, that the late working hours, which meant a chance to sleep from eleven or twelve at night till six in the morning only, were the price which we paid for holding our positions.

"Seeing that I couldn't continue to live as I had, I next tried sewing, having had considerable experience at home. I only continued that for a few weeks, as it was most distasteful. It was always a great strain, because so much work had to be done over and so there seemed to be so little to show for a great many hours' work. Also there was always some pressure brought to bear for working overtime—garments to be finished in time for a wedding, a party, a trip, or something. I soon foresaw a condition for myself if I continued the work, such as nearly every one I knew had fallen into, if she had sewed for any length of time—nervous prostration, or a condition bordering very closely upon it.

"I boarded during all this time at a number of different places, but it was about the same story at them all. There was seldom food which I could relish and hardly ever enough of it. To save carfare, I never went home to lunch, and as I had to pay the same per week with or without a lunch, I generally took one with me. As it was unvaryingly a slice of bread and a ginger snap, I often turned from it in loathing, eating nothing from breakfast till dinner at seven

o'clock. After such a fast I had little wish for the lone, soggy potato and slice of poorly cooked meat, with one ill-seasoned vegetable, followed by a piece of poor pie, which was our unvarying ration. A little attractive pudding or fruit would have tempted my appetite sometimes, but there was always that dreadful pie. These were also the conditions at the Y. W. C. A. boarding place, where I stayed a year. You see cooks are so scarce that our housekeeper stood in mortal fear of our cook, not giving her many directions for fear of stirring up that bad temper of hers and making her leave, so we girls took the consequences. I don't see how those Y. W. C. A. people can expect us to take much interest in the singing and preaching they often do at the boarding-house when we can't help thinking of our stomachs and are longing for a good square meal.

"I didn't realize for a long time that the food had so much to do with my going down physically, but finally I did. After more than two years in the factory and store and sewing room, I had lost thirty pounds, had a persistent severe stomach trouble and was almost a nervous wreck. All this was in contrast to the perfect health which I had when I came to the city. Thinking rest would make me all right in a little while, I remained quietly at my boarding place for several weeks, meantime doing a lot of thinking. As I am twenty-four years old my 'lost opportunities' quite naturally came to my mind, as well as the possibilities of marriage with any of the men of my present acquaintance. I was, however, satisfied with the decision which I had made several times before—that I had never yet become acquainted with any man in whose hands I dared to place my future, especially when I remembered the experience of some of my friends in the matrimonial line. As I continued to think, I remembered that in any occupation outside of housework I had to share my room, for economy's sake, with some other girl, altho we had separate beds. During the year that I was at the Y. W. C. A. boarding place, I had shared my room with as many as twenty different girls, most of them persons whom I would never have chosen for friends or companions. To be obliged to listen to their conversation, which was often anything but refined or elevating, and to be constantly annoyed by their disorderly and untidy, even unclean habits, was most obnoxious to me. I reflected that in almost every place which I had ever worked at housework I had had plenty of good food, well cooked; that I had always been well while doing housework, my ills having come upon me in other occupations. I reflected that the free Sundays, which had been such a strong force in holding me to other occupations, were really not free at all and seldom used for either pleasure or profit. Indeed Sunday was the only time when I could do my room work and mending or any little necessary sewing. In many places where I had done housework, I had been able to do such things afternoons, which I usually had to myself, for I had always been quick-motioned and a good planner, realizing the value of minutes, and thus my work was usually done with the luncheon dishes, till time to get dinner. I reflected that I did not have to buy any but inexpensive clothes for doing housework, or spend any carfare going to and from my work; that I was considered a competent girl, so could always get at least $4 a week, without washing, and by going out of the city in the summer, $5; that I have to pay nothing for board or room; that my health is always at its best doing housework for an occupation, which means plenty of exercise with opportunity to rest afternoons, and which has always kept me in the best condition; also that the little nest-egg upon which I had drawn when worn out or in need of more funds than in other occupations had always been accumulated doing housework. To sum up, I have more time, money, health, privacy and choice of companions doing housework than anything else. Why don't I do it? Well, my social position is not as good in this occupation as in others. People will call me 'kitchen mechanic,' 'pot slinger,' 'hired girl,' and maybe even wonder if I am respectable. However, I remembered that some of my good mistresses had told me if more nice girls would do housework, it would soon elevate the social standing of the whole class, and that it wasn't what a girl did, but what she was, that counted.

and so I determined to swallow my pride and look for a position at general housework—general, because then I could have a room to myself and need have no associates not of my own choosing.

"I soon found a position in an excellent family of four and was very happy there, beginning my day's work at seven, and finishing about seven in the evening, with about two hours' rest in the afternoon. One afternoon in the week I was allowed to go out and remain till bedtime. I also had this privilege on Sundays, my work being finished then also at about half past two. I was always furnished with good reading, Madame remarking that she wished that she could get anything near as much time to read herself. In a few weeks I had read several of Seton-Thompson's books, Alice M. Bacon's 'Japanese Women and Girls,' 'Titus,' besides some good novels, magazines and the newspapers. I had a warm, neatly-furnished room to myself and courteous treatment. I might be there yet, but summer came, this family moved out of town and I went to one of the resorts, as I had done before, at $5 a week for three months, but I took care to find out beforehand what the quarters for the help were, that I might not repeat a former experience. That time the girls all slept in one big room in an ill-odored, damp basement, and the men help straggled thru at all hours, having no other passageway to their own similar apartments.

"I tell you, girls who work for a living are almost powerless against the forces on every hand calculated to break down their health and morals. However, general housework is the best of all for any girl of sufficient muscle, and who knows and keeps her place."

With such invincible arguments set forth in such a convincing manner by my houseworker, I began to feel some of that old-time security when one had the same helper for years, or at least felt that if I didn't keep her, there was one jewel in the profession for some distressed lady at least. One morning, however, I was taken aback by the announcement that she should leave when her week was up. In consternation I asked why, and she confessed that she couldn't stand the social pressure; that James, a new friend, looked down on girls who did housework, just as others had done, and that only last evening when he took her and her clerk friend, Lucy, to a restaurant she had to kick Lucy under the table to make her keep still when he was sneering about "kitchen mechanics." She expected to get a place in a store again, but this time a better one, and so I was rudely awakened from my dream of security.

DETROIT, MICH.

O Southland!

BY JAMES W. JOHNSON

O SOUTHLAND! O Southland!
Have you not heard the call,
The trumpet blown, the word made known
To the nations, one and all?
The watchword, the hope-word,
Salvation's present plan?
A gospel new, for all—for you:
Man shall be saved by man.

O Southland! O Southland!
Do you not hear today
The mighty beat of onward feet,
And know you not their way?
'Tis forward, 'tis upward,
On to the fair white arch
Of Freedom's dome, and there is room
For each man who would march.

O Southland, fair Southland!
Then why do you still cling
To an idle age and a musty page,
To a dead and useless thing?
'Tis springtime! 'Tis work-time!
The world is young again!
And God's above, and God is love,
And men are only men.

O Southland!, my Southland!
O birthland! do not shirk
The toilsome task, nor respite ask,
But gird you for the work.
Remember, remember
That weakness stalks in pride;
That he is strong who helps along
The faint one at his side.

NEW YORK CITY.

Literature

Euphues and His America

No book which Mr. Henry James has written makes so severe a tax on the loyalty of even his most enthusiastic readers as his *American Scene.**

The volume purports to be a collection of impressions gathered during a sojourn of ten months or thereabouts, which, after an absence of five and twenty years, Mr. James last year made in the land of his nativity. In the preface we are told that "there are features of the human scene, there are properties of the social air, that the newspapers, reports, surveys and blue books would seem to confess themselves powerless to "handle," and we are led to expect a study of the "manners, habits, intercourse, relations, pleasures, etc.," of the American people by one who "made no scruple of his conviction that he should understand and should care better and more than the most earnest of visitors, and yet that he should vibrate with more curiosity than the pilgrim with the longest list of questions, the sharpest appetite for explanations and the largest exposure to mistakes."

But it is exactly these promises which the volume most signally fails to fulfill. *The American Scene,* one feels safe in saying, will never be taken seriously by students of "manners." Its strongest, indeed its almost exclusive, appeal will be to the admirers of that curious and highly ornate species of rhetoric which it has been Mr. James's special vocation to develop.

In reading *The American Scene* one is reminded at every page of the quaint note on John Lily written in manuscript by William Oldys upon the margin of his copy of Gerald Langbaine's "Account of the English Dramatick Poets." He writes:

"Lillye was a man of great reading, good memory, ready faculty of application and uncommon eloquence, but he ran into a vast excess of allusion; in sentence and conformity of style he seldom speaks directly to the purpose; but is continually carried away by one odd allusion or simile or other (out of natural history—that is yet fabulous and not true in nature) and that still overborne by more, thick upon the back of one another, and through an eternal affectation of sententiousness keeps to such a formal measure of his periods as soon grows tiresome, and so by confining himself to shape his sentence so frequently into one artificial cadence, however ingenious or harmonious, abridges that variety which the style should be admired for."

With the substitution of "America" for "nature" in the parenthesis, we doubt whether Mr. James's book could be more justly or adequately reviewed than by the application to it of this passage from Oldys. Like Lily's "Anatomy of Wit" and his "Euphues and his England," *The American Scene* is not so much a monument to truth or history as to the pale-cheeked goddess of rhetoric.

We confess our hesitancy to pass adverse judgment upon the work of a man who is in so many respects a superlative master of his art. And yet, as we have already observed, the present volume makes an excessive demand even upon the most ardent enthusiasm. Let the following description of the body and soul of New York bear witness to the justice of this assertion.

Mr. James is advancing upon the city from the western shore of the Hudson. "You see the pin-cushion in profile, so to speak," he writes, "on passing between Jersey City and Twenty-third street, but you get it broadside on, this loose nosegay of architectural flowers, if you skirt the Battery, well out, and embrace the whole plantation." This is his description of the body of New York.

Nearing the city he discovers that this "pin-cushion," which when we get it "broadside on," is a "nosegay of architectural flowers," and which presently, by a curious process of legerdemain, becomes a "whole plantation," possesses a soul, which as a

"universal applied passion shines unprecedentedly out of the composition; in the bigness and bravery and insolence, especially, of everything that rushes and shrieks; in the air as of a great, intricate, frenzied dance, half merry, half desperate, or at least half defiant, performed on the huge watery floor. This appearance of the bold lacing together, across the waters, of the scattered members of the monstrous organism—lacing as by the ceaseless play of an enormous system of steam shuttles or electric bobbins (I scarce know

*The American Scene. *By Henry James.* Harper & Brothers. $3.00.

what to call them), commensurate in form with their infinite work—does perhaps more than anything else to give the pitch of the vision of energy. One has the sense that the monster grows and grows, flinging abroad its loose limbs even as some unmannered young giant at his 'larks'; and that the binding stitches must forever fly further and faster and draw harder; the future complexity of the web, all under the sky and over the sea, becoming thus that of some colossal set of clock-works, some steel-souled machine-room of brandished arms and hammering fists and opening and closing jaws."

Clearly, to take this passage seriously as a document in the study of manners, would be to show an absurdly defective sense of humor. How shall one account for this nightmare confusion of imagery unless one remembers that Mr. James is concerned not so much with truth, as with rhetorical *tours de force,* and that, like the pious juggler in the old fable, he delights in spreading his mat before the altar of the goddess of his worship and in forgetting all the world in his zeal to do her reverence?

There are, to be sure, some passages in *The American Scene* in which Mr. James's enthusiasm for the pale goddess of rhetoric sufficiently abates to permit him to write the language of ordinary human intercourse. These are passages in which the objects of his description—a collection of impressionistic paintings which he chanced upon in the Massachusetts hills, St. Gaudens's statue of Lincoln, in Chicago, the Old South Church in Boston—sufficiently interest him to absorb his attention. But these objects are rarely characteristic of contemporary America. With the America of today he is entirely out of sympathy. He has a high contempt for what he calls the "American gregarious ideal," and as an analyst of American civilization, he is unable to make any less hackneyed discovery than that we are inspired by a "perpetual passionate pecuniary purpose."

Three English Novels

But few of the English novelists of a new generation succeed in gaining an American hearing, we are so well supplied with authors of our own nowadays. American publication of an English novel has become a distinction, a guarantee almost of at least first-rate workmanship, a reward of the taking of infinite literary pains, which, truth to tell, is more practiced across the ocean than in this country of quick sales and brief popularities. Such work as that in "The Divine Fire," for instance, is rare with us, a leisurely, loving, time-consuming polishing and finishing that testifies as much to an indifference toward commercialism as to a love of art for its own sake, and for that of the pleasure it brings. This literary quality is found in the work of Mr. John Galsworthy in increasing measure in each of his succeeding books. *The Country House,*[1] his latest, is a better novel, better constructed and better written, than either "The Island Pharisees" or "The Man of Property," its plot especially, while still apparently slight, being in reality of much firmer and closer texture. The "county family" has been an unending source of material for the major and the minor British novelist, a subject capable of many changes, and even of repetitions that yet have not palled, its qualities are so gracious, so attractive so full of aristocratic distinction, which may be laid on with a trowel by the writer for suburbia, or deftly, appreciatively, even reverently handled by a Mrs. Ward, or, to revert to an older day, by a Trollope, who, by the way, was far from blind to its narrowness.

Apparently the squire, his family and his entailed estate, have had their day in English fiction. The hand of the radical novelist is robbing them of their graces and privileges to expose the uselessness and provincialism, the reactionary force they cover. Mr. Galsworthy does justice to the beauty of the external life and circumstance of a class favored by a social system, but merely to make the contrast more striking. From father to son the Pendyces have lived at Worsted Skeynes, dignified, honorable, upright, narrow-minded and useless. The head of the house believes that this order of things is to be continued forever, that it is a law of nature, nay, more, a command of the Deity. But his oldest son and heir falls in love with a woman who lives separated from her husband, and—well, the scan-

[1] The Country House. *By John Galsworthy.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

dal necessitates their marriage if the woman can secure a divorce. That is all the plot there is, but it suffices, because every figure in the situation is a carefully developed character study, the women being no less understandingly presented and differentiated than the men. Mrs. Pendyce especially, while standing as the type of the aimless, unsatisfying sheltered life of her class, remains an individual with a pathetically strong appeal to the reader's sympathies.

Of the older order of this class of fiction, *Sir Elyot of the Woods* does not question the privileges of England's landed gentry; rather does it hold them up for admiration, and invite us to feel again deeply for the familiar young heir to an estate heavily loaded with mortgages, a burden to him, not a possession. How many times has the young Englishman thus handicapped stood before us in the pages of British fiction? It were hard to say, yet this latest of their numbers does not bore us, even tho we have known his many predecessors so well. It is the penniless girl whom he would make his wife, against all counsel of worldly prudence, who gives the tale its fillip of novelty. She is an enigmatic creature, but unfortunately she is suggested, not realized, by the author, who invites the reader to do a good deal of the work he should have done. For this reason the book escapes being what it might have been, a notable piece of work; as written it is nothing but a fairly readable "minor novel."

John Glynn[3] is a strange combination of ready emotionalism—the emotionalism of the lower classes, so easily appealed to, so readily responsive, so short-lived—and the strenuous methods of the strong hand. A tale of settlement work in a London slum, it glories in the fistic prowess wherewith John Glynn saves the weak and discomfits the wicked. There are few difficulties in the problem of the salvation of the submerged that the settlement workers in this story do not tackle with complete confidence and much success. Withal, it is a lively story of the villain who pursues—of a modern Fagin and his slaves—and of the hero who gives battle and triumphs, whatever the odds. And the author certainly knows, understands and loves the poor of whom he writes.

[2]Sir Elyot of the Woods. *By Emma Brooke.* New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

[3]John Glynn. *By Arthur Patterson.* Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The New England Theology*

It is not at all a matter for dispute that New England has produced as glorious a company of theologians as have sprung from any soil in the last two centuries. From Jonathan Edwards in the early half of the eighteenth century to Edwards A. Park in the later decades of the nineteenth, a succession of gifted and brilliant men, in a comparatively small section of New England, busied themselve with high themes of God and man to such good purpose that the great recurring questions of religion stand out in their writings illuminated by the insights of masters. One pursues the large problems of theology in the light of most searching thought, not only when reading Jonathan Edwards, but scarcely to a less degree when following the arguments of Hopkins, Emmons, Taylor and Bushnell. With few exceptions the theologians of New England were skilled in philosophy and logic, and without exception they were close to the people and considered theological questions in relation to practical life. As theologians they worked out the problems which the Churches met in endeavoring to preserve the inheritance of the Puritans and to extend the Puritan spirit and ideals over a continent. The debates they carried on were on the most important subjects that can arise in connection with Christian truth.

It would seem, then, as if there were every reason why theological students, particularly Americans, should be familiar with the writings of the New England school of theologians and know the history of the movement. Yet it is the exception rather than the rule to find one who has more than a hearsay knowledge of any of these religious leaders, unless it be Jonathan Edwards, and it is doubtful if many of our younger clergymen would care to take an examination in Edwards on the Will. Students in our

*A Genetic History of the New England Theology. *By Frank Hugh Foster.* Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2.00.

seminaries are sent to Schleiermacher's "Reden über die Religion" instead of to Edwards's "Treatise on the Religious Affections," where in fact they would find very much the same doctrine, couched in very much the same eloquence, but with an American application.

Professor Foster has performed a patriotic service in preparing a clear, readable history, based on the sources, of the course of religious thought in New England. He has sought to produce a genetic history, to show the influence of mind upon mind and to trace the current of the thought, and he has achieved a notable success. His analysis of the contributions of the several leaders of the movement is keen, his judgments are fair, and his grasp of the stream of thought as a whole and in its relation to the life of the nation is clearly evident. We venture the sincere hope that this able monograph will serve to promote wider knowledge of our own American contribution to the search for divine truth. Full bibliographical references make the book useful as a manual for further study in its subject.

English Colonies in America

Bred in the traditions of the great Liberal London morning newspaper, *The Chronicle*, the accomplished Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Mr. J. A. Doyle, in Volumes IV and V of his great work on the *English Colonies in America** presents the history of the Middle Colonies and of the colonies under the House of Hanover. The author complains of a lack of proper documentary authority concerning New York. Yet he reveals the defect of his own and of much historical writing of today. In the United States this work has fallen largely into the hands of men who make history very much out of papers and very little out of life. In the first place, Mr. Doyle speaks thruout of New Netherlands, which is about as accurate as to say, as almost all Englishmen do, *Van* Tromp. In the Dutch mind, Netherland*s* meant the old seventeen provinces, including what is now Belgium, as well as the Northern United Provinces. One could never imagine the statesmen of the triumphant Dutch Republic of 1609 giving to the land of Hudson's discovery a plural name savoring of "back numbers," medievalism and Spanish dominion; but it was "the Union forever" to apply the term belonging to their own united Fatherland to the Dutch invasion of the American continent, which the King of Spain called his private property. Hence *Nieuwe Nederland,* singular.

In his detailed account of the Dutch colony, the conquest of 1664 and reconquest of 1674, and of New York under Andros and Dongan, Mr. Doyle does slight justice to the full facts. He does not explain the reason why this colony led all in the development of what we now recognize as American constitutional law. The composite people of New York gathered from many nations, and instinct with the principles of the free republic of Holland, which had for its basis Roman and not British law, having no royal charter, were led by the lawyers rather than the clergy. As a body of un-English freemen they studied critically the foundations of government and jurisprudence. Necessity was the mother of invention. Mr. Doyle follows the traditional, but incorrect, notion that the politics of the Middle Colonies were mostly of a petty and personal nature. As a matter of fact, the royal governors sent over were mostly land speculators and men of graft, and had to be resisted both in their claims of prerogative and in their determination to fill quickly their pockets. Gradually on an immutable basis of law and rights, New York, probably the most typically American of the colonies, grew up, founding its precedents less in a monarchy than in a republic, being less a New England, or a New Holland, than a new and better Europe.

Mr. Doyle ignores two significant lines of history. One is the long struggle, by the Dutch churches having royal charters, against the attempt of the Crown's agents to set up the Established Church of England in the colony, by grafting it on the Reformed Dutch Church. He also ignores the fact that the very large Dutch population remaining on the soil

* English Colonies in America. Vols. IV. and V. *By J. A. Doyle, M. A.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50 each.

after the English conquest, while retaining their language and republican ideas, had virtually no further communications with Holland, and, caring little about England, which they knew about chiefly thru treacherous naval wars, oppressive navigation acts (directed against the country of their fathers, but which brought on the American Revolution), developed early the continental, instead of the colonial, habit of mind. Their American ideas made them universally patriots during the Revolution, despite the loyal aristocratic families on Manhattan Island.

With these limitations, it must be gratefully confessed that in grappling with the subjects so complex as the foundation and development of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Mr. Doyle presents a story of clearness and unity, tho it lacks that close and vital knowledge which might give firmness of touch and vividness of local coloring. In Volume V, however, we recognize a work as unique as it is valuable, for a one-volume history of the colonies under the House of Hanover has, we believe, no mate. Mr. Doyle has certainly read long and wisely in the town and State documents. He treats of economic and social life in a satisfactory way, and dwells on the theme of religion with catholic tastes and outlook. In setting forth literary and intellectual developments, he has Moses Coit Tyler's superb treasury of facts to draw from. The colonists and the inferior races are dealt with, on the whole, with grasp and fairness, as is also the ethnology of the colonies, while the colonization of Georgia is very fully treated. Into his narrative of the Conquest of Canada and the activities of Washington, Mr. Doyle throws considerable vivacity. There is, of course, a good index to each volume.

On the whole, we regard this work as a triumph of patience and industry. It is a praiseworthy attempt to set forth the story of the rise to national consciousness of what the author calls the English Colonies in America, tho it is probable that of all who crossed the sea to settle, not one-half were English people, the majority being from the other three nations of Great Britain and from Continental Europe. The narrative reveals very clearly the English statesmen's habit of ignoring changes which lie below the surface and of heeding only those warnings which arise from outward phenomena.

The Quest. By Frederik van Eeden. Translated from the Dutch by L. W. C. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1.50.

The Quest offers a fresh and forcible illustration of the danger of providing sequels to a successful work. In 1885 Dr. Frederik van Eeden published a tiny volume entitled "De Kleine Johannes," which is said to be the most popular book which has appeared in Holland during the last fifty years. Better still, "De Kleine Johannes" really came very near being a masterpiece in its way. It was philosophic as to substance and lyric prose as to form; as profound as the most thoughtful adult could desire and yet simple and sweet enough—barring a few phenomenally gruesome passages—for a child. Under the guise of a fairy tale it depicted the influence upon the soul of man of beauty, knowledge and goodness, and established the supremacy of the last named. It ended with a genuinely impressive climax. It was charming, complete, symmetrical, and, artistically speaking, convincing. Some years later, Dr. van Eeden published a sequel to "De Kleine Johannes," entitled "Johannes Viator," in which he resorted to the device, then much employed in the painting and literature of the Continent, of putting the Christ into a modern environment. "Johannes Viator" was as inferior, considered as a whole, to "De Kleine Johannes" as Milton's "Paradise Regained" was inferior to his "Paradise Lost." It lacked the charm, the simplicity and the symmetry of the earlier volume and added nothing substantial to its thought. Nevertheless, it included two rather effective characters (Aunt Seréna, a pious Dutch Protestant type, and Marjon, a circus girl), a captivating picture of the realm of Pan, and a masterly portrayal of the mourning of Nature for the death of Pan—features which sufficed, perhaps, to justify it. Finally, in 1906, Dr. van Eeden supplied a sequel to this sequel. It confused, instead of driving home, the thought of the two preceding volumes, and possessed so

few redeeming qualities that its excuse for existence is not easy to discern. It is these three works, bound together into a single thick volume (rather awkward to handle, by the way), which is now offered us, in an English translation, as *The Quest*. *The Quest*, as a romance, is, by reason of its loose construction and its generally feeble character drawing, a negligible quantity. As a work of philosophy it is suggestive, but tautological and obscure. As a social study, on the other hand, it possesses exceptional value; is, in fact, one of the most comprehensive arraignments of the hypocrisy and corruption of the age that has yet been written. Obviously and even ostentatiously a book with a constructive purpose, its destructive portions are so much more clever and convincing than its constructive portions (mostly sermons) that the latter are completely overshadowed —the common lot, if we mistake not, of the muck-raking novel with a mission.

The Windfall. By Charles Egbert Craddock. New York: Duffield Co. $1.50.

Even a successful novelist is a poor badgered soul. He cannot continue to lay the scenes of his stories where he knows the ground and where for that reason he first won success. The reader, who may never have gone beyond his native village in real life, is nearly always an indefatigable tourist in fiction. He wants love in a new neighborhood and tragedy imported, like foreign wine. This is why Miss Murfree was obliged to abandon her Great Smoky Mountains some years ago. The stories she wrote of that region were fresh and vigorous, but presently her readers wearied of the scenery. They were willing to keep the mountaineers, but not the mountains. And one of the few reputable literary critics that the South has produced complains at length of the persistence of her crag-ragged sky line, of the regularity with which the moon invariably arose, just after sunset in the second chapter, and even of the monotony of the whip-o-will's cry—as if Miss Murfree could be held responsible for the fact that nature in compiling the Great Smokies never intended that they should be changed to please the stage fancy of novel readers. But if she could not vary the magnificence of her mountains, she could at least abandon them, and so for the past few years she has written historical romances, remarkable for their charm and literary flavor—only to meet with further ingratitude from her readers. They missed the mountains, they sighed for the East Tennessee moon and for the whip-o-will's cry. Well, they will have all these in *The Windfall*, for she has gone back to the mountains with a street fair, a lofty tumbler, a rustic beauty, an auburn-haired hero and a bunch of society people. And she has written a very clever story with as much of the old fashion charm as can be preserved now. The story is extraordinary, however, only in the fact that it contains a three-handed heroine. The reader's first glimpse of her is dancing under a peach tree and leaping up to reach a peach hanging upon the bough above her, while she held a lap full of grapes in one hand and a piggin on her head with the other! If Miss Murfree could have introduced a safety pin with which to catch up the skirt in front, the effect would not have been so startling, of course, but it would have been more natural. Fortunately, she has not meddled with the Great Smokies, and the book is worth reading for the descriptions of them which it contains.

Sixty Years With Plymouth Church. By Stephen M. Griswold. 12mo, pp. 191. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

The author's connection with Plymouth Church began four years after Mr. Beecher came as its first pastor. The present volume is not a history of the church, such as was lately published of the Broadway Tabernacle in New York, but is rather a series of notes and impressions attached to a thread of facts. Naturally to the author the great predominating figure is the first pastor, altho full credit and honor are given to the two very able men who succeeded him, Dr. Abbott and Dr. Hillis. A fair account is given of the origin of the church, and, naturally, a very slight account of the trial of Mr. Beecher, with a view of involving the name of no one. The book has an excellent spirit, and gives a correct impression of the im-

mense influence the church had in favor of freedom all over the country. We may mention one error, that which makes Mr. Beecher one of the first editors of THE INDEPENDENT with Drs. Storrs and Thompson. The name should have been that of Dr. Leonard Bacon.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. By George Roe. Chicago: A. G. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Ecclesiastes in the Metre of Omar. By William Byron Forbush. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

However superfluous another translation of Omar may appear to the laity, Mr. Roe's new metrical version may be of value to the cult. His avowed purpose in making it is, first, to find a middle course between those translations which sacrifice literalness to beauty and those which sacrifice beauty to literalness; and, second, to set forth more fully than Fitzgerald did the Vedantic doctrine of the ultimate reabsorption of the soul in the Brahman or Impersonal Self of the Supreme Spirit. The preface is interesting reading, and evidences the author's earnestness of purpose. The copious marginal notes give comparative readings of all recognized translations as well as references to manuscripts and reproductions where Persian texts may be found. A comparison of several of Mr. Roe's quatrains with those of Fitzgerald enhances the value of the latter, tho occasionally the new version is particularly happy in the very qualities characteristic of Fitzgerald's touch, as in the following:

"Naught speaks the ball, but right or left it goes,
As fate's relentless mallet strikes the blows;
But he who tossed thee to the game's mad rush,
He knows the reason, aye, He knows, He knows."

But forbearance ceases to be a virtue when called upon to applaud the forcing of any other piece of literature into the justly famed form of Omar's quatrain. The form of any sort of composition is as essential to it as the matter. It is the outward and visible expression of the inward quality, whatever that may be. Disguise never reveals; its mission is to conceal, to deceive. The similarities and contrasts between the Hebrew poet-philosopher and the Persian Omar, which Mr. Forbush has set forth in the preface of his book, are of interest and value to the lover of literature. They are, however, of the spirit, of the matter. If any one believes that a form created a thousand years later in Persia, translated another thousand years later into English, would enhance the characteristic vigor of Ecclesiastes, let him read and be convinced:

"Old time, Man's Warder, crouching at his door,
Gibes at the generations as they pour
Like footless cloudheaps driven by shepherd winds
Thru life's ironbound ravine forever more."

"One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever."—Ecclesiastes 1:4.

The Cruise of the Shining Light. By Norman Duncan. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

In a retrospect of Mr. Norman Duncan's work the discerning reader must perceive that two themes possess for this brilliant and wholesome writer an especial and perennial fascination: the heart of childhood and youth and the passion of maternal love. And we readily believe that it was the spell laid upon him by the first of these themes, not a lack of artistic flexibility, which constrained Mr. Duncan to repeat in *The Cruise of the Shining Light* precisely the method of "Dr. Luke of the Labrador," and make the story an unfoldment by the hero of his span of life from early childhood to early manhood. To the accentuated reappearance in this book of the unmodern style which characterized Dr. Luke we are less reconciled. It is not too much to say that the "Letters" of Chesterfield — that astonishing *vademecum* of Mr. Duncan's unlettered and unkempt skipper, old Nicholas Top—are less far removed from modernity in style and diction than is *The Cruise of the Shining Light;* and Chesterfield died in 1773. To be sure, the romance supposedly proceeds from the pen of Dannie Callaway, a Newfoundlander born and bred; but Dannie belongs to the day of the mail steamer circling the island's coast, he has been educated by an English tutor nurtured in university halls, he has had access to the literature

of the end of the nineteenth century, he has traveled with his tutor abroad—and we can conceive no reason why Dannie or Mr. Duncan should revert to the English of a long-gone age. We deplore the anachronism, for it must surely militate against Mr. Duncan's significance in literature as representative of his time, a position to which his rare gifts entitle him to aspire. Again, Mr. Duncan betrays here and there a heart "all too soft" for the grim task of the delineator of life. It is incredible, for instance, that a hatred so mordant as that inevitably and confessedly engendered between Top and Dannie, on the one part, and the scoundrelly "Gray Stranger" of St. John's, on the other, could ever have evaporated to "genial intercourse afterward." Yet, overmastering at times as are the impulses of Mr. Duncan's large humanity, they have not saved him from a singular inconsistency in the character of Top. Skipper Nicholas, extraordinarily fine-grained under his monstrous exterior, has but one object in life—the comfort, happiness and welfare of his foster-child Dannie; and he attests his devotion by almost miraculous self-sacrifice, which embraces the deliberate forfeiture of his future to the Enemy of Souls. Nevertheless, repeatedly and insistently, he informs the sensitive lad that his father is in hell. But when upon honor the critic has said so much, he finds remaining only the grateful pleasure of praise. *The Cruise of the Shining Light* is a romance beautiful and strong. If inwoven with the quaintness of an older literature, its style is none the less an unfailing delight: so lucid, so vivid, so picturesque, so infused with the quality of charm that among contemporary writers of fiction in English few outrank Mr. Duncan in literary technique. It would be hard to find in the pages of fiction a character more minutely studied, more vitally incarnated, more magically visualized than the grotesque, divinely loving, eternally loyal old sinner, Nicholas Top. But, to our mind, the triumph of the book is the Fool. He whom nature has made weak of wit, but left sound of heart, has always appealed to the tenderness of the highest genius; and Mr. Duncan's Foôl almost persuades us that his creator belongs in the glorious company of geniuses.

Salvage. By Aquilla Kempster. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In *Salvage,* Aquilla Kempster shows his knowledge of English and American life. Richard Wayne's loss of memory from a blow on the head, recalls Hugh Conway's "Called Back," so popular twenty years ago. The characters are alive and the atmosphere is fresh. The heroine, Joyce is a charming type of American girl, wholesome, radiant, piquant. The metamorphosis of John Peters, his assailant, the drunken vagabond, to Neil Carson, the high-minded and successful cotton king, is extraordinary in spite of the hiatus of seven years. Physicians say that the fibers of our bodies are changed in that time, and the same is measurably true of our characters. The reality of the tale is enough to make the reader desire a more detailed account of that change, which, from a psychological standpoint, would be more interesting, and, perhaps, more difficult to depict than the bright romance that follows. The ending is fortunate and we are glad of it, altho Richard Wayne does not deserve his wife's devotion, a touch that enhances the lifelike qualities of the tale. It leaves the reader with the feeling that the world is not such a very bad place after all, and even villains have their redeeming moments.

The Veiled Lady, and Other Men and Women. By F. Hopkinson Smith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Smith has been called "The Thackeray of American fiction" by the Boston *Herald;* to our mind there is less of Thackeray than of Dickens in his stories. There is so little of the cynic and so much of the humanitarian in "the Staid Old Painter," as he calls himself in this his latest volume of gentle tales, that we rejoice in the sentiment of an older fashion and the mellow mood of most of the stories, with a little wonder that he should have been likened to the author of the "Book of Snobs." Mr. Smith is sentimental, but never satirical. He does not seem to know, or to care, anything about the bank accounts of his characters, and apparently no snobs live

in his kindly Bohemia. He is busy about more vital matters. Most of his friends are gentlemen, not even excepting Nurse Jennings, who was large-natured enough to overlook a technical offense against a woman's delicacy in order to save a human life from shipwreck. She is fine and strong, and we gladly take off our hat to an unusual type of woman.

Literary Notes

....Articles on English politics and even English novels are often obscure to Americans who do not catch the local allusions. Montgomery's *Dictionary of Political Phrases* (Dutton, $2) is therefore a handy thing to have on shelf within reach.

....John Lane Company are sending out printed index cards of standard library bureau size for all their new books. This is an excellent idea and should be adopted by other publishers. We would all have our libraries indexed up to date if we found in every new book a card ready to drop in the drawer.

....To the book list on the new international language, Esperanto, which we published March 21st, we would now add *Esperanto in Twenty Lessons,* by C. S. Griffin (Barnes, 50 cents). The "Twenty Lessons" promise has been made before in regard to other languages but in this case it is not an exaggeration.

....Muck-raking has now passed over from the pessimists to the humorists. Wallace Irwin, in *The Shame of the Colleges,* exposes the skeletons in the closets of Harvard, Vassar, Princeton, Chicago, Yale and West Point. Let the other colleges look out for the second edition or volume. (Outing Pub. Co., $1.25.)

....Any one in search of a reliable, popular and interesting account of the ancient texts and manuscripts of the Bible, both Hebrew and Greek, and also of the various English versions and translations, would do well to secure *The Ancestry of Our English Bible,* by Professor Ira Maurice Price. (Philadelphia: The Sunday School Times Co. $1.50 net.) In concise form and with careful regard to accuracy, the salient facts in regard to the history of the texts of both Old and New Testaments are brought forward, and an entire section of the book is devoted to the fascinating story of the successive English versions. There are nearly fifty excellent illustrations, mostly from photographs of manuscripts.

....Students of the Old Testament will find a valuable addition to their books of reference in the translation of Professor Cornill's *Introduction to the Canonical Books of the Old Testament,* by the Rev. G. H. Box, M. A. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.) This standard work appeared first in German in 1891, and its popularity is indicated by the fact that the translation is made from the fifth German edition. Questions of analysis, authenticity and date are naturally prominent, but the relation of books and documents to the history of religion is not forgotten, so that this introduction has more of human interest than some works of its class. Appreciative literary judgment and great patience in taking pains unite to make Professor Cornill a critic of high order.

Pebbles

THE Man (in street car)—Take my seat, madame.

The Woman—Thank you, but I also get out at the next corner.—*Chicago Daily News.*

A FIEND.

"THE meanest fiend I ever knew," said a member of the Century Club yesterday, "was a fellow who used to belong to this club. He used to bore us for hours telling of the smart sayings of his children. It was something fierce. Finally he left town, and we discovered that he had no children—he was an old bachelor. He'd been springing that line of stuff for years, just to watch us writhe!"—*From the Cleveland Leader.*

THE BIRTH RATE.

"THE Scotch," said Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, "are certainly a witty people. Now, there was a visitor in the little town of Bowdoin, who, on looking about, saw no children, but only grown men and women. He wondered at this, and, finally, meeting a weazened old man on the street, inquired: 'How often are children born in this town?'

"'Only once,' the man replied, as he proceeded on his way."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

RATTLED.

HE had been told that he might "ask papa," and he had planned to do it in these words:

"I dare say that you know, Mr. Rocks, that I have been paying your daughter Madge marked attention of late, and now I have come to ask her hand in marriage. I know that I am a poor man, but I am an honorable one, and I am not afraid to work. We are willing to fight the battle of life as bride and bridegroom, pilgrims of life, together. I love your daughter devotedly, and I have come to ask your consent to make her my wife."

That sounded all right when he read it for the fiftieth time from the sheet of paper on which he had written it; but this was what he really said when he stood before Mr. Rocks, with his teeth chattering and beads of cold perspiration on his brow:

"I—I—dare say that—that is, Mr. Rocks, I—I—your daughter Madge has been paying me marked attention—er, no, I have been paying her marked attention, and I—I—we are willing to fight—or the battle of life—I mean that your daughter seeks my hand in marriage, er no, I—I—seek her hand and—and—I love you—or no, your daughter I mean she—she—that is, I—I—have come to ask your consent to be my wife—that is, I—love you devotedly—your daughter I mean—she loves me devotedly—no, I mean that I love her—and she—she—I trust I make my meaning clear, sir."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

THE semi-annual index of THE INDEPENDENT for the first six months of 1907 is now ready and will be sent free to any subscriber who will notify us that he wants a copy. Of course those who return us the twenty-six issues of the magazine will have the index bound in the volume.

Jail Instead of Fines

THERE is a widespread desire that the punishment of offending officers of great corporations by imprisonment shall be substituted for the punishment of the corporations themselves by fines. A railroad corporation capitalized at $100,000,000 suffers no real punishment when it is required to pay a fine of $15,000. With this popular desire for the use of jail sentences there may be observed the beginnings of a popular belief that wealthy officers of great corporations who deserve to be punished escape punishment for reasons discreditable to official prosecutors and the courts. The real reasons which make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to send to jail the corporation managers who are commonly believed to be guilty of prison offenses are not clearly seen by the public. In his address at Jamestown on the 4th, President Woodrow Wilson said:

"One really responsible man in jail, one real originator of the schemes and transactions which are contrary to the public interest legally lodged in the penitentiary, would be worth more [to the cause of reform] than the mulcting of a thousand corporations by fines. . . .

"Every corporation is personally directed either by some one dominant person or by some group of persons; somebody in particular is responsible for ordering or sanctioning every illegal act committed by its agents or officers; but neither our law of personal damages nor our criminal law has sought to find the responsible persons and hold them individually accountable for the acts complained of. . . .

"We indict corporations themselves, find them guilty of illegal practices, fine them, and leave the individuals who devise and execute the illegal acts free to discover new evasions and shape the policy of the corporations to practices not yet covered by the prohibitions of law."

Undoubtedly he had in mind the unlawful rebating of railroad companies. But the law under which the railroads have been prosecuted for rebating provides no prison penalty. There had been such a penalty, but it was thoughtfully repealed, owing to the influence of certain prominent men in Congress whose constituents have not since expressed resentment by retiring them to private life. If the people continue to support such representatives they should not complain of their legislative acts. In the new law there is a prison penalty, but the suits to which public attention has been drawn were brought under the old statute. President Wilson will admit, of course, that neither corporations nor their officers can be prosecuted for "practices not covered by the prohibitions of the law," however objectionable these practices may be.

It should be borne in mind, moreover, that prominent and guilty officers of corporations have gained immunity, under the laws, by testifying as to their own unlawful acts. This accounts for some failures to prosecute. Also, it is well known that corporations (and officers of them) that have indulged in practices highly objectionable and against the public interest, if not clearly illegal, have been aided and guided by the advice of those "astute lawyers" whom Mr. Roosevelt has repeatedly denounced, and have thus insured themselves against successful prosecution. The shaping of legislation for the protection or the use of such offenders has not been an unheard of

thing, but for that the people should complain to their own elected lawmakers.

For him who steals a few dollars there is sure and swift punishment if he be caught. It is unfortunate that persons whose offenses against the public are immeasurably greater may avoid any punishment whatever, but in many instances this is the fault of the people themselves, and not the fault of prosecutors or courts.

As a result of the recent prosecution of land thieves in the West, many prominent and wealthy men—among them three or four millionaires and several bankers—have been sent to jail. But, if they were officers of offending corporations (and some of them were), they had been personally and directly concerned in frauds as to which there was no question. Their criminal acts were easily separated from the general conduct or management of the corporations. They did not seek to acquire immunity, and a prison penalty was provided for violation of the laws which were broken by them.

In the case of great corporations engaged in transportation or manufacturing, the problem is how to fix individual responsibility by law without impairing the value of corporations as instruments of material progress, and it is a problem not easily solved. It is quite possible that drastic legislation fixing such responsibility would do more harm than good. Offending corporations are now virtually inviting such legislation by their attitude toward reasonable official regulation as well as by their approval and support of officers who have been found guilty in the courts or whose unworthiness has been exposed by public official inquiry.

There is much virtue in enforced publicity, accompanied by wise official supervision. So far as the railroads are concerned, the new law's provisions for publicity thru the agency of uniform accounts and an official inspection of them should be tested before resorting to new projects for exactly determining the responsibility of individual officers. It will occur to every one that the offenses which have caused so much complaint and public resentment were committed in secrecy, and that perhaps no one of them would have been committed if publicity could not have been avoided. Now that the light is to be turned on, let us see what the effect of it will be.

More Church Union

It is clear that the movement for the union of the Methodist Protestants, the United Brethren and the Congregationalists is moving forward favorably. A very few Congregational city churches surprised the three denominations by voting against it, but the overwhelming sentiment is in its favor, and the State conferences which have shown any hesitation have done so not because they do not desire the union itself, but because they wish, if possible, to have such amendments in the terms as will assure unanimity. It is past credibility that the Congregationalists, who have boasted of their hospitality to union, should fail when the opportunity comes to them. Those few who are so afraid that liberty will be endangered should not forbid liberty to unite. *The Methodist Protestant* says:

> "Those voting against it have much to say of the liberty of the local church. They are much concerned about the autonomy. We venture to affirm that no Congregational church has more liberty in the management of its own affairs than the local churches in the two other denominations."

While the summer is a quiet time for ecclesiastical movements, we observe that the committee of the Free Baptists on union with other denominations will meet in August to prepare its report to the national body. They are discussing the question of union with either the regular Baptists or the Congregationalists, and the union with one or the other seems desirable and probable. As to which body will present the most advantages it is not for us to say. The persistence with which close communion prevails in some parts of the country among the Baptists will present an obstacle; while the fact that infant baptism prevails among the Congregationalists is an obstacle on the other side. Still perfect freedom as to the ordinance is accepted and such union might profitably widen the Congregational doors, if possible.

Meanwhile there is talk of union be-

tween the English Baptists and Congregationalists. The venerable and most distinguished of English Baptists, Dr. Maclaren, whose writings are well known in America, has spoken in favor of such a union. He says, and says well:

"Baptists are uncommonly like Congregationalists; and why in the name of goodness these two great communities should stand isolated as they are passes my wit, and I hope passes the wit of a great many of us. It would unify our community. It would immensely strengthen our witness. It would give us far more power in the State."

What Dr. Maclaren says of union in England may well apply to union here. Doubtless the time will come when in Great Britain and in America the Baptists and the Congregationalists, who have the same principles of polity as well as of faith, will be one body.

The late weeks have been full of interest for Church union in the mission fields. On June 3 the various Methodist bodies in Japan met for the first time as a General Conference, with a Japanese bishop of their own, and with a sufficient Discipline, organized as a united and independent national Church. The missionaries of the Methodist Church, the Methodist Church South and the Canadian Methodist Church were invited to join the General Conference, subject to its rules and authority. The changes from the Discipline of American Methodism are these: The bishop is elected for eight years and can be re-elected; the presiding elders serve for four years, not re-eligible, are nominated by the Conference and appointed by the bishop; the annual conference is composed of the ministers and a lay delegate from each self-supporting charge; the Wesley Endeavor Society takes the place of the Epworth League. But perhaps more important is the reduction of the Articles of Religion from twenty-five to eighteen. The Article 16 on the Civil Government is as follows:

"Believing that the powers that be are ordained of God, as taught in the Holy Scriptures, we revere the Emperor, of one ancient and unbroken lineage, who is the rightful sovereign of the Empire of Japan, respect the constitution, and observe the laws."

Of the very greatest importance has been the meeting in Shanghai of the missionaries of the various Protestant missions in the whole of China. There had been no such meeting for seventeen years. They have not yet organized one united Chinese Church of Christ, nor is it yet possible to consider so large a scheme, but its desirability was freely admitted, and questions of immense general interest were before the body, particularly that of education, on which the various denominations are coming together. It is a hundred years since Dr. Morrison began the Protestant mission work. Last year the members of Chinese churches with their catechumens counted 256,779, with 57,682 pupils in schools, and 3,833 foreign workers sent by 82 societies, and the growth is now very rapid. This Centenary Conference did all that it could toward union by recommending the formation of a federal union under the title "The Christian Federation of China." This follows the organization of the Federation of Churches in this country, and anticipates closer union of kindred missions, as in Japan and India. Thus, in South India, the Dutch Reformed, Congregational and the Free Church of Scotland have achieved the Union Church of South India, which includes 150,000 Christians, and other bodies are expected to unite with it. Union is a predominant note in the Church today.

And yet we observe that some who question and doubt or refuse are begging the advocates of union to stop repeating our Lord's prayer "That they may be one."

For Law and Order

We made recent editorial mention of the good work being done by former Governor Northen to promote peace, law and order throughout the State of Georgia, and we are happy to note that this aged but vigorous man is continuing his efforts in that line. But there was another movement that sprung up at the time of the riot with the purpose of taking Atlanta for its field of operation. We refer to the Civic League instituted by Mr. Charles T. Hopkins, an attorney at the bar. The Civic League has scored a victory for law and order by securing the conviction and execution of the real cul-

prit whose heinous crimes, by his own confession on the gallows, furnished the excuse for the bloodthirsty mob that devastated the city last September.

It came about in this way. Not long after the riot one of the most heinous assaults was reported from the suburbs of the city. Suspicion pointing to a certain negro, he was arrested, taken before the victim and identified; upon this he narrowly escaped being lynched on the spot. When he was safely landed in the Atlanta jail, Mr. Hopkins went to the judge on his own motion and advised with him as to the necessity of having a speedy and fair trial for the accused, in view of the state of public feeling. With this the judge agreed, and to the surprise of Mr. Hopkins appointed him and one other to defend the prisoner. Tho reluctant to take up the case and believing the prisoner guilty, they decided to go into the matter in a professional manner. Their investigation convinced them of the prisoner's innocence. On the day of the trial the jury exonerated the prisoner in the face of the positive identification of the victim.

One of the elements in the evidence that secured the acquittal of the prisoner was the bringing into court during the process of the trial another suspect who accurately fitted the description. This second prisoner was tried on another similar case and convicted. Stoutly denying his guilt his case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, and, convincing many of his innocence, an appeal was made in his behalf to the Pardon Board and to the Governor, all to no effect. Standing on the trap-door of the gallows the doomed wretch surprised all by confessing to the crime with which the first prisoner referred to was charged, and also to the series of crimes that had stirred the whole city and had occasioned the riot that startled the country. For one of the crimes to which he confessed another negro was serving a forty-year sentence in the chain gang; an effort is being made to secure his release.

Thus the city has been given an ocular demonstration of the superiority of the orderly processes of law over the spasmodic action of the mob. But for the interest manifested by Mr. Hopkins and those associated with him it is evident an innocent man would have been hanged, and likely the real culprit left free to continue his diabolical crimes, possibly inciting another riot. Thru the activity of Mr. Hopkins the attitude of the whole Atlanta court has been changed toward the negro criminal, and the ends of justice are being advanced.

The confession of this criminal, which was made in the presence of colored men as well as white, has led the colored people to be less skeptical when such a crime is reported, and to take a deeper interest in the co-operative movement for law and order. It seems to us that the attitude for the colored people to take is not that of wholesale denial of the commission of such crimes by a certain class of the men of their race, but to recognize that there are such vagabonds made so by conditions, but that they are in no sense representative of the race and that this is no race trait, but a trait inherent to certain conditions. Clearly it is to the interest of the colored race to ally themselves with the better element of white men like ex-Governor Northen and Mr. Hopkins, who are making a very brave fight for law and order in Georgia and the South. We repeat what we have said before, that this movement reactionary from the riot seems to us the sincerest attempt yet made in the South by Southern white men to ameliorate actual conditions, and what has been done in Georgia is a real contribution to the solution of the Southern problem. And in this co-operation of the better elements of both races we of the North can but heartily rejoice, inasmuch as this points the way to the ultimate solution of this vexed problem.

But now that the black criminal who incited the riot has been disposed of it would make an impression on the country not hitherto made if the white criminals who led in the riot were similarly dealt with.

The Ethics and Etiquet of Photography

TOURISTS who have loaded themselves with rolls of films for use in Europe this summer will have to be careful when they go to Germany. In that thoroly

regulated country a new law goes into effect July 1st prohibiting the photographing of any person or his property without his express permission. The law, it appears, is most comprehensive and explicit. You are not allowed to take your neighbor's house, nor his wife, nor his man servant, nor his maid servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is your neighbor's. He can, of course, give you a written authorization to photograph his city residence, but you must see to it that no rays from an adjoining building enter the lens. Taking a landscape under these restrictions would be difficult. Unless one secured all the necessary permits his birdseye view would look like the map of a Western State with the railroad land grants marked out. In snap-shotting a street scene it would certainly be embarrassing to have to ask the permission of all the passers-by.

But Germany leads the world in this matter of State control. The Government tends to prohibit everything that can be prohibited and many things that cannot. Photography belongs in the latter class. Nowadays one can take pictures with a book, a music roll, an opera glass or his vest button. The police cannot prevent the taking of photographs, but only the taking of good photographs. In this country we often hear a demand for similar laws restricting the kodak fiend, and no doubt some of our States will add them to their line of fancy legislation. There are undeniably abuses in our present free and unlimited practice of photography, but they are not such as can be remedied by law without improper interference with the rights of the camera. What these are cannot be exactly stated, for our mentors of morals and manners have neglected the subject.

As regards photography in public it may be laid as a fundamental principle that one has a right to photograph anything that he has the right to look at. The silver bromid plate is similar to the retina of the eye, tho more sensitive. The impressions made on both can be fixt, the one by pyro and hypo, the other by the memory, and their permanence depends in both cases on the perfection of the optical instrument and the skill of the operator. The artist can remember a scene and sketch it afterward almost as accurately as a photographer can record it. One ought not, therefore, to object to a third crystalline lens under circumstances where he does not object to the use of the two with which nature has provided the spectator. Of course a person has no right to snapshot a stranger in a ridiculous or embarrassing position any more than he has a right to gaze into the window of a private house when the window shade has been accidentally left up, but when one appears in public it is always with the expectation and often with the purpose of being seen, and nowadays he must also anticipate being photographed. If an orator frowns and shows his teeth to a thousand he cannot—and he does not—object if a million see it in the newspapers. If a lady has an ungraceful walk or a silly smile, should she not herself share in the discomfort that these traits give to her admirers? The real ground of the grudge that most of us have against the snapshotter is that he confers upon us the gift that the poet unwarrantably assumed to be a common desire of mankind, to see ourselves as others see us.

It has been urged against the instantaneous photograph that it represents a transitory expression, and to make this permanent is in itself a falsification, a distortion. It is true that early sculpture was limited to moments of repose, but this restriction has been removed from art since the time of Phidias, and in these days of agitated painting and snapshot statuary it is vain to appeal to it. A horse standing in an attitude of quadrupedal repose looks with an expression of contempt and disapproval at Remington's group of the four cowboys shooting up the town. He evidently feels that even in his most rapid moments he never forgot his dignity so far as to take such a posture, one leg or less on the ground and the other three or four sprawled out like a water-spider on a mud puddle. If he is to be perpetuated in bronze he would undoubtedly prefer the conventional rocking-horse pose. So, too, some of our celebrities would prefer to look like the wooden Indians that people our parks than to have their impassioned, unconscious and characteristic attitudes preserved to posterity by a silver film.

The pictures taken by strangers with-

out our knowledge are, after all, not so apt to annoy us as those taken by our friends with our own consent. These turn up at most inopportune and embarrassing times. Picnic pictures are particularly dangerous. Few ladies look their best when eating a banana, and borrowed hats are not often becoming to gentlemen. It is all right for the judge and the bishop to do stunts on the limb of a tree when they are camping out, but the photographs are not so attractive when they appear in a magazine. It is useless for the law to attempt to protect us from strangers when we cannot protect ourselves from our friends.

Commercializing Military Titles

THE War Department does not propose to have army officers making a "commercial asset" out of their titles. Some complaints have reached Secretary Taft alleging that certain army officers have allied themselves too conspicuously with mining concerns and other business ventures which appeal for public subscriptions in the form of lucrative investments. Of course, the dignity and integrity of a business enterprise of any character are supported by the announcement that this or that army or navy officer is connected with the institution. In the same way publications which are not official, and which are not connected with the various military societies formed by army officers, are considered as not entitled to the activity of officers. The position of the War Department in the matter is set forth in a letter which is being sent to army officers whose desires for additions to their service pay have led them to employ their personal efforts in behalf of or lend their names and titles to interests which are not strictly professional. This communication states:

"The Government is, generally speaking, entitled to the exclusive right to the time, interest and talent of army officers. A commercial spirit is incompatible with such views. An army officer cannot engage in any commercial enterprise for the purpose of personal gain without devoting thereto part of his time, interest and talent. An officer's title is conferred upon him for use in the military service, and it is not considered that he has any right to use it as a 'commercial asset.' It is considered that an officer of the army who uses his title to advance the interests of a commercial enterprise places himself in an attitude unfavorable to him as a soldier. The display of his uniform or title for the purpose of advertising a private business is in bad taste, if not reprehensible.

"It is not considered improper for officers to contribute articles, especially on military or professional subjects, to periodicals generally for the dissemination of knowledge beneficial to the service, but the Department does not approve of officers acting as agents or solicitors for commercial publications or enterprises of any character."

This seems to be an eminently reasonable rule. But we may consider how far the same principle will apply to college teachers, to clergymen whose services are supposed to be paid for by a church, or to the paid officers of a financial institution. Such a one may write for the journals on subjects allied to his profession, but can he lecture promiscuously on miscellaneous topics for hire, or sell his name to a subscription book or a medicine? The principle must reach beyond the United States Army.

A New Outlook

WHEN Mr. Hill made his speech before the Chicago Commercial Association, urging a return to agriculture on the part of the American people, and a withdrawal of our energies from building huge cities, he touched the very core of our social problem. There will be little dispute that the only resource we have for meeting our very rapid growth of population is to increase the productivity of the soil. Nor is it questionable advice, when we are told that the attention of our people must be largely applied to other occupations as subsidiary to soil tillage. In mere self-preservation the United States must give more serious attention to restoring agriculture to its original and natural position. Not only do the farms stretch out their hands for more skilful and thoroly educated workers, but the farmer vainly offers wages unheard of in other lands for unskilled labor. While our only resource is increased productivity of the soil, the taste of our laboring classes is, at the present time, too strongly biased toward mechanical industries and a herded method of life. To this state of affairs Mr.

Hill points, and, we think, with great judgment, affirms that there must be "a national revolt against the worship of trade and manufacture as the only forms of progressive activity." It is not merely more agriculture that we want, but more agricultural sentiment and agricultural taste. Within twenty years we are assured that we must house and employ at least fifty millions of additional population. Elihu Root, in his speech at St. Louis, not only confirmed Mr. Hill, but affirmed that our people are steadily consuming a larger proportion of their own productions. If we would hold both the home market and the foreign we must greatly increase our productive capacity.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour, in response to Mr. Hill, offers $5,000 annually, in the form of scholarships, to be competed for by State agricultural colleges, at the International Live Stock Show. This is a distinct movement away from the establishment of prizes for literary attainments. The college catalogs are full of prizes for competitors in the ancient languages and modern, as well as in philology and chemistry; but for the practical affairs of everyday life, the industrialism that must underlie prosperity, manhood and real intellectual merit, the awards are not in such catalogs. Nothing could be more foreign to them than to offer a prize for an improved wheat that would give us ten bushels more to the acre, and so revolutionize half the civilized world, or for a better method of competing with insect and fungoid enemies, and so saving to the United States annually $200,000,000.

But we must not overlook the trend of this sort of thinking and working. Supposing Mr. Armour and Mr. Hill and the rest of our capitalists, who are now endowing universities and colleges, should get their eyes wide open to the fact that our age needs not only our classical colleges, but that it also needs a system of plain, practical industrial institutions, to teach English language, English life, English duties and English morals; devoted to the development and the sustenance of the practical industries and to handicraft. Suppose the great endowments begin to go to the foundation of schools for bread-winning as well as brain-brightening. Let us go farther, and foresee in every State an industrial system, solidly established and thoroly endowed; State universities handling economic, social and industrial questions, laboring for the advance of agriculture and manufactures, and for the baptism of the commonest labor with science; and then let us foresee that these great central institutions are based upon a complete industrial system, from primary school to high school, so that every boy and every girl may in this way face toward and prepare for useful citizenship. We do not suggest even anything derogatory to the dignity and the glory of these older studies, nor do we hint that they should be discharged from farther duty in the cultivation of mankind. Is it not possible, however, that State schools and State institutions, with State universities, may be most wisely called upon to teach those studies which will best serve the whole people and best secure the permanence and power of the State itself?

The Civic Federation's Report

After nearly two years' study the Civic Federation, representing both capital and labor, has made two reports, one by Professor Commons, in general support of municipal ownership, and one by J. W. Sullivan, who represents the clothing trades, against it. On this they agree, that the danger in municipal and in private ownership is the same—the invasion of politics. It must not be thought that political control is confined to either method. Professor Commons is positive that the best way to get rid of politics in municipal ownership is to unionize the workmen. In that case they would protect each other, and secure labor and permanent tenure without favoritism. But Mr. Sullivan is sure that if, under public ownership, the workmen are unionized, the union will be in politics to increase wages, but will not be strong or permanent, for the men will be protected by civil service rules, and not be dependent on their unions, and so will cease to pay assessments and drop off, especially when, as is likely to be the case, old age pensions and accident rights are given by the municipality. Why should they pay

union dues when the city gives them all that the union has to offer? Both reports tell of scandalous political conditions in a number of cities, as in Wheeling, Syracuse, Allegheny, Indianapolis and Philadelphia; while it is pleasant to be informed that civil service rules are ironclad in Chicago, and things are pretty good in Detroit and Cleveland. It is not to be expected that municipal ownership will instantly remove evils. The unions will be powerful political agencies when an increase of wages is wanted, and in the intervals are likely to be very ineffective. It will require the most sedulous care to eliminate politics, but it would be difficult to get more politics into municipal ownership than we have seen in private ownership. There would certainly be less temptation to bribery, and workmen could expect safe tenure of service.

Brownsville and the President

Like the President, THE INDEPENDENT is in danger of losing the good opinion of the negroes because we are not convinced that the negro soldiers did not "shoot up" the town of Brownsville. Neither are we convinced that they did. We have a letter from one of the ablest colored men in the country, Francis J. Grimke, of Washington:

(1) "The negroes declare that they will not vote for Mr. Taft, nor for any one else whom President Roosevelt will favor. It is amazing, as it is unjust, that so deep and so general a feeling has been aroused." Is it amazing? How would white men have felt under similar circumstances? Is it unjust? "With what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you," is the rule under which he is being judged. And neither he, nor those who sympathize with him in his treatment of the colored soldiers, have any right to complain, or to characterize those who thus judge him as "unjust."

(2) You say: "President Roosevelt tried to do right in that case, and so did Mr. Taft." Where is the evidence that these men tried to do right? On the contrary, as Senator Foraker showed in his great speech before the Senate, everything has been done by the President and his Secretary of War to blacken the names of these colored soldiers, even going so far as to suppress evidence within the possession of the Government which positively disproved certain charges against them. The remarkable thing about it was, that the documents containing the charges were put in, while those which positively disproved the charges were suppressed. So far as the Brownsville affair is concerned, the record shows, if it shows anything more clearly than another, that the President and his Secretary of War have been determined to find these colored soldiers guilty with or without evidence.

It is unjust if, with the evidence that came to him, those soldiers were guilty. Such was the evidence he received, preponderating and to him convincing. If true the whole squadron was properly dismissed. That he was determined to find them guilty we do not believe. Our correspondent continues:

(3) You say: "The negro soldiers are not yet exonerated by the evidence." Is that a fair statement of the case? Is it necessary that they should be exonerated? The law assumes that a man is innocent until he is *proven* guilty. That is the presumption in the case of white men. Is it otherwise when it comes to colored men? You assume, in your editorial, the very opposite of this, that they are guilty until they are "exonerated by the evidence." Until the guilt of these colored soldiers is put beyond a *reasonable doubt*, you have no right, nor has any one else a right, to assume that they are guilty, and it is wrong for you to take that position in your paper. I hope that the spirit of disapprobation which the colored people all over the country are showing in the action of the President and his Secretary of War will continue, and that they will show by their votes that they do not propose to sit quietly and allow themselves to be thus unjustly treated by any political party or any set of men, North or South.

It is "a fair statement" as far as the President is related to it. He acted on the evidence, as he had the right to do as head of the army. The men were discharged. Since then an investigation has been carried on. If it should prove it probable that an injustice was done, we have confidence enough in the President to believe he will confess it and repair it. It would not be "a fair statement" as far as we are concerned, for we can—are glad to—wait. We would prefer to believe that the crime was done by irresponsible roughs and toughs in Brownsville, the kind of people that do lynching, rather than by a reputable body of soldiers.

Saul Not Among the Prophets

Religion is no joke, but it has been made something of a joke that Governor Vardaman had "got religion" at a protracted revival meeting. But the negroes took it very seriously. They warned him that if he had got re-

ligion it behooved him to mend his ways, and treat his black brothers with brotherly kindness. But now the joke is turned, for he declares that he did not "get religion" at all. He went to the meetings, and went to the mourners' bench, but he is thus quoted:

"I went to the mourners' bench in response to a call for penitents, and knelt there while the clergyman prayed, but when a call was made to penitents to surrender to Christ I did not surrender. I stated to the clergyman that I did not feel like making a surrender and stepped behind the line of converts. I attended several other meetings, but did not join the penitents."

We wish he had. He is now pushing his campaign for Senator from Mississippi, speaking everywhere with and against Congressman John Sharp Williams, who is the Democratic leader of the House, and who deserves the place. His chief cry is that as Senator he will let the people know how worthless is the negro, and that he should be disfranchised, and he proposes to have the Fifteenth Amendment repealed. What a pity, what a pity! and he was so near getting religion. If he had only surrendered! He stands a good chance to be elected. Then Tillman from South Carolina, Vardaman from Mississippi and Jefferson Davis from Arkansas! What a witches' mess that trinity will make of the Senate when they meet,

"In thunder, lightning and in rain;
Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble";

and no surrender.

Revising the Vulgate

The Vulgate is the Latin translation of the Bible made by St. Jerome. It revised and replaced an older Latin version. It is this Vulgate which is the authentic Bible of the Catholics, and the present somewhat corrupted text of which is to be corrected and revised, under orders from Pius X, by the Benedictine Fathers. Be it understood that there is planned no correction from the original Greek of Jerome's translation, but only the attempt to find just how Jerome's translation stood as it left his pen. In the course of copying errors crept in and finally became so numerous that in 1590 Pope Sixtus V issued the authentic edition ordered by the Council of Trent, and his successor, Clement VIII, had it revised again, and this last is now the authorized text. But there was no real criticism at that time, and a more careful revision is now needed. The Benedictine revisers are not limited to giving an accurate copy of the Sistine or Clementine Vulgate, but it will be their larger duty to study the whole question of the various schools of manuscripts, the oldest readings in the Fathers, and the whole apparatus of criticism which editors of the Greek Testament have made familiar to us. It is a very great task, and it ought to involve a reconstruction also of the Old Latin version which the Vulgate replaced, with an enormous study of manuscripts and patristic sources. The task is one of years, if not of a generation, and ought to revive the fame for scholarship of the Benedictine order, which edited so admirably the Latin and Greek Fathers a century and more ago.

Of all candidates for office, those who seek that of judges should not be charged with buying their positions. But in Fayette County, Pa., two candidates for the Republican nomination, which is equivalent to an election, spent between them $35,000, a most extravagant sum. But how was it spent? There was open and shameless buying of votes in favor of both candidates, a multitude of Democrats being hired to vote at the Republican primary. This is what is called "the dissemination of information." There ought everywhere to be a legal limit to the amount that candidates can contribute for their own election. The limit for the judicial office should be zero.

Mr. Hobson, elected Congressman, declares blithely that a war with Japan is sure to come off. Does he know that he is making mischief? Does he care? Such mouthings as that suggest and sometimes create the evil which all sensible people deprecate. He would be in less perilous and less parlous business lecturing to those, if any remain, who want to hear him, and kissing silly women. And the President and the Secretary of the Navy have made a mess of it in denying and declaring that our biggest Navy is to be sent to the Pacific Coast, which cannot but stir remark and anxiety.

Savings Bank Insurance in Massachusetts

THANKS to the interest aroused in savings bank insurance, due in large measure to the active work done in its favor by the officers of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League and the committee of one hundred, who were hand and glove with it, the old Bay State passed, under date of June 27, "An Act to permit savings banks incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to establish life insurance departments." Theoretical consideration of this expansion of the province of savings banks in Massachusetts will presently give way to a practical test of savings bank insurance, and we shall soon know from the experience of Massachusetts as to whether or not the idea is to work out as expected by the sponsors of the act. According to the act, any savings bank in Massachusetts may, upon complying with the provisions it contains, establish an insurance department, if its board of trustees has, at a meeting specially called for the purpose, voted so to do by a majority of two-thirds of its trustees present at the meeting and voting, and such vote shall thereafter be ratified by vote of a majority of the incorporators present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose. Not less than $5,000 in cash is to be placed at the risk of the special expense guaranty fund with which to pay the expenses of the insurance department that may be established, in case the ordinary income should prove insufficient to do so. The savings and insurance departments are to remain individually distinct. The liability for individual death losses is to be limited to $500 (maximum), and for annuities not to exceed $200 per annum. The business done in life and annuity risks under the act are strictly limited to the lives and for the benefit of residents of the Commonwealth. Savings and insurance banks must not employ solicitors of insurance, nor can they employ persons to make house to house collections of premiums. Provisions are made, however, whereby agencies may be established and other means provided for the receipt of applications for insurance and of deposits and of premium and annuity payments, at such convenient places and times, of such nature and upon such terms as the Bank Commissioner and the Insurance Commissioner may approve. The act provides for an annual examination of the insurance department of each savings and insurance bank, and the general insurance guaranty fund. The findings are to be preserved in permanent form. Reports showing financial condition must be filed with both the Insurance Commissioner and the Bank Commissioner within twenty days after the last business day in October in each year. An appropriation is made under the act of a sum not exceeding $10,000, to be paid out of the Commonwealth treasury for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act. The provisions of the act took effect upon its passage, but no license to do business under it is to be issued until November 1, 1907.

THE hazard of black paint on plate glass is, it appears, by no means inconsiderable. Signs painted on plate glass done in solid black paint, are in point of fact extra hazardous as plate glass insurance companies have discovered to their cost. The practice of painting signs of this kind seems innocent enough but the experience of conservative casualty companies fully justifies them in refusing to write such windows. The explanation of the hazard under consideration is to be looked for in the property of a black surface to absorb the sun's rays, by means of which, according to a writer in *Rough Notes*, an unequal expansion is produced thruout the plate and under the influence of a sudden gust of cold air or any other sudden change in temperature, a strain is developed which shatters the plate glass bearing the black paint. All black painted signs on plate glass, no matter with what exposure, must be considered as hazardous risks.

Financial

Treasury's Fiscal Year

At the end of the fiscal year, on the 30th ult., the accounts of the Government showed that the year's revenue had exceeded the expenditures by $86,945,543. Receipts, $665,306,135, had been larger than ever before, exceeding those of the year immediately preceding by $70,000,000. The increase of expenditures had been $9,500,000. To show the very comfortable condition of the national Treasury, it may be added that there was on hand an available cash balance of $264,000,000, including $78,000,000 in the Treasury and $186,000,000 on deposit in the national banks to the credit of the United States or of the disbursing officers of the Government. The year's surplus of nearly $87,000,000 is more than double the estimate made by Secretary Shaw several months ago. Of the increase in receipts, $32,500,000 was derived from customs duties, and $21,000,000 from internal revenue. So large a surplus, in the face of liberal expenditures, indicates excessive taxation and tends to promote extravagance in appropriations. Analysis of the imports shows that a large part of the increase of tariff revenue was derived from taxes upon partly manufactured materials required for use by manufacturers. Thus the additional revenue tended to increase the cost of commodities to consumers. The condition of the Treasury, as shown by the record of the year, suggests the need of tariff revision.

The Advance of Prices

Much has been said about the higher cost of living in this country, due to the increased prices of domestic products. The Government now shows how great has been the increase of the cost of imported products, by comparing the present average prices abroad with those of ten years ago. It takes for the comparison twenty-five articles which together form one-half the total value of our imports, and publishes the advances as follows:

Pig tin, an advance of 207 per cent.; copper in pigs, bars, ingots, etc., 127 per cent.; unmanufactured fibers, 117; iron ore, 108; shellac, 107; raw cotton, 69; lumber, 64; hides and skins, 63; india rubber, 59; raw silk, 57; wood pulp, 56; wool, 32; nitrate of soda, 31; pig iron, 22.

Comparing in the same way the prices of twenty-five articles which form nearly three-fourths of our exports, the Government points to the following advances since 1897:

Turpentine, an advance of 154 per cent.; rosin, 126; sawed timber, 105; copper in ingots, bars and plates, 91; apples, 91; lumber, 67; cottonseed oil, 53; raw cotton, 42; oil cake and meal, 42; meat and dairy products, 38; boots and shoes, 31; sole leather, 29; wheat, 28; corn, 27; paraffin, 26; unmanufactured tobacco, 21; steel rails, 21; wire, 15; fertilizers, 2.

Giving to each of the twenty-five articles imported its proper weight, according to the value of the trade, the Government reaches the conclusion that the average advance in the price of them has been 55.21 per cent. For the twenty-five articles exported, the increase has been 38.06 per cent.

....It is expected that George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint for several years past, will soon become president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, succeeding the late James H. Eckels.

....Upon the application of Bainbridge Colby, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard has granted an injunction, pending trial, to prevent the proposed merger of the Mercantile and Equitable Trust Companies, of New York.

....New securities created in this country during the first half of 1907, according to the returns of the *Journal of Commerce*, amounted to the unprecedented total of $1,278,728,500, of which $799,442,100 has been issued. In these six months the railroads asked for $979,446,600, following the announcement of $252,000,000 by the Hill and St. Paul roads in December last. Mr. Hill's memorable estimate of the railroads' coming needs was $1,100,000,000 per annum.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1907 No. 3059

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Relations With Japan

During the past week there has been a noticeable reduction of the space given by the daily press to gossip, interviews and speculation concerning what some have called the "scare" about an approaching war with Japan. It is still the intention of the Government to send the battleship fleet to Pacific waters, but the ships will not begin their long voyage before October or November. Some political writers who do not think that the sole object of the movement will be either naval practice or an exhibition of power suggest that the need of docks and coaling stations in Pacific waters (and of appropriations for such facilities) will be shown clearly by this cruise, that public interest in the construction of the Panama Canal will be stimulated by the time and money consumed in going around Cape Horn, and that expert politicians who desire to promote the success of the Republican party in the coming Presidential election will be glad to see the enthusiasm and patriotism of the people in the Pacific Coast States aroused by the presence of these battleships at their ports when the national conventions are held and before the national election takes place. Several possible causes of irritation were removed last week. The offensive interview ascribed to Admiral Sakamoto was repudiated and withdrawn, and the Japanese journal in which it had appeared made amends by publishing a highly eulogistic article upon the American navy. The story from an anonymous diplomat at The Hague about Japan's categorical demands and threats was declared to be false by both Governments. Ambassador Aoki said it was too ridiculous to be discussed. "There is," he added, "no 'situation' and there are no 'strained relations' between the United States and Japan." Sensational reports about the arrest of Japanese spies while making drawings of Pacific Coast forts, and concerning attempts to destroy the great dry dock "Dewey" (now stationed near Manila), were officially denied. Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Japan's noted naval strategist, arrived in New York from England on the 10th. He was entertained in the city by General Grant and others, and at Oyster Bay by the President. On the 12th he was at Mr. Roosevelt's summer home, in company with Ambassador Aoki. After his departure, the following brief official report was given to the public by Secretary Loeb:

"The President had a long interview with Admiral Baron Yamamoto, and it was most satisfactory in every way. It simply confirms what had already been made clear by Ambassador Aoki—the thoroly good understanding between the two Governments and the fundamental friendliness between the two nations."

To the reporters who met him at the dock upon his arrival from Europe, the Admiral spoke earnestly for peace. He said:

"I want to impress on the editors of newspapers that they cannot be too careful with what they write about the two countries. I want to impress on them that they must understand the conditions of the two countries thoroly before they write. There are many sensational newspapers in both America and Japan and it is a pity that they do not understand conditions before they attempt to write. I want to express the hope that the editors will be very careful about reporting correctly what one says. Very often things are exaggerated or misquoted, sometimes purposely, by

representatives of the press. I believe that the editors of the American papers are very honest and intelligent. The friendly relations between the two countries are of such long standing that I think this passing storm should be thrown into the waters of the Pacific Ocean."

At a luncheon given in his honor by the Japan Society, he replied as follows to the address of welcome:

"We all know what we owe to the United States for its services in aiding the development of our industries and commerce, and also for the education of many of our countrymen. We also appreciate the sympathy which was shown by your countrymen during the late war with Russia. Our interests, commercial and otherwise, are so intimately interwoven and the cordial relations between us of fifty years' standing are of so firm a nature that I can confidently affirm that they will never be destroyed by mere trifling incidents. It is true that lately some little dark cloud did appear in one quarter of the sky, but it is nothing but a local squall and does not in any way represent the general state of the weather. And even this slight cloud will soon be dispersed."

Report on the Harriman Railways

The Interstate Commerce Commission's report upon its investigation of the Harriman railways was given to the public last Sunday morning. It is a long review of the facts brought out during the inquiry, accompanied by recommendations as to legislation. Neither criminal nor civil prosecution is suggested by the Commission, altho acts believed to be in violation of law are thoroly discussed. The report, with the evidence upon which it is based, goes to the Department of Justice, and the Attorney-General will determine whether the questions arising shall be taken into the courts. Pointing out how Mr. Harriman became the dominating spirit of the vast railway system, the report shows that all the roads reaching the Pacific Coast between Portland and Mexico have come under his control. The Atchison may be excepted, but in that road the Harriman system has a large stock interest. A full history is given of the purchases of stock of the Baltimore & Ohio, Atchison, St. Paul, Illinois Central and other companies during the past twelve months. For these securities $131,000,000 was paid. Nothing but the law, it is said, has prevented a concentration under Harriman control of all the American roads in the Western half of the country between Mexico and Canada. A considerable part of the report is devoted to a history in detail of the memorable operations in the securities of the Chicago & Alton road by a syndicate composed of Mr. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff, George J. Gould and James Stillman. This syndicate increased the road's capital indebtedness by $80,000,000, but spent only $18,000,000 of this upon actual improvements or additions to the property. The great profits of the syndicate and of the banking house associated with it are shown. That competition has been suppressed thruout a great area is asserted, and the methods used to accomplish this suppression are described. Due consideration is given to the contracts and agreements affecting Senator Clark's San Pedro road and the Chicago & Alton. These were recently abrogated. The report's first recommendation is that "railroads should not be permitted to invest generally in the stocks, bonds and securities of other railways or those of steamship companies, except connecting lines." It is "in the interest of the public to facilitate the consolidation of connecting lines," for the purpose of forming thru routes of transportation. A railroad's "surplus funds and credit should be used for the betterment of its lines and in extensions and branches to develop the country contiguous to it." Funds that could have been used to develop a great and neglected tract in Oregon were invested in the New York Central, on the other side of the continent. "It is contrary to public policy, as well as unlawful," says the Commission in its second recommendation, "for railways to acquire control of parallel and competing lines." This doctrine is found in the Federal laws and in the constitutions and laws of nearly all the States. "So long as it is the policy of the General Government and of the States to maintain competition between naturally competing lines, the ownership by one railway of any stock in a competing railway should not be permitted, and such lines of railway should be prohibited from having any common directors or officers." In its third and last recommendation the Commission says:

"The time has come when some reasonable regulation should be imposed upon the issu-

ance of securities by railways engaged in interstate commerce. We are aware that in the construction of new lines of railway, developing new territory, it has been necessary in many instances to sell railway securities at large discount, and to sell bonds with stock bonuses, and even in such cases it has many times been difficult to raise the necessary capital. Men will not invest their money and take the risk for small rates of interest. But this principle does not apply to old established railway systems having good credit. Such railways should be prevented from inflating their securities for merely speculative purposes. Railways should be encouraged to extend their systems and develop the country. It is of the utmost importance also that railway securities should be safe and conservative investments for the public, and should yield good and ample returns for the money invested. Reasonable regulation will tend to make them safer and more secure investments, and thereby benefit not only the railway companies but the public."

——When Mr. Harriman was questioned about the report, the night before its publication, he said: "From what I am told, it is a political document and part of a personal pursuit of me." Criticising the manner in which copies of it had been delivered to the newspapers before the date named for publication, he added:

"It is deemed good politics to attack me. But I can stand it much better than the people of this country can stand that sort of procedure on the part of Government tribunals charged with the duty of impartially administering the laws. I shall study the report carefully and have something to say about it later. From what I am told, it is full of strange misstatements of fact."

Prosecution of the Tobacco Trust

In the District Court at New York, on the 10th, the Government began its suit against what is called the Tobacco Trust. Much public interest in this action was shown, because it was understood that for the first time in a suit under the Sherman act the Government would ask for, or suggest, the appointment of a receiver, if in no other way the judgment of the court could be made really effective. This is a suit in equity, and the complaint filed is a very long one. The defendants are 65 corporations and 29 individuals connected with them. Of the corporations the most prominent are the American Tobacco, British-American Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, American Snuff, American Cigar and United Cigar companies. The first of these is the parent organization, which began its existence in 1890, with a combination of five cigaret companies. It now dominates the tobacco business of the world, and, the complaint alleges, is seeking to establish a complete monopoly in every branch of tobacco manufacture as well as in the purchase of raw material. Among the individual defendants are James B. Duke, president of the parent company; Thomas F. Ryan, the well-known capitalist; Pierre Lorillard, Oliver H. Payne (Standard Oil millionaire and brother-in-law of the late William C. Whitney), Peter A. B. Widener and Anthony N. Brady. The Government asserts that the defendants have violated and are violating the Anti-Trust law. It asks that they be required to appear and answer, but expressly waives the requirement of an oath, probably in order that none of the individuals may acquire immunity by giving sworn testimony. It is understood that the question of criminal prosecution is under discussion. The Government asks that all the defendants' combination contracts and agreements be declared illegal; that further observance of them be forbidden; that the Imperial Company of England (which is in alliance with the American thru the agency of the jointly owned British-American) be forbidden to engage in trade here until it shall cease to observe the combination agreements; that each one of six corporations named be adjudged combinations in restraint of trade; that the companies be forbidden to hold each other's stock, and that all the defendants be enjoined to refrain from their unlawful practices. Reference is made to receivers in the application concerning the six corporations, one of which is the American Tobacco Company. The Government asks that the court order and decree that each one of them be restrained from engaging in interstate or foreign commerce.

"—or, if the court should be of the opinion that the public interests will be better subserved thereby, that receivers be appointed to take possession of all the property, assets, business and affairs of said defendants, and wind up the same, and otherwise take such course in regard thereto as will bring about conditions in trade and commerce among the States and with foreign nations in harmony with law."

It is explained that the appointment of receivers is suggested as one method of obtaining relief, in order that the defendants may not escape by paying fines; that the business may not be tied up to the injury of the public, and that the dissolution of the combination and the restoration of normal competition may be facilitated. In the complaint it is charged that the combination is suppressing competition by threats, oppression, deception, false statements and other unfair methods, and that the producers of leaf tobacco suffer by reason of its practices. About 75 per cent. of the American output of leaf is now purchased by the combined defendants.

Philippine Church Property

Prolonged litigation has been avoided by an agreement with representatives of the Catholic Church concerning the title to several pieces of property in or near Manila, valued at a little more than $3,000,000. The Church is to hold by absolute title the Hospital of San José, $400,000; the Hospital of San Juan de Dios, $1,000,000; the College of San José, $500,000; the Hospital of San José in Cavite, $66,000, and the College of Santa Isabela, $100,000. It relinquishes to the Government (represented by Secretary Taft) all claims to the estates of Santa Potenciana and the Hospital and foundation of San Lazaro, except a tract of about 125 acres. This San Lazaro property is valued at $1,000,000, and includes a large area of valuable unoccupied land. There is a cemetery on the excepted tract. The College of San José was founded in 1601 by a legacy from Señor Rodriguez Figueroa, providing that it should exist for the Christian education of the sons of Spaniards. For a long time it was under the supervision of the Jesuits, and afterward it was in the hands of the Dominicans. At the same time the pending controversy as to the Spanish-Filipino Bank, which is controlled by the Church, was settled. The bank's claim that it should have exclusive privileges and be permitted to issue notes without restraint was abandoned. Circulation equal to twice the capital and surplus, 3,000,000 pesos, is to be allowed, and with a corresponding increase of capital the circulation may rise to 9,000,000 pesos. It is to be taxed ½ of 1 per cent. The notes (a preferred lien on the assets) will be issued thru the Washington Bureau of Insular Affairs, and will have the character and appearance of United States currency. The Government will incorporate no new bank of issue with capital and surplus amounting to less than 2,000,000 pesos.

Severe Sentences in Toledo

Some weeks ago, in Toledo, Ohio, twenty-one members of a local association of lumber dealers, two agents of bridge builders, and nine members of a brick dealers' association, pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with violating the Ohio Anti-Trust law. On the 12th, Judge Lindley W. Morris fined the brick dealers $1,000 each (their plea having related to an offense for which there is no prison penalty), but sent the twenty-one lumber merchants and the two bridge agents to the workhouse for six months. The men thus sentenced to be imprisoned are prominent in the business and social life of the city. Their combined wealth is said to exceed $20,000,000, and several are church members. Their names are given in the press dispatches as follows:

Marcus V. Barbour and Rowland Starr, of Barbour & Starr; George W. Campbell, of the Campbell Company; George L. Freeman and Hiram R. Kelsey, of Kelsey & Freeman; Reuben Kimball, president of the East Side Lumber Company; Frederick E. Witker, president, and William F. Witker, secretary, of the Witker Manufacturing Company; Edward E. Arnsman and Charles G. Bremer, of Arnsman & Bremer; J. August Van Karsen, Frederick C. Hahn and Eben D. Hopkinson, of Van Karsen & Co.; Charles W. Harris and Edward E. Washburn, of Washburn & Harris; Edward J. Goulet, of E. J. Goulet & Co.; David Trotter, of the firm of David & Albert Trotter; Clarence H. Packer, secretary of the Buckeye Lumber and Manufacturing Company; Howard M. Smith, president of the W. H. Smith Company; John H. Puck, vice-president of the Western Manufacturing Company.

Their counsel will attack the constitutionality of the law. There was proof that the defendants had combined to exact prices higher than those prevailing in neighboring cities. In imposing sentence Judge Morris said that fines were not felt by men amply able to pay. They were only makeshifts and did not bring prominent citizens to a realization of

their positions. "There must be no trifling with men of capital and social standing who come into court and admit their guilt." The term of imprisonment is the shortest which the law prescribes.

Cuba

It is expected that the strike of the cigarmakers, which began in February, will end this week in a victory for the strikers. They demanded that their wages be paid in American gold or currency. This would be equivalent to a wage increase of a little more than 10 per cent. The manufacturers were at first inclined to offer an increase of 10 per cent. in Spanish gold, but have since decided to comply with the full demand of the workmen, who have lost $4,000,000 in wages. The price of cigars will be increased.——An official statement made public at Washington shows that the cost of intervention was $2,969,395 up to April 1, and that the cost up to June 30 is estimated to have been $3,330,569. —— The Catholic Church property in Havana recently purchased was transferred on the 12th to the Government, which paid $1,387,083 for it. The Government's option for the purchase of similar property in Santiago has been extended for one year.

The Hague Conference

The Peace Conference at The Hague has so far taken no formal action of importance, but the committees and subcommittees continue the discussion and formulation of the proposals of the various delegations. Adjournment is expected about August 1st. The American delegation has presented a plan for the general arbitration of international disputes on the lines of the arbitration treaties which have been within the past few years adopted by all the important Powers except the United States. Three years ago the Senate rejected the ten arbitration treaties presented to it on the ground that they ignored its treaty-making prerogatives. According to the American proposal all differences regarding the interpretation of treaties, not affecting the honor or independence of the parties involved or the interests of other States, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Each party is to decide whether the differences affect its independence or honor. In every case arising the parties shall draft a protocol outlining the arbiters' powers and the procedure. The Court is to be composed of fifteen judges, elected by the present Conference, who shall sit annually, nine constituting a quorum. Any State may withdraw from the convention by giving a year's notice of its intention to do so. The French proposition that a formal declaration of war stating the reasons or a conditional ultimatum must precede the outbreak of hostilities was adopted by the committee having it under consideration by a vote of 31 to 2. In the discussion General Porter stated that he did not see that it was incompatible with the provision of the American Constitution that Congress shall have the sole right to declare war except in case of invasion. The Chinese military delegate said he wished he could find out what war is. Several European nations had attacked the forts and occupied the capital of China with troops, at the same time insisting that they were not at war. What would happen, he asked, if one Power declared war against another and the latter would not fight? Count Tornielli, of Italy, presented the following draft of regulations for the bombardment of unfortified towns, which is seconded by Spain, Russia, Netherlands and Italy:

First—The commander of a fleet must spare historical monuments, churches and buildings used for artistic, scientific or benevolent purposes, and hospitals, on the condition that they are not used for military purposes, and are designated by special signs, which must be displayed by the inhabitants.

Second—Before beginning the bombardment of a town the commander of a fleet must do all in his power to inform the authorities of the town of his intention.

Third—Pillage is forbidden, even in a town or locality taken by assault.

Fourth—The bombardment of undefended ports, towns, villages or buildings is forbidden, but any military work existing in otherwise undefended places can be bombarded if the local authorities refuse to destroy it.

Fifth—Undefended places can be bombarded if they refuse to furnish a fleet with necessary provisions.

Sixth—The bombardment of a town or village for refusal to pay a ransom is prohibited.

The United States has presented to the Fourth Committee on Geneva Convention a definition distinguishing between absolute and conditional contraband of war. Absolute contraband comprises arms, war ammunition, provisions and

objects destined for the military establishments of the enemy. Conditional contraband consists of objects which, by reason of their quantity or quality, if destined for the military establishments of the enemy must be regarded as contraband. Belligerents must issue to the neutral Powers lists of the objects which they regard as absolute and conditional contraband, and not until twenty-four hours after the issue of the notifications can a belligerent seize or confiscate the objects mentioned.

An Attempt to Assassinate the French President

While President Fallières was returning on July 14th from Longchamp thru the Avenue des Champs-Elysées he was shot at twice by Leon Maillé, a naval reservist of Havre. No one was hurt except the assailant, who was roughly handled by the crowd before the guard took him in charge. The act apparently had no political significance except as indicating how the revolutionary agitation connected with the recent strike of the naval reservists incites to violence individuals of weak mind or character. The anti-militarist demonstrations which were planned to counteract the patriotic enthusiasm of the national fête of July 14th did not amount to so much as was apprehended. In Paris it was confined to the hissing of the troops in the parade by groups gathered at various points along the line of march to the review. The ringleaders were arrested.——The municipal officers of Montpellier, Carcassonne and other towns in the South of France have withdrawn their resignations, but there is still a great deal of dissatisfaction and some disorder among the viticulturists because of the failure of the Government to do anything effective for their relief. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies adjourned on July 12th, leaving over for the next session the consideration of the income tax.

German Colonial Scandals

More publicity is being given to the cruelty practiced upon natives by German colonial officers thru the libel suit brought by Dr. Karl Peters against Herr Gruber, of the Socialist *Münchener Post*, for having, in the late election, called Dr. Peters "a cowardly murderer." The charges of the newspaper are based upon Dr. Peters's conduct when he acted as Imperial Commissioner in 1891-2 in German East Africa and led an expedition into the Kilimanjaro district. He was condemned for his cruelty by a disciplinary court in 1897, but the defense in this case is not able to procure from the Government the papers containing the evidence brought before that court. The Socialist leader, Herr Bebel, produced letters from missionaries to prove his abuse of natives, and read passages from his books of travel, among others the sentence: "We shot them off the trees like sparrows." Dr. Peters explained that this was intended to be humorous. Many instances of brutal treatment were adduced, particularly that of the native girl Jagodja, who was kept chained by neck and ankles and flogged every night until she died, and that of the boy Mabruk, who was executed apparently from jealous motives. Major von Donat testified that Dr. Peters had told a lot of incredible stories of his atrocities at an officers' dinner in 1896, and that he regarded him as the worst criminal that he had ever met. In defense, Dr. Peters claimed that the severity used was necessary in a military expedition employed "in opening up the dark continent to civilization," and brings forward colonial officials and members of his expeditions to prove that his conduct was not unnecessary cruel. The court found Herr Gruber guilty of libel and he was sentenced to a fine of $125 or imprisonment for fifty days. The court refused to decide whether the execution and flogging of the natives were warranted, but held that Dr. Peters was not conscious that he was committing illegal actions, altho in the case of Mabruk he may have been influenced by personal feeling. The counter suit brought by Gruber against Peters for libeling him in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* was dismissed, the court holding that this attack was directed more against the Social Democratic party in general and Herr Bebel in particular than against Herr Gruber. Both suits have been appealed and several other charges of libel have been brought against other papers on both sides. The efforts being made to have published the

reports of the disciplinary trial will probably be resisted on the ground that it would disturb peaceful relations between Germany and Great Britain to bring to light the conflict of their representatives in Africa.——Herr Bebel will interpellate the Government when the Reichstag assembles on the political aspects of the court scandals exposed by the *Zukunft,* particularly the charge that state secrets were betrayed to France by the camarilla. In the meantime the affair will be probed by a suit, in which Herr Harden, editor of *Zukunft,* will be compelled to state the source of his information, popularly supposed to be Frau von Elbe, the divorced wife of Count Cuno von Moltke. Count von Moltke and Prince zu Eulenburg were charged by this newspaper with being the leaders of a court coterie called the Round Table, which indulged in unspeakable debauchery and exerted a strong and malign influence over the Emperor. Both have been dismissed from court in disgrace.——Bernhard Dernberg, the new Colonial Secretary, has gone to German East Africa with a number of German manufacturers and promoters to investigate the conditions and resources of the colony.

Church Problems in Austria

The Catholic Church in Austria has a number of serious problems on hand that vex and perplex the authorities considerably. The Away-from-Rome movement continues, and during the past year has again lost the Mother Church 3,905 to the Protestant, making a total of 42,395 since the inauguration of the agitation in 1898. The effort to counteract the crusade thru the Bonifacius Verein is only partially successful, the number who returned during the past twelve months from the Protestant Church being 1,138, a gradual annual increase from 765 in 1899. The Old Catholic Church gained from the Roman Catholic during the same period 937, and has a total membership in Austria of 23,595. In the meanwhile, reform movements within the Church are becoming a power in the land. In Bohemia and Moravia an organization of the Catholic clergy has been effected, which demands the introduction of the Slavic language into the liturgy of the Church and the right of each diocese to elect its own bishop. In three dioceses the Slavic language has already been introduced, and in Croatia the clergy secured the privilege of using the native language by the side of the Latin, under certain conditions, and now the demand is made for the absolute right to make this innovation. The Vatican has been very much inclined to deny these requests, especially because of its fear that they will lead to the organization of national Churches antagonistic to Rome. In Hungary it is particularly the younger element of the clergy who are making demands to use the native tongue in public services, and as a matter of fact in 270 churches mass is now being said in the Hungarian language. This privilege has been confirmed by a papal decree as late as December, 1906, but demands that the old Slavic be used. On another point the Slavic and the German elements in the clergy have united, namely, in the demand for the abolition of celibacy. In 1848 this had already been granted for Hungary, and only recently the last of the married priests in that country died. The *XX Jahrhundert,* organ of the progressive elements, declares: "Our clergy is in general very unchaste." The Austrian bishops in a circular letter lately issued a special warning against this "Reformism" and "Modernism" becoming so powerful in the Church of Austria, deploring particularly that priests even publish special papers and periodicals in advocacy of these reforms, the leading one of these being the *Byli Propor.* Still more recently the Archbishop of Prague issued a public warning against the "League of Czech Priests for the Maintenance of their Rights as Citizens."

Plague and Sedition in India

The bubonic plague continues to spread in India, and during the last five months there have been more deaths than in any entire year of the past decade except 1904, when there were a little over a million. The number of deaths from plague from January 1st to May 31st were 991,003. The total number from the beginning of the present outbreak in 1896 has been 5,402,245.

The spirit of unrest and sedition among the natives has not been quelled by the arrest and transportation of the leaders and official warnings to the schools receiving Government aid not to allow their students to take part in political meetings. The students openly disregard this order, addressing boycott meetings and imploring reporters to mention their names. Native organizations called National Volunteers have branches in almost every town and village in Bengal directed by a central authority in Calcutta. They are being drilled in athletic and military exercises by well-paid professional instructors, and bear an ominous resemblance to the Boxers of China. The swadeshi boycott against all persons selling or using British goods is being enforced by stringent social ostracism. Bands of Hindus wearing the badge of the National Volunteers have held up trains and river steamers and assaulted Mohammedans. The rural police are insufficient and sometimes disaffected. British travelers on the Assam-Bengal railway carry arms for self-protection. The vernacular newspaper *India* of Gujranwala, Punjab, printed and circulated by the hundred thousand an article addressed "To the Native Forces in India," which openly advocated mutiny. In the consequent trial it was proved that the article "had been received from a sedition propagandist organization in America." The anti-foreign movement is spreading from Bengal to the French territory of Chandernagore. In Egypt the increase in the bubonic plague is used by the native press as a weapon against the British administration. Mustapha Pasha Kamel's newspaper, the *Egyptian Standard,* finding in the health report the statement that 338 deaths had occurred in the week ending June 10th, accuses the authorities of indifference to public welfare:

"Unless, of course, it is the Government's wish gradually to eradicate the native-born inhabitants from Egyptian soil, following the praiseworthy methods employed by the Anglo-Americans with the Red Indians in the United States."

The editor failed to notice that the 338 deaths on which his accusation was based were those of cattle and buffaloes caused by bovine typhus.

Foreign Notes

The Moroccan Government has sent out from Tangier and Tetuan four bodies of troops to surround the mountain fastnesses where Raisuli keeps his prisoner, the Kaid Sir Harry Maclean. In case the negotiations for his release fail an attack will be made from all quarters. The Sherif of Wazzan has been sent by the Sultan to persuade Raisuli to release the captive on acceptable conditions.——There have been numerous dynamite outrages in connection with the strikes in the Transvaal mines. At Boksburg the Crown Hotel was blown up on July 10th, and two days later an explosion wrecked Kilfoil's Hotel, killing three men and injuring more. The water main supplying the Simmer and Jack mine was dynamited and many persons wounded. At the Jumpers Deep Mine a native was caught placing a stick of dynamite where its explosion would cut off the white miners underground.——The rebellion in China has been completely suppressed by the imperial troops and the country between Foo-Chow and Amoy cleared of insurgent bands. The opium dens of the native portion of Shanghai have been closed in accordance with the edict, but those of the foreign settlement remain open. New decrees have been issued from Pekin instituting reforms in the provincial judicial and police system and extending the power of the local authorities as a preparation for a constitutional government.——The Russian Government has made public the indictments against Lieutenant-General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur; Lieutenant-General Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian Division at Port Arthur; Major-General Reiss, Chief of Staff to General Stoessel, and Lieutenant-General Smirnoff, who preceded General Stoessel in command at Port Arthur. These officers are being tried by court-martial on charges of cowardice and treason. The indictments set forth that Stoessel and Fock deliberately sent false reports of battles that never occurred, recommending their own friends and generals who had lost battles for decorations, and surrendered the Port Arthur fortress, altho they had on hand ample means for resistance.

Round About Jamestown

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON



JAMESTOWN ISLAND.

WE Americans are fortunate in our national heroes. Washington makes an unexceptionable father of his country; the Pilgrims are eminently satisfactory at the head of our personal pedigrees; and Captain John Smith, the hero of the summer, has many characteristics that appeal strongly to our sympathies. He was typically American in his buoyant versatility of occupation and sublime confidence in the resources of the country he was colonizing. Can any real estate boomer of the present day turn out a better bit of prospectus writing than this?

"There is but one entrance by Sea into this Country, and that is at the mouth of a very goodly Bay, 18. or 20 myles broad. . . . Within is a country that may have the prerogative over the most pleasant places Knowne, for large and pleasant navigable Rivers, heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation; were it fully manured and inhabited by industrious people. Here are mountaines, hils, plaines, valeyes, rivers. and brookes, all running most pleasantly into a faire Bay, compassed but for the mouth, with a fruitfull and delightsome land. . . . The mildness of the ayre, the fertilitie of the soyle, and situation of the rivers are so propitious to the nature and use of man, as no place is more convenient for pleasure, profit, and mans sustenance, under that latitude or climat. . . . So then here is a place, a nurse for souldiers, a practise for mariners, a trade for marchants, a reward for the good, and that which is most of all, a businesse (most acceptable to God) to bring poore Infidels to the Knowledge of God and his holy Gospell."

The literary agents of the summer hotels evidently hold to the doctrine of verbal inspiration, for they take pains to point out how literally Smith's prophecies are fulfilled. The "nurse for souldiers" is obviously Fortress Monroe, "practise for mariners" must refer to the naval display in Hampton Roads, the "trade for marchants" is an allusion to the commercial activity of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News, and the "businesse most acceptable to God" finds fulfilment, without more straining than is customary, in the instruction of the Indians at Hampton Institute. These exegetes have, strangely, failed to note the obvious reference to the Ter-Centennial Exposition in the only phrase not otherwise appropriated, "a reward for the good."

In fact, the mouth of Chesapeake Bay has interest enough in itself, irrespective of the Exposition, to make it an attractive terminus of a summer trip.



THE OLD CHURCH TOWER ON JAMESTOWN ISLAND.
The site of the first permanent English settlement in America.

"Where are you going?"

"Norfolk."

"What are you going there for?"

"To get my ticket validated."

This dialog, overheard on the cars, reveals the motive of many tourists, and there is no fault to be found with it. Norfolk is a good point to have one's ticket validated. Most of our population live inland, and to them the steamboat trips up the rivers and across to Old Point Comfort and

thru the fleet of battleships are novel adventures. Then there are bathing beaches; still water at Ocean View and surf at Virginia Beach, the water as pleasantly warmed as a



THE LIGHTHOUSES AND SAND DUNES OF CAPE HENRY.

well-tipped bath steward could fix it. Here one can study to the best advantage the history of our three great wars. He can take a trip to Yorktown to assist at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He can follow the British ships as they sailed up the Potomac in 1814 to burn our national capital, and when he goes up the James to Richmond he will pass between the bloodiest battlegrounds in America; on his right the scene of the peninsular campaign, checked by the Seven Days' Battle, and on his left Petersburg, captured by the nine months' siege.

But, of course, the spotlight is now turned on the three small ships under Captain Christopher Newport that were driven by the storm into the mouth of Chesapeake Bay three hundred years ago. On board were the colonists, a queer assortment—54 gentlemen, and 28 carpenters and laborers, "with divers others to the number of 100." The most capable man among them was a prisoner, so held, as he tells us, "upon the scandalous suggestions of some of the chiefe (envying his repute), who fained he intended to usurpe the government, murther the Councell, and make himselfe King." He was a

> "Youngster of excellent pith, 'Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith.' "

A trolley ride of an hour from Norfolk thru the pine woods, swamps and white sand dunes brings one to the scene of the first landing, which was not calculated to impress the Indians with the military prowess of the invaders.

> "The first land they made they called Cape Henry, where thirtie of them recreating themselves on shore, were assaulted by five Salvages, who hurt two of the English very dangerously."

On Cape Henry there are two lighthouses; one a lighthouse *emeritus,* built in 1791, and a new one of steel, throwing a red and white light across the bay-mouth to the cape of the brother prince, Charles. Tourists are always pleasantly surprised to find that these capes are real places and made out of common earth. One naturally gets the impression that they exist only in geographies, like the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle.

John Smith has been much criticised this summer because he did not locate Jamestown nearer the Exposition grounds. But such disregard of the convenience and feelings of admiring posterity is a common failing of historic personages. It takes a full day out of one's limited ticket to go by steamboat up the James to the island, 52 miles. But then San Salvador was farther than that from Chicago. A patriotic shrine requires a pilgrimage to make it properly impressive, and so Jamestown Island gains by its location. It is fortunately left in a primitive condition. The population is less than it was three hundred years ago. In fact, it is hardly correct to speak of it as the site of "the first permanent English settlement in the New World," for it was abandoned for two hundred years. The antiquarian revival has now disinterred tombs, traced foundations and built a church behind the tower which is all that remains of the old structure. Here English aristoc-

racy was united with American royalty, and the Princess Pocahontas became the Lady Rebecca; one of the eight most important events in American history, if we may judge by its occupying a panel in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, between the Signing of the Declaration and the Discovery of the Mississippi. In those days race lines were not drawn so closely as they are now in Virginia. The Pamaunkee Indians, all that are left of Powhatan's tribe, still intermarry with the whites, but they draw the line at a darker color. No negro is allowed to remain on their reservation longer than thirty days.

A band of these Pamaunkees on the Warpath—the modern, peaceful Warpath—nightly re-enact the historic and legendary deeds of their ancestors. As



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH TRADING WITH THE INDIANS.
Group in the Smithsonian Building.

they have not had the advantage of college training, their war whoops are deficient in animation and abandon, but they have brought with them from their reservation the genuine original stone on

which Captain Smith did or did not lay his head when he was or was not rescued by Pocahontas. It is at least as authentic as the Blarney Stone that was kissed by thousands of would-be flatterers at the Chicago Exposition.

The skeptical spirit is destructive of all patriotic sentiment. To get the most out of Jamestown one must be endowed with unquestioning and reverent faith. Without this he would fail to be properly impressed when he stands before the boots in which Thomas Jefferson signed the Declaration of Independence or gazes on the gold plate that marks the spot on the Richmond bar where General Lafayette set down, bottom side up, the glass which had contained his first mint julep. There is no branch of industry in which it is more true that the demand creates the supply than in this business of relic-mongering, and of late years, owing to the influence of hereditary patriotism, the demand has been brisk. "Graves have yawned and given



RICHMOND BLUES ON PARADE, VIRGINIA DAY, JUNE 12.

up their dead." Fortunately it does not make a particle of difference whether relics are authentic or not. Those who are susceptible to such telluric currents get the same thrill when they stand on the erroneously identified site of an imaginary event as they do on the real spot where something did happen. The history of hagiography proves that pseudo-saints work just as many miracles as true ones. Tho the bones of a martyr multiply like the loaves and fishes they never lose their power. No doubt the same holds true for patriotic relics. It is to be hoped so.

The United States Government has contributed a large and, in my opinion, disproportionate amount of money to the Jamestown Exposition. According to the official report the national appropriations are as follows:

GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR EXPOSITION.

Buildings for Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines	$200,000
Building for United States Government, Government exhibits, including Life Saving Service and Bureau of Fisheries	250,000
Building for rendezvous for the soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy and foreign armies and navies at the Exposition	$75,000
Building for the commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States and foreign countries	50,000
Two Grand Piers extending from the Exposition grounds into the waters of Hampton Roads with towers for lighthouses and wireless telegraphy	400,000
For transportation of United States, State and foreign troops to and from the Exposition	100,000
For general Exposition purposes	250,000
For a permanent landing pier at Jamestown Island	15,000
Improvements on Jamestown Island	10,000
Negro Building and exhibit at Exposition	100,000
Expenditures for Jamestown Exposition Commission, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy	50,000
Official entertainment of foreign military and naval officers at Exposition	125,000
For monument on spot where first permanent English settlement in America was made	50,000
For permanent moorings in Hampton Roads	15,000

For reproduction of battle of Monitor and Merrimac at Hampton Roads	$10,000
Dredging off Government Pier	65,000
Loan to the Exposition Company	1,000,000
Total	$2,765,000

The twenty-five States participating in the Exposition have spent in buildings and exhibits $1,992,000, the largest appropriations being $350,000 by Virginia, $150,000 by New York, and $100,000 by Pennsylvania. The Exposition Company itself raised thru subscription to bonds "approximately $1,000,000," as it is given in the official report. How much was actually paid in is not stated. According to a report given out to the newspapers July 1st, the common stock issued amounted to $450,000, on which the subscribers paid 28 per cent. To meet the present stringency a committee of twenty directors has been appointed to wait on the stockholders and collect the 72 per cent. still due.

The million dollars loaned by the Government is said to be "secured" by a lien upon 40 per cent. of the gate receipts, but unless the attendance multiplies rapidly during the remaining four months and a half only a small part of it will be repaid. At the present rate of attendance of 5,000 a day or less the Exposition would have to run about three years in order to pay back the loan. The Exposition authorities estimated that 5,000,000 people would visit the Exposition and would leave about $125,000,000 in Norfolk and vicinity.

It is to be hoped that no more loans will be made by the national Government to expositions. If the security is good the money can be obtained from other sources. If it is not, the Government money should not be risked. All desirable assistance can be given in other ways. Without the loan the Government has done enough for Jamestown. The army and navy have been the most widely advertised features of the fair, and the Government buildings contain the best part of the exhibits. Most of these have, of course, been seen at other expositions, but they have been improved from year to year, until now they are



THE NEW YORK STATE BUILDING AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

admirably adapted to their purpose of showing at a glance just what public service the various departments are performing. They are seen by more people than read the annual reports. After the tourist has stuck his head into the mouth of the 16-inch gun and noted the accuracy with which the West Point cadet arranges his tooth brushes, he feels a sense of security against foreign invasion. And when he has seen how money is made, how fishes are hatched, how mail is delivered and how food is tested, his respect for Uncle Sam's ability and usefulness is materially increased. He can listen to biograph lectures on his native land, and get the historical knowledge he needs for the occasion by going thru the exhibits of the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution. The latter has gone a step beyond anything that has been previously attempted in our new American art of museum sculpture. The center of the building is occupied by a large group of Jamestown colonists trading with Indians, including a feeling representation of the effect of the first persimmon. That these Government buildings were completed and the exhibits installed in time for the opening is equally remarkable and commendable.

Not so much can be said for some of the other Government expenditures. The negro building is hardly yet ready for visitors, the monument on Jamestown Island is still flat on the ground, the fuel testing plant is not ready for work, and the piers and basin are not completed. The two undertakings last mentioned are of questionable value. Why should the Government bring trainloads of heavy machinery from St. Louis and set up on permanent foundations three boilers of 250 horsepower each, two gas producers and a gas engine of the same capacity, and three briquetting machines, for the purpose of testing coal on the exposition grounds for three months? This department of the United States Geological Survey work is of great importance and



THE PIERS BEING CONSTRUCTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

the public ought to be better informed about it, but an extensive plant like this for scientific experiment should be placed on Government land, where it can remain permanently. And why should the Government construct, at the Exposition grounds, two permanent piers 200 feet wide and 1,600 feet long, and dredge out a basin 800 feet wide between them, at a cost of $465,000? Is it solely for the purpose of providing a place for water sports during the last few months of the Exposition? If so, it is a waste of public money. And, while we are asking questions, why are all the State and many of the other buildings constructed as tho they were intended to last to the Quadri-Centennial? Why is permanence regarded as a desirable thing in exposition architecture? Their purpose is but temporary; they are on ground owned by the Exposition Company, and must soon be torn down or sold for other purposes, while the money that has been spent on them would have gone much farther if expended in attractive exhibits. There are many answers afloat to these questions, but none of them appear to have enough authenticity to be worth repeating.

New York City.

Abd-Ul-Hamid and After

[The following article is by one of the best informed living students of Turkish affairs and a resident of Constantinople. For obvious reasons he cannot sign his name.—Editor.]

IF one can believe the European doctors who were in attendance upon him, the Sultan has now completely recovered from his serious illness. In Constantinople their statements are regarded with considerable scepticism, and in any case there is plenty of evidence to show that Abd-ul-Hamid is no longer the man he was a year ago. He has ceased to attend to business with the unwearying assiduity which was one of his main characteristics, and he has lost the keenness and quickness with which he used to impress foreign diplomatists in his conversation. He may have recovered from his illness, but it has left him tired and aged; and the prevailing opinion is that he cannot last for many months. Speculation is universal as to the date of his death, and among Christians and Mussulmans alike there is a general feeling of relief that the detested Hamidian régime is drawing to an end.

His unfortunate subjects hope that things will be better under his successor. They can hardly be worse, it is true, but it is difficult to discover any solid ground for taking a cheerful view of the future of Turkey. The character of the ruling classes has been so completely demoralized during Abd-ul-Hamid's long reign that it would be next to impossible to find the men able and willing to introduce and to carry out the drastic reforms which would be needed to give the country a new lease of life. Every one who knows the Turks of the official class is agreed that the present generation is more corrupt, less patriotic and weaker in character than the last. One of the most experienced diplomatists in Constantinople has described official life in Turkey during the last twenty or thirty years as a struggle for existence, in which those have survived who were the least embarrassed with scruples of honesty or public spirit. According to him and others there has been a steady deterioration in the character of men in office. The cause for this is to be found in the policy of the Sultan. Abd-ul-Hamid, when he came to the throne, found the Porte all powerful. His predecessors, Abd-ul-Aziz and Abd-ul-Medjid, had only enjoyed the shadow of power; the actual government of the country had been in the hands of viziers and ministers, among whom Midhat Pasha and Fuad Pasha were the most prominent at the time of his accession. He resolved to free himself from this tutelage and make himself absolute. For a time he

played with the ministers who had put him on the throne, even going to the length of promulgating a constitution drawn up by Midhat Pasha. But he got rid of them one by one, and filled the offices of state with creatures of his own. Midhat Pasha, whom he feared the most, was, after some years of fancied security, exiled to Arabia and there murdered. The Porte, the responsible government of the country, became a mere machine for carrying out the Imperial will. The Sultan's passion for undivided power went so far as to make him intolerant of any influence which, in however slight a degree, might impose a check on his arbitrary rule. The possession of popularity, of character, or of ability, at once rendered an official suspect. A reputation for liberal opinions was fatal. Knowing the character of the men whom he employed to govern the country, and perpetually suspicious of plots against himself, he maintained a whole army of spies, and turned a ready ear to the tales of his officials, who were only too ready to tell one against the other. A reign of terror was established, and a race of informers and blackmailers has grown up, who are today the curse of the country. To what length these men will go, and what influence their stories exercise over the morbidly suspicious and credulous Sultan, is shown by the authentic story of Djavid Bey. This man, who was one of the most successful blackmailers in Constantinople, had been refused money which he had demanded from the Quay Company. In revenge he wrote a report to the Sultan, stating that the company was taking large quantities of stone from the island of Proti, one of the islands in the Sea of Marmora, and was thus interfering so seriously with the equilibrium of the group as to put them all in danger of being submerged. This extraordinary story produced its intended effect, and orders were sent from the Palace forbidding the Quay Company to take any more stone from the island.

No one has any illusions as to the character of the vast majority of officials, least of all as to that of the high functionaries at the Palace and the Porte. In most cases they are men of low origin, who have been brought to the front by their capacity for intrigue, and who have accumulated large fortunes by taking bribes and pilfering public money. But, curiously enough, there is a widespread impression that both the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam are exceptions to this general rule, that they are patriotic and enlightened statesmen, and that tho, under the present Sultan, they are powerless to fight against abuses, they will do their best to induce his successor to follow a more liberal policy. This is, of course, merely an impression; and, tho both the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam have occasionally ventured to oppose the Palace, there is nothing to show that they possess the qualities necessary to enable them to play the part of saviours of their country. The Grand Vizier is compromised in the eyes of his countrymen by having for so long acquiesced in the evils of the present system, and would not find it an easy task to regain public confidence.

Much, of course, will depend on the character of the next Sultan. The heir-apparent is Reshad Effendi, one of Abd-ul-Hamid's brothers, and, in spite of all the rumors to the contrary, there is little doubt that he will succeed. The Sultan is credited with the intention of changing the order of succession, and of nominating his favorite son, Burhan-ed-Din, to the throne. Burhan-ed-Din is a long way down in the order of seniority, and there are no less than thirteen princes between him and the succession. The Palace favorites might be glad to see him ascend the throne, in the hope that they would be able to maintain their position under a young man of twenty-one who has been educated more or less under their influence. For this very reason, however, he would be unpopular with the people, who ardently desire a change of *régime*, and who would object very strongly to the violation of the law involved in passing over the other thirteen candidates, two of whom are his elder brothers. If any of the princes with prior claims to the throne chose to resist the usurpation, they would find considerable support in Turkey. Moreover, Burhan-ed-Din would find it difficult to get himself recognized as Sultan by the Powers, and his position, both at home and abroad, would be most irregular.

The obstacles in the way of his succession are so many and so obvious that it is impossible to take his candidature as serious. Reshad's only dangerous rival is his cousin, Youssouf Izz-ed-Din, who, in accordance with the Ottoman law of succession by seniority, is the second heir to the throne. Reshad's ill health and reputed mental weakness might conceivably be made the pretext for passing over his claim, or for deposing him shortly after his accession. From Youssouf Izz-ed-Din it would be hopeless to expect reforms. All accounts agree in describing him as a man of narrow views and despotic temper, who would continue the Hamidian policy of suppressing every other initiative in the country except his own. The present set of Palace favorites would probably be swept away, but their places would be taken by others, who would be just as unscrupulous, and, by reason of their present poverty, even more rapacious.

It is not quite so certain what the result will be if, as is more probable, the throne comes to the heir-apparent, Reshad Effendi. The reports of his liberalism are possibly exaggerated. But he is a weak man physically, and probably mentally as well. Those who believe in the patriotism of the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam hope that they will still be in office when he becomes Sultan, and that they will be able, if not to revive the constitution, which was granted by Abd-ul-Hamid, but afterward suspended, at any rate to restore the Porte to some of its former importance. Reshad's weakness, they think, will facilitate this task, even if he, who has suffered almost as much as any one from his brother's despotism, is not in sympathy with the aims imputed to the Grand Vizier and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. His entourage will, however, be the cause of great difficulty. His servants and dependents look forward to the time when they can become Imperial secretaries and court chamberlains, and enjoy the opportunities of which the Izzets and Faiks make such ample use under Abd-ul-Hamid. Their object, there can be little doubt, will be to get as much power as possible into their own hands, which, of course, will mean maintaining the present supremacy of the Palace over the Porte and all the abuses to which this supremacy has given rise. As they have shared Reshad's fortunes while he has been a virtual prisoner in the hands of his brother, it is to be expected that they will exercise greater influence than men who, whatever their private feelings may be, are now serving under Abd-ul-Hamid, and are, as ministers, carrying out his policy. So that even the succession of the reputedly liberal heir-apparent is more likely to be followed by a change of personnel than by a change of system.

That the Powers should interfere and bring pressure to bear in favor of reforms is most unlikely. In Turkey, more perhaps, than in any other part of the world, their mutual jealousies and suspicions make effective co-operation impossible; and more than one of them will be unwilling to join in any action which would make Turkey stronger to resist aggression.

There can be little hope of any real improvement until there is a strong movement among the people themselves in favor of good government. There have lately been signs that such a movement is not quite so impossible as is generally believed. The discontent of the Armenians and other Christian races is sufficiently notorious, as are the liberal aspirations of the educated Turks. The recent risings in Kastamouni and Erzeroum, where the Turkish population demanded and obtained the dismissal of corrupt officials and the remission of oppressive taxes, show that discontent is far more widespread than any one supposed. The significance of these risings is increased by the fact that the troops refused to act against the people. But tho these are favorable symptoms, it would be a mistake to attach too much importance to them, in view of the ignorance of the peasantry and the apathy and corruption of the educated classes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY.

On the Train

BY ELIZABETH BOYLE O'REILLY

LITTLE brooks of running song over pebbles flow.
I'm returning to my Love, swift! oh swifter go!
Chill the winter, yet I feel spring in every breath.
Hark! the runlets headlong reel! Springtime looseneth
All the streamlets, tumbling, mad, rushing down the hills,
Buoyant, gurgling, rippling, glad—harken to the rills!
Scatter, gather, onward press, faster, wilder glee!
Frolic, flashing, gleaming stress, on to join the sea!

Little brooks of running song over pebbles flow.
I'm returning to my Love, swift! oh swifter go!
Joyous, eager, trembling sheer, breathless back I come.
Patience! but an hour so near, bear the fret and hum!
Are you waiting? Are you sad I've been absent long?
All my heart is singing glad, little brooks of song.

MILTON, MASS.

One Woman's Question

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS

DID you ever notice a shrewd farmer as he goes over his fields, how he takes account of every trifling sign to find out their condition? Here he picks up a bit of earth and smells it and tastes it; there he notes a new kind of weed that is making headway; these trees are puny and diseased, those are rank with lichen. The wind thru that newly cut gap is killing the young corn, the manure is too strong for these peas, etc., etc. He finds the remedy for each thing or he is no farmer.

I was out of this country lately for a short time, and when I came back I noticed certain suggestive small changes in it to which the governing American seems to be blind.

For, after all, there is an American to whom the country does belong and who is responsible for it to the unknown Power who made it and him. This American has opened his gates to all sorts and conditions of men, and just now is so occupied by their foreign creeds and doings that there is danger that he will forget that the country, after all, is his possession, a farm loaned to him for a while, and that he must render account some day of the crops it bears to its owner.

May I tell you of one or two of the little incidents which the daily papers have reported, and which show the diseases that are gaining ground in this country, just as the sour earth and fungus indicate the ailments of the worn out farmer?

No. 1. A few weeks ago a workingman in Philadelphia, being jealous of the girl—a young saleswoman—to whom he was engaged, fired at her, and, missing her, blew out his own brains. His blood bespattered her gown. She was called to give her evidence before the Coroner. When she had told her story, she approached that official with an ingratiating smile.

"Could I have the pistol?" she said.

"What do you want with the pistol?" he asked gruffly.

"As a souvenir of a most painful and

dramatic occurrence!" she replied, simpering. "Why, I suppose that my picture will be in the papers tomorrow."

No. 2. This girl earned her living in a large department store. An inquiry was recently made as to the kind of books taken out of the free library during two months by the women employed in this establishment. Three per cent. of these books were history, 1 per cent. travels and essays, the remaining 96 per cent. were fiction, usually of the flimsiest character, many of the books depending for their interest on divorces and unusual erotic, putrid subjects.

No. 3. An energetic philanthropist lately addressed a note to each of the women engaged in another large department store asking whether if they should marry and give up work they would prefer to board or keep house. Out of the six hundred women addressed only eleven preferred homes of their own to the freedom of a boarding house. One of them, apparently, spoke for her class when she said: "After I have shared the public life of a great store, why should I shut myself up in a kitchen to cook bacon and hot cakes for one man?"

No. 4. Almost every railway in the country is fenced on both sides by huge boardings, representing gigantic cows, pigs and other beasts, advertisements of dealers in drugs, whiskey, shoes or trousers. Behind these hideous bids for money lie tranquil valleys, landscapes as fair as any that Claude painted, and sometimes vast ranges of mountains, full of the peace of God. The sight of all this immeasurable beauty is hidden from the travelers who pass thru the country, in order that a few dealers may sell more tobacco or whiskey. No one protests. Trade apparently is more valuable than beauty to the average American.

No. 5. The contractors for the Capitol of Harrisburgh have just brought in an additional charge of $650,000 for the air furnished in that building.

No. 6. Three passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad lately were derailed within a week by Italian strikers, who wanted more wages. They were not punished.

No. 7. Zito, an Italian in New York, killed his wife and mother-in-law the other day, and proceeded to cut them up. When he perceived that his baby boy was watching him, he took the child up, dripping with blood as he was.

"Promise," he said, "that you will not tell what you saw." The child promised. "Swear it." The child swore. When the police came he was dumb and has not yet been brought to accuse his father.

No. 8. The headless body of an Italian was found on the railway near Trenton, with the head lying at some distance.

It is true these things were done by Italians, not by our own people. But it is also true that Italians do not cut up their wives, nor derail trains, nor chop heads from bodies and leave them lying loose about the streets—in Italy.

No. 9. The Thaw trial, with all the *dramatis personae,* prisoner, witnesses, lawyers, reporters and the papers who gave it to the world. What is the meaning of that putrid sore in the life of the country?

No. 10. Several of the newspapers which cater for the most intelligent readers in the country, publish weekly the novels which rank highest in English literature condensed into a single page. "Waverly," "The Newcomes," "Jane Eyre," and other masterpieces of Scott, Thackeray and Dickens, have been thus boiled down to suit the times, and the taste and capacity of American readers. It is akin to offering a picture of Niagara on a two-inch square tintype.

Gigantic crimes, such as we have found lately in the doings of Pennsylvania politicians, of negro-phobists, or the Orchards and Adamses are to the country like huge conflagrations, whose size and fury drive men to make haste to repair the damage they have done.

But the little instances which I have given you of a growing vulgarity, dishonesty and vice in the country are the symptoms of a creeping paralysis which threatens us almost unnoticed.

What is its cure?

PHILADELPHIA PA.



Henry VIII.

THE OXFORD HISTORICAL PAGEANT

by CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH.D.



Elizabeth.

ALL England is interested in what is taking place this week at Oxford University. Commemoration Day was yesterday, when honorary degrees were given to Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador, and to Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, and to the Prime Minister, the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chief Justice of England and to many others, including Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir William Ramsay, Professor Sayce, Rudyard Kipling, and General Booth, the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army. It was a notable gathering, and the new Chancellor who presided, Lord Curzon, was a notable figure. Sheldonian Theater, where the degrees were given, never con-



BROAD STREET, OXFORD, ENGLAND.
Showing the Clarendon Building (1713), Sheldonian Theatre (1664-9) and a part of Exeter College.



THE DEPARTURE OF FRIDESWIDE.

tained a more distinguished audience, not even when honorary degrees were given fifty-five years ago to Lord Macaulay and to Alfred Tennyson. When Tennyson received his degree an undergraduate in the gallery called out: "Why don't you cut off some of your hair?" and yesterday, when Mark Twain, the hero of the day, stepped forward to hear from Lord Curzon the Latin sentence beginning with the words, *"Vir jucundissime, lepidissime, facetissime,"* etc. (each word was received with enthusiastic cheering), some one called out: "Get you hair cut, Mark. Don't rob the barber!"

And today it seemed as if all England was present to attend the opening of the Oxford Historical Pageant.

It was the most elaborate succession of gorgeous scenes ever put upon an out-of-door stage. The Pageant consisted of sixteen parts, ten being dramatic scenes, for which the words were written by members of the university, and six simply spectacular. Several thousand actors took part. The theater of operations was an ideal one on the banks of the Cherwell, near the Broad Walk. Stretching away from the new bridge is a long sloping stretch of turf fringed with trees, which affords a splendid approach for cavalcades or panoplied processions, which one can see emerging from the greenwood at a great distance. Here and there among the trees one would catch a glimpse of a battlemented gateway or a castellated tower, all very realistic, and setting off to perfection the scenes enacted in the foreground.

These are scenes in the history of the university, beginning with the first legend of the founding of Oxford in the eighth century. It is a peaceful scene, shepherds and fishermen, when a hurried boat is seen rowing down the river filled with women. It is St. Frideswide, accompanied by her maidens, who is fleeing from Algar, who has resolved to seize her by force. The shepherds care for her, until Algar's boat comes with armed men, who land and seize the maiden, when, in answer to her prayers, a flash of lightning blinds him. He falls on his knees and begs Frideswide to pray for him. His sight is restored, and he vows a convent on the spot for the maiden princess, who becomes the abbess, and the scene closes with her and



STATE PROGRESS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.



HENRY VIII AND CARDINAL WOLSEY.

her nuns prophesying the future greatness of the place, where will, in future times,

> "by these streams,
> Old men see visions
> And young men dream dreams."

Then follows the coronation of Harold Harefoot, A.D., 1036; then the beginning of the University about 1010 A.D., when Theobaldus Stampensis started a school with a band of poor scholars, a humbler beginning than that of many an American college. Then follows the scene of Henry II and the fair and frail Rosamund, who became a nun when she left Henry, and the king gave Oxford its charter. In succeeding scenes we see Friar Bacon, Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare, James I and his Queen, the happier days of Charles I, the surrender of Oxford to the Puritan soldiers, the expulsion of the fellows of Magdalen by James II, and a later scene in the eighteenth century, a realistic sketch of St. Giles's Fair, to visit which George III comes down the river in his royal barge.

Between the sixth and seventh episodes was an interlude most admirably depicting a masque, or play, called the "Masque of the Medieval Curriculum." This was written by Prof. Walter Raleigh. In this the Wise and the Vain Student make their several choices between Divinity, Medicine, Law, on the one side, and Folly and Pleasure on the other. It was most realistically and yet poetically treated.

All these gorgeous scenes were accompanied with music, from the simplest measures of the early shepherd's times to Haydn's Oxford Symphony, which he wrote for his visit to the city. The music is published, also a book of the words, and a delightful Souvenir of the Pageant, giving its various scenes. From these the present illustrations are reduced.

The greatest credit is due to those who have taken the leading part in its composition, and especially to Mr. Frank Lascelles, the organizer and producer of the Pageant, who is himself an Oxford man, and who has been for six years, since leaving Oxford, devoted to the stage.

I am not surprised that Mark Twain has declared this to be the greatest and most beautiful scenic display ever produced; and in this he has the agreement of all who have seen it.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, ENGLAND, June 27, 1907.

Was It in June?

BY CHESTER FIRKINS

WAS it in June that first we dreamed
  Still in the garden's evening glow,
  And watched the red cloud-pennons blow
Where Sunset's seaward galleons gleamed?
Was it in June my Heaven seemed
  Only the kingdom of your eyes,
And Earth with all Love's guerdon teemed—
  Was it in June—or Paradise?

Was it in June—that summer day,
  When riverward, thru filmy sheen
  Of woodlands warm with early green,
We took the blossom-haunted way,
Like blithesome nymph and lissome fay,
  And, drifting, in that sweet surmise
So yesfully you said me nay?
  Aye, it was June—*and* Paradise!

NEW YORK CITY.

Speech and Habits of Wild Animals

BY R. L. GARNER

[It is well known that Mr. Garner has spent much of his time for a number of years in the forests of Africa, studying the language of monkeys and other animals.—EDITOR.]

IT is not with any desire to enter into a controversy upon the subject nor in any wise to impugn the authority of others that I am prompted to submit this brief statement of my experience with wild animals; but having devoted many years to the special study of wild life and spent much of that time in the native haunts of the animals studied, I believe myself competent to testify upon certain points concerning them.

In the ordinary course of things I should prefer to have reserved the facts here given and related them in their proper place and order in a more complete account of my observations along this particular line; but I am induced to make this departure from such a plan by having recently read an article on "The Language of Animals," by Mr. William T. Hornaday, whose wide experience should amply qualify him to speak with much certainty concerning the habits of animals, and whose responsible position gives his statements the force of authority. The highest authorities, however, are not always infallible, and as every individual who commits himself to public print thereby assumes the rôle of a public teacher, his *data* are subject to public censorship.

The student of animal life, whose observations are confined to specimens in captivity, necessarily fails to learn many of the natural habits of the species so studied.

The only way in which any one can learn, at first hand, the innate habits of any species is to live among them in a state of nature, and for an indefinite length of time clandestinely study them without in any manner disturbing them. Merely camping in a forest, with a caravan and bonfires, affords no opportunity for a methodic study of its denizens. Of course any one may incidentally observe certain isolated facts without resorting to any special method of study, as trappers and hunters observe such facts as aid them in the pursuit and capture of game; but, as a rule, they are incoherent facts and constitute but a small part of the life history of a species.

Mr. Hornaday begins by stating that *in the jungle one hears but very few vocal sounds of animals,* and continues, that,

During countless generations the noisiest animals have been sought out and killed by their enemies and only the more silent species survive; that,

Excepting the song birds, the wild creatures of today have learned by instinct and experience that silence promotes peace and long life; that,

During years of nominal security domestic fowls have developed a creditable vocabulary of calls and language cries; that,

During many weeks of hunting in a forest teeming with big game and monkeys, only about eight times he ever heard the voices of animals in communication with one another.

The article affords many other texts upon which long chapters of commentaries might be written; but the few extracts here cited are more than sufficient for the present purpose, and recall to my mind so many hundreds of counter instances that it would be tedious to recount a tithe of them.

That wild animals are habitually more taciturn than domesticated ones of kindred races there is no doubt; and the same is equally true of the wild tribes of mankind; but the fact is more probably due to a lack of social intimacy, nomadic habits and similar causes than to discretion as a measure of safety; and such are their inherent, rather than acquired, habits. Social intercourse naturally promotes the development of the linguistic faculties, and even in a wild state it is not difficult to see that those species which manifest the strongest social tendencies have more copious vocabularies and more lingual phonetics than those species of more exclusive habits have. The novice who goes into the jungle ex-

pecting to hear a continuous hum of animal voices will no doubt be disappointed, and there are times when its silence is almost oppressive; but it is not always so, as will be shown farther on.

It is quite certain that, during the long period of their domestication and their more intimate association among themselves, most, if not all, domestic races have developed new elements of speech; but they are only variations of the fundamental sounds peculiar to their ancestral species. They are developments of, but not additions to, their inherent speech. Altho many domestic animals are able, in some measure, to interpret human speech and that of other species, they make no voluntary effort to imitate them or to adopt any of their phonetics; but the fact that, living under more favorable social conditions than wild animals enjoy, domestic animals have learned to talk more than their wild kindred do does not prove nor imply that the latter have learned to be more silent than their predecessors have been for ages.

Theoretically it seems plausible that silence would conduce to the safety of animals roaming about in the forest, and I have often wondered that they were not more circumspect about uttering their sounds; but a better knowledge of the habits and faculties of wild animals convinces me that such precaution is quite useless and that their voices are seldom, if ever, a source of danger to them from any enemy except man; and in the real drama of jungle life he plays a very insignificant part.

In solving the problem of survival in the jungle *cosmos* it is difficult to say with certainty what are the most active agencies of destruction to animal life; but it is obvious that the carnivores constitute one of them, and certainly they are the only natural enemies to which other animals have any cause of fear of betrayal by the sounds of their voices. Those enemies, however, do not rely upon such means of finding their prey; they depend almost wholly, if not quite so, upon their keen sense of smell, which is vastly more acute than that of other animals, and is, perhaps, the most active of all their faculties. Every species of animal in the forest has its own peculiar odor, as distinct from that of other animals as its form and color are; and under fair conditions even the native hunters often detect the presence of certain animals by that means alone. Many of the natives who are not adepts in woodscrafts readily detect the scent of the more dangerous animals. Three times in a single day my guide in the Esyira forest announced the proximity of gorillas and once of a leopard, and in each instance proved to be correct; yet the most sensitive of human olfactories are feeble and obtuse as compared to those of wild animals.

Practically all the carnivores are of nocturnal habit and chiefly seek their prey at night; they do not prey upon each other, but live upon the vegetarian and omnivorous species, most of which are of diurnal habits, and many of them are seized while asleep. Their silence affords them no immunity from such enemies and the enemies do not need such means of betrayal to find their victims. The instances in which the voices of animals have fatally betrayed them to any other enemy than man are undoubtedly very rare.

It is true that man, to a great extent, depends upon his ears to find his game and often the voice of an animal guides the hunter to him; but the percentage of such cases is not large, and when the number of such instances is compared to the whole number of fatalities it is quite insignificant. No species of animal, as a whole, seems to have ever learned that such are the means of their betrayal, and it would be difficult to prove that any individual animal ever suspected it. Certainly animals that are much hunted by man soon recognize in him a dangerous enemy and some of them evidently associate the report of a gun with his methods; but it is exceedingly doubtful if the most sagacious of animals ever attributed his presence to the sound of its own voice. Of all the causes of alarm to which wild animals are liable, sounds appear to give them the least anxiety, and of all other sounds, except whistling, vocal sounds attract their attention the least.

It is a singular fact, and here quite relevant, that the species of animals which have the fewest reasons to fear betrayal by their voices are, by nature, the most silent ones; and in this respect the carnivores themselves, who have the

fewest deadly enemies to fear, may be ranked first, while birds and omnivores, who are their most helpless prey, are, by nature, the most loquacious ones.

For the present we turn from generalities to specific details. As the simians are my special subject of study I shall treat them first, and the chimpanzee being the central figure of my group, I shall start with him.

Altho the chimpanzee has never been accused of being a garrulous species, he is very far from being one of the silent members of the animal kingdom. During my first three voyages to this country I seldom heard the wild ones talking in the forest; but during my present sojourn of nearly three years I have been surprised at the frequency with which I hear them. Sitting here in my house or strolling about my small premises, I often hear them in the adjacent forest, and not only do I hear them, but any number of times I have stood by my door and exchanged calls with them until I tired of the diversion. Several times when the forest was as quiet as a picture I have heard them suddenly begin talking, sometimes in most emphatic tones and at others in subdued and gentle ones. It is not continuous like human conversation, but periodical and brief.

Not only does the chimpanzee often break the silence of the forest when all other voices are hushed, but he frequently answers the sounds of other animals, as if in mockery or defiance. It is not in imitation of their sounds, but in immediate response. He seems to find pleasure in answering the bellowing of the crocodile, the scream of the peacock, the yowl of the mangaby and similar cries. In fact, almost any loud shouting sound inspires him to a series of vocal gymnastics.

Altho diurnal in habit, the chimpanzees often make the night reverberate with the sounds of their terrific screaming, which I have known them to continue at times for more than an hour with scarcely a moment's pause—not one voice, but many; and within the area of a square mile or so I have distinguished as many as seven alternating, adult voices engaged. So far I have not been able to interpret those strange, nocturnal cries, as I have no means of seeing the conduct of the animal while making them; but they appear to be of an amicable nature and not expressive of fear or anger. I have sometimes suspected they were intended to ward off intruders, but I have no means of verifying such a theory. It is very difficult to obtain a fair view of these apes in the bush, as they are always on the alert; but they appear to be utterly indifferent to being heard, either talking or moving about.

The chimpanzee is generally conceded to be the most genial and intelligent of all wild races and he is endowed with an innate, tho incipient, sense of humor; but it must be borne in mind that many incidents which amuse mankind do not appeal to the animal mind as being funny. Within the narrow scope of wild life there are but few incentives to mirth, and with so little to stimulate the risible faculties they are never highly developed in any wild species; but failing to provoke a chimpanzee to laugh audibly *by tickling it under the arm some fifty times* should not any more discourage the operator than failing to make it cry by telling it fifty times that its mother is dead.

From my acquaintance with the chimpanzee, both wild and in captivity, I regard him as rather a loquacious creature; and from the hundreds of times that I have heard him vociferously talking in the forest, I am persuaded that his experience has not convinced him that silence is a great virtue.

The limits of space here allotted preclude reviewing in detail the vocal powers and speech capacity of the chimpanzee or other species; but I cannot forego saying that a few casual observations of an ape in captivity and a few efforts to teach it to speak do not justify a final verdict as to its capabilities. All animals appear much more reticent in captivity than in freedom, and the higher types seem conscious of the futility of speech.

The gorilla is more silent and stoical than the chimpanzee, but he is far from being mute. He appears to be devoid of all risibility, but he is often very noisy. Altho diurnal in habit, he talks less frequently during the day than at night, but his silence is a natural concomitant of his stealth and cunning. There are times, however, when he ignores all danger of betraying his whereabouts or his

movements and gives vent to a deluge of speech. At night his screams and shouts are frequent and terrific. His enemies should have but little difficulty in locating him; but just what they do with him when they find him I am not able to state.

In the forest surrounding my present abode are troops and schools of monkeys of diverse species. Daily and sometimes hourly they can be heard talking among themselves. The mankaby and the *nictitans* are especially talkative, and, like the chimpanzee, frequently answer the cries of other animals. Times without number I have exchanged calls with them, altho my attempt to imitate their sounds is very poor. Both of these species have large vocabularies, and that of the *nictitans* is especially rich in tone and definite in meaning. In a former article I have mentioned, described and translated five or six of these sounds.

A small species whose technical name I canot give, but locally known as the *isengè*, is one of the most persistent in talking of all the simian family. Numbers of them live about my place and in the contiguous forest. Scarcely a day passes that they fail to pass, chattering like magpies, within a few steps of my door. They come, one at a time, within ten feet of my galley and steal the ripe bananas from my fruit rack. During the approach of the thief they are always silent, but the instant he seizes his booty and begins his retreat the whole school of them begin as tho applauding the act.

If space permitted and the matter were of sufficient interest I could relate scores of incidents in detail; but it is here sufficient to state that, in addition to those mentioned, the *cephas, mona* and other species found in this section are all persistent talkers and can be heard at almost any hour.

One species of the *arctocebus*, which is of rigid nocturnal habits and chiefly lives upon snails, slugs, beetles and insects, howls and screams by the hour, and scarcely a night passes without his being heard. So far I have only distinguished one sound they make, but that is sufficient to keep a nervous person awake for hours.

While the elephant is comparatively silent, he is not so from the fear of his speech betraying him, and in some localities with which I am familiar his trumpeting is a very common thing at night. The hippopotamus is a much more noisy animal, and his bellowing, both by day and by night, is a very common occurrence. The bush antelope nightly serenade me with their cornet sound, and I have heard as many as five at a time in as many different quarters, but all within the range of a rifle. The leopard is their chief enemy and night is the time when he walks abroad; but the antelopes seem to have no fear of their voices betraying them. The leopard also habitually gives utterance to a peculiar sound resembling a grunt more than a speech sound, and, strange to say, he does this while hunting for prey, the very time that one would expect him to be most silent. I have heard the natives say that the leopard lures the monkey within his reach by imitating the sounds of his voice; but I have found no proof of such a fact, and most evidence points to a denial of it.

And now we must consider the birds, who are the noisiest of all the animal kingdom. Unless we class as song birds the eagle, owl, hawk, peafowl, toucan, parrot, pigeon and a score of other musical monstrosities, we must conclude that there are many glaring exceptions to the rule that *excepting the song birds the wild creatures of today are silent.* As the noisiest member of the feathered tribe, I introduce the horn-bill toucan, whose screeching cries are almost unceasing and among the most discordant notes in the whole gamut of sound. Over hundreds of square miles of this country one can scarcely get out of hearing of this demoniac voice, and his main rival is the wild peafowl, whose voice is not so harsh, but quite as harrowing. They supply me with meat, and I kill one every day, but they are not near being exterminated. The candidate that makes a close run for second place in this carnival of discords is the gray parrot. From dawn till dark, and often thru the night, this industrious trio can be heard. They have but few solo parts in their repertoire.

The gray eagle periodically circles around over a section of forest, incessantly screaming for an hour at a time, and the hawk perches himself on some lofty tree and does likewise. The pigeon

is equally energetic, but his music is more endurable. The owl family holds a nightly reunion, in which a host of other nocturnal birds take part, and not one of the whole coterie can make as much music as tearing a rag does. And apropos to this state of facts I should ask in what respect is the song of a bird less liable to betray its author than the speech of one? The song birds have the same enemies as other birds have.

This list, both of birds and mammals, could be greatly enlarged, but this array of noisy creatures is sufficient to show that all of them are not exterminated; and, so far as I can see, there is no sign of their noise abating. I see no reason why it should abate. The faculty of speech is as much a part of the animal economy as nerves and muscles are, and in every species it is developed in a degree commensurate with its requirements of speech and is capable of expressing all that the animal is capable of thinking. No species develops an ornamental language and no species suppresses a necessary one. There are, no doubt, many individual cases in which an animal has had the intelligence and prudence to maintain silence at a critical moment; but no species has ever acquired the practice of habitual silence, either as a trait or a policy.

I am aware that we have much yet to learn about the modes of silent communication employed by wild animals and which still survive among domesticated races. There appears to be something more subtle than visible signs or gestures, and the lower we descend in the scale of life the more effective that agency appears to be. It seems to be a kind of telepathy which involves none of the organs of sensation and is equally available in light or darkness. I have tried in vain for years to find some tangible clue to it.

In general terms it may be stated that the carnivorous animals are habitually the most taciturn, have the lowest type of speech, the fewest phonetics, are the most uniformly nocturnal in habit and lead the most solitary lives of all land animals. They are almost wholly devoid of affection, always treacherous and the least amenable to kindness. They are alike indifferent to pain or pleasure, remonstrate by growling and express anger in snarls.

The herbivorous species have a higher type of speech, a wider vocal range, are less rigid in their habits, are less secretive and more gregarious. They are more tractable, less vicious, manifest more affection and a degree of appreciation of kindness. They usually express their anger in vocal undertones.

The omnivorous animals are the most loquacious, have the highest types of speech, the greatest vocal capacity, the largest number of phonetics, which are the best modulated, are the most uniformly diurnal in habit, have the highest social instincts and a deeper sense of family integrity than any others have. Their attachments are stronger, their sensibilities more acute, their phonetics more articulate and distinct, and express anger in whining or staccato vocal sounds.

The swine is not included in the third division. Altho he may be regarded as omnivorous, he is a mere scavenger and an anomaly in all these divisions. The group here given do not include amphibious or aquatic animals, birds, rodents and reptiles.

In conclusion, I may say that the student of animal speech who will go quietly into the forest and patiently wait for a time, will be amply rewarded by the sounds of animal voices; but he cannot reasonably expect the animals to turn out with set speeches for the occasion of his visit. If I could only master the sounds I hear in the jungle with as little difficulty as I can hear them, I should, long since, have been an adept in animal speech. Altho my progress has been slow and the output of my efforts small, I am steadily advancing toward the goal, and have no fear of failing to reach it. Living, as I do, in the very heart of nature, isolated from all the diversions of civilization, one absorbs the life of the jungle and becomes imbued with its spirit. For miles and miles away on three sides of me spread the great forest, teeming with life and action. Often I sit alone in its depths and listen to the voices around me. I find no lack of them. Such is my experience in the study of wild life and the speech of animals.

Legislature and Literature in London

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

NOTHING that has past in the House of Commons during the last few weeks has had for me so peculiar an interest as the appearance of Mr. John Morley in his new official capacity when he rose to give to the House an account of his Government's Indian policy. It seems hard to associate John Morley with the sort of policy which even a Liberal Government finds itself apparently still condemned to carry out in its management of India. John Morley, as my American readers well know, has ever been a Radical of the Radicals—not a mere clamorous advocate of the right of everybody to do as he pleases, but a thoroly broad-minded, philosophical Radical, a Radical of the order represented by John Stuart Mill, a man who refuses to recognize any privilege of the strong for the oppression of the weak, of a civilized government to coerce an uncivilized foreign people into the acceptance of a form of civilization unwelcome to it. Yet the official position which Mr. Morley now occupies, that of Secretary of State for India, imposes on him the duty of maintaining to the best of his power that system of government in India which can only be maintained even still by proclamation of the fact that England has force enough at her disposal to compel, if necessary, obedience to her rule. Just at present there is threatened disturbance in several parts of British India. That feeling of national sympathy which is making itself such a power all thru the world at this day is spreading like a rapid flame thru England's dominions and is showing itself more and more here, there and everywhere in an impatience of British absolute rule. The day has gone by when the Indian populations could be content to remain mere vassals, even if well governed and fairly treated vassals, of the British ruling power; and the day apparently has not yet come when English statesmanship can make up its mind to recognize in those populations the claim and the capacity for local self-government which have long since been admitted, altho very reluctantly admitted in the case of the Canadians and more lately in the case of the Australasian peoples. Mr. Morley in his speech recognized sympathetically the growing evidences of such a desire and such a claim in the peoples of India and spoke hopefully of a coming time when the capacity and the claim could be recognized. But he was not able to tell of anything which could be accomplished at the present moment toward such a change of conditions, and the immediate danger threatened is that there may be here and there some outbreak which might call for instant repression. There was a tone of deep and genuine pathos in all this part of Morley's speech, and the House could not but feel that any such task of repression would be to him, even if a duty, yet none the less a most uncongenial and most painful duty. Every one who knows the man must know how entirely his sympathies go with the struggles of a people for the recognition of its nationality and its claim to something like national self-government; and I am certain that the great majority of those who listened to him in the House of Commons understood and appreciated the difficulties of the task imposed upon him. I have had the honor of Mr. Morley's friendship for many years, and during the time when he was Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—he held that office twice under different Liberal Governments—I had many opportunities of knowing how painful it was to him to have to conduct the work of a department which could only impose coercion, where his own desire would have been to bestow the right of home government. Morley did the best he could for Ireland and the Irish people under the trying conditions of the time, and his sympathy and his purposes were thoroly understood and valued by all the Irish Nationalists. We knew that he was

doing all he could for Ireland, and most of us still cherish the hope, or indeed I might say the conviction, that in the ordinary course of human affairs he may before long be a member of the Government which is to endow Ireland with a genuine system of home rule. In the meantime the world may feel quite sure that Morley will do all he can to protect the Indian populations from undue coercion and to open up to them some fairly representative system which shall make their country a part and not a vassal of the British Empire.

But just now what are the prospects of the Liberal Government? The anti-Liberal press has been vehemently assuring us day after day that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues have utterly failed to fulfil any of their promises, that they cannot hold together much longer, that they are hopelessly divided in counsel among themselves, and that they will soon, even very soon, have no alternative but to appeal to the country and take their chances at a General Election. I do not believe that the Government is in the least degree likely to be driven into any such desperate course. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has himself declared in public more than once quite lately that he has no idea whatever of abandoning the task which he undertook on becoming Prime Minister, and for which he had the support of an unparalleled and overwhelming majority at the recent General Election. It is true that he and his Government have thus far failed in some of their purposes. They failed with their measure of education because the House of Lords would not have it; but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is still quite determined to bring in and carry thru some measure in the House of Commons which is to have the effect once for all of abolishing the merely destructive power of the hereditary chamber. Then, again, the Government failed in the attempt to satisfy the claims of the Irish people for national self-government, failed because the scheme introduced as a provisional movement in that direction proved utterly unsatisfactory to the Irish people. Furthermore, Sir Henry and his colleagues have put off until next session the measure which they had intended to introduce for the better regulation of the existing system of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, a measure to which the advocates of temperance belonging to all classes and sects were looking forward with intense interest. It is not too much, therefore, to say that the present session has been practically a session of failure for the Liberal Government.

The Conservatives and Unionists of all sections have found in this failure a delightful opportunity for proclaiming that the present Government is already an absolute and an acknowledged failure and for insisting that it must before long be driven by sheer despair into an appeal to the country at a General Election. *Punch,* which has lately been very much of a Conservative in politics, devoted in its number just published a full-page sketch to a caricature of Sir Henry amid his difficulties and has another and smaller caricature of him a page or two farther on. For myself, however, I do not believe that any of these predictions may be regarded as forecasts worthy of serious attention. I still feel convinced that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, with the support of men like John Morley and Augustine Birrell, will resolutely carry out their program of legislation and will endeavor to render justice to the cause of education, to the national demands of Ireland, to the promotion of temperance and to the task of reducing the House of Lords to its proper place in England's constitutional system. We all know that some, even among the influential colleagues of the Prime Minister and in his Cabinet, are rather of Lord Rosebery's way of thinking just at present, but I still entertain the fullest hope that the general feeling of Liberals all over the country will sustain the Prime Minister and John Morley and Augustine Birrell and enable them to accomplish the work with which they have identified themselves. The outcries of the Conservatives and the Unionists have no terrors for me.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has in good time made known to the House and to the world the terms of the measure which he intends to propose with the object of restricting the powers of the Hereditary Chamber. The resolution is

brief and to the point. It declares that its purpose is "to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives" by restricting the power of the House of Lords to alter or reject bills past by the Commons and to secure "that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail." The meaning of this is that if the House of Lords should reject a measure past by the representative chamber or should spoil it by alterations that damaging or destructive force shall only prevail for a single session. If the House of Commons should renew the measure in its former shape and send it back in the next session to the House of Lords the peers would then have no power to make any alteration whatever in it, but must pass it as a matter of course. This, it will be obvious, would reduce the House of Lords to be a mere nullity in legislation and would indeed proclaim it as the most inane and absurd of existing political institutions; but it would, at all events, deprive it of its power of destroying progressive legislation and leave to it only the power of delaying such legislation for a single session. It is hard to imagine any assembly of respectable and educated men, such as we may admit even the House of Lords to be, consenting to take any active part in so inane and unmeaning an institution. It may be taken for granted, however, that if the House of Lords will not accept the doom of death by gradual inanition it will have to accept its doom by some sudden stroke of the nation's power, for it is perfectly certain that the English public will not any longer endure the interference of an unrepresentative chamber.

Some time since I contributed to THE INDEPENDENT in one of my articles a review of a volume of stories by my former Parliamentary and political colleague and dear friend, the late Edmund Leamy, whose name is well known wherever Irishmen find a home. A second volume of stories from the same hand has just been published by Messrs. Sealy, Bryers & Walker, of Dublin. The volume is entitled "By the Barrow River and Other Stories," and it has a preface from the gifted hand of Katharine Tynan. One of these stories was the last ever written by Edmund Leamy before his death. It was written in France during his last illness, and is now in print for the first time. This latest volume has all the author's marvelous literary characteristics, the imagination often weird and nerve-thrilling, the rich vivacious humor, the keen shrewd observation and the all-suffusing poetic vein. I have often been reminded as I read thru this volume of the many peculiar qualities which belong to the short stories of Edgar Allan Poe, and I venture to think that any of my American readers who may be induced to read this latest work of Edmund Leamy will say that I am doing no injustice to the great American author by my comparison.

In "Colonel Daveron" (Hurst & Blackett) Mr. Percy White gives us another of his wonderfully clever and subtile character studies. It is one of the peculiarities of Mr. Percy White's art that he can make a character, in itself unsympathetic, so real and so human that one cannot help feeling a certain amount of sympathy with the man or woman as drawn by him. There is no doubt that the chief interest of this novel centers in the unfortunate Colonel Daveron and in the study of the effect of failure on the mental condition of a proud and selfish man. It is tragic indeed, and the story would be almost too painful if it were not for the other characters—Evelyn Daveron, the Colonel's wife, who does everything possible to help her husband to make a success in a new field; Tony Derrick, the chapters about whose school days are among the most charming in the novel, and Perdita, fascinating both as a child and as a young girl. The story ends happily for all except the ill-starred Colonel, but no happy ending would seem to be possible for him.

"The Crimson Azaleas," Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole's new novel, published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, is one of the most beautiful stories I have read for a long time. No other story about Japan that I have read makes one understand so well as this does the fascination of the place, the scenery, the atmosphere and the people, and most charming of all is

the heroine, Campanela, an adorable little Japanese girl, who is found by Leslie and McGourlay, two Scotchmen, on the road to Nikko. The manner of her being found is mysterious, but I will not tell my readers anything of the story, as it might spoil the pleasure of some in reading it. The fact that the story is terribly sad does not make it less delightful to read—it is a story that one could read many times and enjoy it more each time. It makes one long to go and live in Japan.

I wrote in my last letter about the Color Books that Messrs. Chatto & Windus are publishing. They have just brought out one called "The Color of London," with extraordinarily clever pictures by a young Japanese artist, Yoshio Markino. I hope to write more of it in my next letter.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

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That Famous "Hole in the Sky"

BY PROF. WILLIAM C. WILKINSON, D.D.

[Dr. Wilkinson has been Professor of Poetry and Criticism in the University of Chicago since 1902, and is the author of various volumes in these departments.—EDITOR.]

THE recent death of former-Senator Ross of Kansas recalls to mind a very memorable incident of political history, the attempted impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Only those whose personal recollections run back to the date of that incident can now fully appreciate the extraordinary excitement which then prevailed thruout the nation. To many superheated minds of the day it seemed almost as if the national life hung suspended on the decision of the issue. It is now, I suppose, quite generally, if not universally, felt that the disposal made of the matter was, on the whole, for the best for every interest involved—personal, partisan, national—unless indeed exception be made of the case of Senator Ross, whose single vote it was that turned the scale in favor of acquittal. That vote had the apparent effect to consign Senator Ross to political oblivion, so disappointed, not to say outraged, were his fellow radicals at his defection from their ranks.

The impeachment proceedings were illustrated by some very remarkable episodes of oratory. Among these there is perhaps no other so worthy of continuing remembrance as is a passage at arms that occurred between Manager Boutwell of the prosecution and William M. Evarts of the counsel for the defense. How much Mr. Evarts's unsurpassable raillery at Mr. Boutwell's expense may have affected the Senatorial jury in the case it is, of course, easy to say; for naturally it did not affect that jury at all, in the way, that is, of influencing their votes, tho in the way of amusing them irresistibly it cannot have failed to affect profoundly those of them who had any faculty for appreciating humor. I think that the effect upon the country at large—for the whole country was suddenly set off in peal upon peal of uncontrollable laughter—could not but have been wholesome and remedial. It was a needed relief of the uncomfortable, almost dangerous, tension.

Mr. Evarts had a national, even an international, reputation as a wit, but as he never, before or after, exercised his gift on a stage so conspicuous, so he never on any other occasion exercised it to such supremely happy result. His masterpiece of blended wit and humor achieved on this great occasion deserves to be forever preserved among the immortal classics of such oratory. The art of it was consummate. The tantalizing prolongation of the suspense in which he held up his antagonist to perfectly good natured, but perfectly merciless, ridicule was as much the triumph of art as it was the inspiration of a genius for banter. I wish I were warranted in saying that Mr. Boutwell himself en-

joyed the fun that was made of him; I do not see how he could well have helped doing so, but perhaps his distempered condition of mind disqualified him.

The report appears abundantly punctuated with parentheses of ("laughter"), which I reproduce for challenge to the mirth of the reader. First comes a passage from Mr. Boutwell. The present-day reader will find it difficult to conceive how such a strain of speech was possible from a man of Mr. Boutwell's standing in general esteem — this, whether the passage be considered merely from the point of view of sanity in discourse or from the point of view of reason in sentiment toward President Johnson:

Mr. Boutwell—"Travelers and astronomers inform us that in the southern heavens, near the Southern Cross, there is a vast space which the uneducated call the 'hole in the sky,' where the eye of man, with the aid of the powers of the telescope, has been unable to discover nebula, or asteroid, or comet, or planet, or star, or sun. In that dreary, cold, dark region of space, which is only known to be less than infinite by the evidences of creation elsewhere, the Great Author of celestial mechanism has left the chaos which was in the beginning. If this earth were capable of the sentiments and emotions of justice and virtue which in human beings are the evidence and the pledge of our divine origin and immortal destiny, it would heave and throb, with the energy of the elemental forces of nature, and project this enemy of two races of men into that vast region, there forever to exist in a solitude as eternal as life, or as the absence of life, emblematical of, if not really that 'outer darkness' of which the Saviour of man spoke in warning to those who are the enemies of themselves, of their race and of their God."

The opportunity offered in such solemn absurdity from Mr. Boutwell for effective take-off from Mr. Evarts, was, of course, happy in the extreme: but the felicity of the opportunity was fully met and matched by the felicity of the manner in which Mr. Evarts availed himself of it.

Mr. Evarts—"I may as conveniently at this point of the argument as at any other pay some attention to the astronomical punishment which the learned and honorable manager, Mr. Boutwell, thinks should be applied to this novel case of impeachment of the President. Cicero I think it is who says that a lawyer should know everything, for sooner or later there is no fact in history, in science or of human knowledge that will not come into play in his arguments. Painfully sensible of my ignorance, being devoted to a profession which 'sharpens and does not enlarge the mind' (laughter), I yet can admire without envy the superior knowledge evinced by the honorable manager. Indeed, upon my soul, I believe he is aware of an astronomical fact which many professors of that science are wholly ignorant of. But, nevertheless, while some of his honorable colleagues were paying attention to an unoccupied and unappropriated island on the surface of the seas [as a place, I understand, of punitive exile for the President], Mr. Manager Boutwell, more ambitious, had discovered an untenanted and unappropriated region in the skies, reserved, he would have us think, in the final counsels of the Almighty, as the place of punishment for convicted and deposed American Presidents (laughter).

"At first I thought that his mind had become so 'enlarged' that it was not 'sharp' enough to discover that the Constitution had limited the punishment; but on reflection I saw that he was as legal and logical as he was ambitious and astronomical (laughter), for the Constitution has said 'removal from office,' and has put no limit to the distance of the removal (laughter), so that it may be (without shedding a drop of his blood, or taking a penny of his property, or confining his limbs) instant 'removal' from office and transportation to the skies (laughter). Truly, this is a great undertaking, and if learned manager can only get over the obstacles of the laws of nature, the Constitution will not stand in his way. He can contrive no method but that of a convulsion of the earth that shall project the deposed President to this infinitely distant space; but a shock of nature of so vast an energy and for so great a result on him might unsettle even the footing of the firm members of Congress. We certainly need not resort to so perilous a method as that. How shall we accomplish it? Why, in the first place, nobody knows where that space is but the learned manager himself, and he is the necessary deputy to execute the judgment of the court (laughter). Let it then be provided that, in case of your sentence of deposition and removal from office, the honorable and astronomical manager shall take into his own hands the execution of the sentence. With the President made fast to his broad and strong shoulders, and, having already essayed the flight by imagination, better prepared than anybody else to execute it in form, taking advantage of ladders as far as ladders will go to the top of this great Capitol, and spurning then with his foot the crest of Liberty, let him set out upon his flight (laughter), while the two houses of Congress and all the people of the United States shall shout, '*Sic itur ad astra!*' (laughter).

"But here a distressing doubt strikes me: how will the manager get back? (laughter). He will have got far beyond the reach of gravitation to restore him, and so ambitious a wing as his could never stoop to a downward flight. Indeed, as he passes thru the constellations, that famous question of Carlyle, by which he derides the littleness of human affairs upon the scale of the measure

of the heavens, 'What thinks Boötes as he drive his dogs up the zenith in their race of sidereal fire?' will force itself on his notice. What, indeed, will Boötes think of this new constellation? (laughter). Besides, reaching this space, beyond the power of Congress even, 'to send for persons and papers' (laughter), how shall he return, and how decide in the contest, there become personal and perpetual—the struggle of strength between him and the president? (laughter). In this new revolution, thus established forever, who shall decide which is the sun and which is the moon? Who determine (the only scientific test) which reflects the hardest upon the other" (laughter).

After we have done laughing with Mr. Evarts in his inimitable pleasantry, we shall do well to consider seriously how nicely adapted was such an interlude of comedy to make seem ridiculous, as really it was, the overstrained morbid state of mind exhibited in Mr. Boutwell's oratory. And Mr. Boutwell's state of mind was also that of a good part of this great American nation at the time. Our national saving sense of humor was for the moment in abeyance. Mr. Evarts appealed to it successfully.

Mr. Ross, however, with his disappointing vote, was the man who came effectually to the rescue. And who can say it was not Mr. Evarts's humor that decisively at last turned the scale of judgment in Mr. Ross's hesitating mind?

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Vatican and The Hague

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

EVEN without taking into consideration that the United States, with its 14,000,000 Roman Catholics at home, and with those of Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, has become the fourth Catholic power in the world, Protestants as well as Catholics must be interested in knowing the attitude and the feeling of the Vatican, the most powerful politico-religious institution which has ever existed, in connection with the Second Peace Conference at The Hague.

As every one knows, when about four years after having ascended the Muscovite throne, Nicholas II proclaimed his intention of calling an international meeting to agree on disarmament, Leo XIII had sat for twenty years in the Chair of St. Peter, and Cardinal Rampolla had already been for ten years his Secretary of State. In their far-reaching political schemes both had succeeded in establishing, or re-establishing, diplomatic relations with all the leading powers, including Russia, with the exception of America and England.

Russia had always been friendly with the Holy See until their relations were abruptly broken off under Pius IX, who could not look on in silence at the brutal treatment of the Poles, and especially of the Polish clergy, who were treated with great harshness. The break came one day when Pius IX, in a private audience, remonstrated with Baron de Mayendorff, the Muscovite representative. The Baron was not at all conciliatory, and ended by remarking that the word Catholic was synonymous with revolutionist. Pius IX, never remarkable for patience, bounded to his feet, showing the insolent diplomatist to the door, with—it is asserted—the assistance of the Pontifical slipper. After this the relations of the Holy See and Russia remained strained until Leo XIII succeeded in re-establishing friendly communications, ending with the appointment of M. A. P. Isvolsky, who is now Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Minister to the Vatican. But then, as now, while Russia has a Minister accredited to the Holy See, the Czar refused and refuses to allow the Vatican to have a Nuncio to St. Petersburg.

It is thus much more interesting to see how the Vatican looks at this Second Hague Conference at eight years' distance from the other, and under a new Pope, and a new and quite young Secretary of State, the latter for the first

time after a long number of years not being an Italian.

In 1898, when the Czar announced his noble and humanitarian project, the assistance given by the Vatican and personally by Cardinal Rampolla to the negotiations which led to the Dual Franco-Russian Alliance was still so recent that the Government of St. Petersburg could not ignore the Holy See. So Count Muravieff, in his first circular note to the Powers, stated that to the conference ought to be invited only the Powers represented to the Russian Government. All the same as an act of deference to the Pope, so that he might use his moral influence in favor of the idea of the Conference, the Czar had communicated the same circulars that had been sent to the Powers represented at St. Petersburg to the Secretaryship of State of the Vatican, thru the Russian Minister accredited to the Holy See. After this, altho the official invitation to the Conference had not yet been extended to the Vatican, it was considered as sure, and the too zealous friends of the Papacy began to proclaim the great victory won by papal diplomacy, adding that it was a recognition of the Pontiff as a temporal sovereign, an international protest against the state of things created for the head of Catholicism by the taking of Rome in 1870, and the bankruptcy of Italy as a lay State in opposition to the "rights" of the Church.

Under Pius X such a situation is impossible, as, while he thinks that no Pope can consider himself authorized to renounce, for the institution of which he is the head, the claims so strongly and continually set forth by his two predecessors with regard to obtaining, thru temporal power or otherwise, a better guarantee of the independence of the Papacy, he wishes that the Church should become an active element of economical and political revival in Italy, and that the clergy should no more be considered as unpatriotic and retrogressive. That is why, altho protesting against the visit of President Loubet to King Victor Emanuel at the Quirinal, Pius X has allowed clerical electors for the first time since 1870 to enter the political arena and vote for candidates favorable to the Savoy Monarchy; and when in 1905 the earthquake devastated Calabria he had the impulse to hurry to the spot to comfort his "children," but resisted, fearing that his breaking the voluntary imprisonment in the Vatican would be interpreted as a renunciation of the "rights" of the Church. Instead he collected funds thruout the world to assist the Calabrian victims. Many other examples might be cited to demonstrate that Giuseppe Sarto, as a man and as a bishop, is favorable to present institutions in the Peninsula, but as Pius X, as Pontiff of the universal Catholic Church, he does not think he should abandon those claims to which the Papacy is entitled after a history of so many centuries.

In other words, with the present Pope the claiming of a different arrangement between the Holy See and United Italy is merely a secondary part of his program, and it is carried out in the most friendly manner possible, while with Leo XIII and Cardinal Rampolla it constituted the basis of their whole policy, and even affected the religious standing and action of the Church. Pecci and Rampolla, the two strongest statesmen the Vatican has produced since the death of Cardinal Consalvi, conceived a vast plan which was to bring back the lost territory to the Church. The fall of the temporal power was caused by the Franco-Prussian War, when Napoleon III was obliged to withdraw his troops from Rome. If France had not been defeated in 1870, Victor Emanuel would not have entered Rome. So the humiliation of the French people had as direct and immediate consequence the end of the pontifical temporal rule. The idea of Leo XIII, and his Secretary of State, was to so identify the Holy See with France that when sooner or later the day of her *revanche* came it would also be the *revanche* of the Papacy. For several years this policy seemed very able. The Vatican diplomacy was entirely at the service of France, and played a considerable part in the conclusion of the alliance between St. Petersburg and Paris, but it did not succeed in the effort to detach Austria from the Triplice, which would have been a master-stroke, as it would have left Germany alone with Italy. Indeed the insistence at the Court

of Vienna was so great in this direction that the personal relations between Emperor Francis Joseph and Cardinal Rampolla suffered to such an extent as to represent for the Secretary of State of Leo XIII the loss of the tiara in the Conclave of 1903, thru the veto to his election brought by Cardinal Puzyna, Archbishop of Cracow, in the name of Austria, and pronounced when the Sicilian Cardinal had already received half the votes of his colleagues.

Contemporaneously nothing was spared to oppose the Italian Government in her international policy, as well as at home, going so far, for instance, that in the serious riots in Milan, in May, 1898, Cardinal Ferrari and the clericals assisted the Republicans, Socialists and Anarchists in what they hoped might become a successful separatist movement.

After this explanation it will be easier to understand how different the situation between Church and State in Italy was on the eve of the first Peace Conference to what it is now under Pius X, and how different was the feeling of the men who were at the helm of affairs both at the Vatican and in the Italian Government.

When, in 1898, as we have seen, the invitation to the Vatican to assist at the first conference seemed sure, it was natural that to many it must have seemed as a check to the Italian State. All the same the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the time, Admiral Canevaro, just back from the success he had attained as commander of the international European fleet in Greek waters, was of a different opinion. He was convinced that a day would come in which the Vatican and Italy would agree upon their respective interests, and that the moment would arise for the Government to demonstrate its conciliatory intentions. This moment, according to him, arrived when the Vatican was using all its influence to be invited to the first Hague Conference. He proposed that Italy should favor their endeavors, or that a group of Powers should ask Italy to give her consent to the presence of the Vatican at the conference, which she would at once have done, thus showing her conciliatory attitude on the one hand, and her position of pre-eminence toward the Holy See on the other. The Council of Ministers, however, fearing that the attitude proposed by Admiral Canevaro would be wrongly interpreted by the public, and would be considered as weakness toward the Vatican, decided that Italy should withdraw from the conference if the Pope was asked to participate in it. The situation was very serious for the Government of Rome, as Russia and France were openly favorable to the participation of the Pope; Germany would have liked to please the Vatican, partly for reasons of internal policy as they needed the support of the Catholic Center, partly to give a lesson to Italy which had already begun to flirt with France, and finally Austria would, as usual, have done what Germany wished. Fortunately, England needed to find supporters to exclude the representatives of the South African Republics, so an understanding between Rome and London was not difficult, and on February 22d, 1899, the British Government informed Russia that England would not be represented at a conference in which Italy could not be present.

This put an end to the hopes of the Vatican, and Cardinal Rampolla understood this so well that the next day, there being in the French Church of San Luigi dei Francesi, of Rome, a solemn funeral mass for the repose of the soul of Felix Faure, the Papal Secretary of State, after having shaken hands with all the diplomatists present, purposely and ostentatiously turned his back on Admiral Canevaro, causing an international incident, and obliging France to present her excuses the same day for the offense to the Italian Minister on what is considered French soil.

To recall this situation and these incidents now seems almost as tho speaking of a far distant time, so great is the change which has taken place. If there were not the precedent of 1899 the Italian Government would have now no objection to the Pope's sending a representative to the second conference, and if the Vatican had a delegate at The Hague, it may be taken as sure that immediately after the interests of the Church it would be anxious to support and assist the delegation of the Italian Government, without, however, making too much show of this for reasons which

I showed before in describing the attitude of Pius X toward Italy.

The Pope and Cardinal Merry del Val informed the Powers, and especially Russia and Holland, that the Vatican would morally and materially support every decision of the conference aiming at humanitarian principles, and having the object of rendering war impossible or mitigating its horrors.

ROME, ITALY.

Notes on Men and Things

BY KARL BLIND

[The following paragraphs are selected from letters written to Theodore Stanton by Karl Blind, the German republican, who died in London last May at the age of eighty. It will be remembered that he took an active part in the revolution in Baden in 1848, was imprisoned several times and barely escaped with his life; was banished from France during the Second Empire because of his opposition to the Imperial régime, and co-operated from his exile home in England with all the liberal movements on the Continent. He was a voluminous writer on many different subject.—EDITOR.]

LONDON, November 14, 1888.

PERHAPS you will be surprised when I say that I take a great interest in aerial navigation since the time when I first made an ascent with Mr. Glaisher the meteorologist, and a number of French aeronauts—among them my old friend Wilfrid de Fonvielle,* with whom I am in continual contact; Godard, Yon, Mangin, Chavantier, Tissandier and others — in the gigantic captive balloon, which afterward broke loose, shortly before another ascent with electrical light at night, had been planned. Only the Duke of Sutherland and three others — among them myself—had accepted this latter invitation. By a fluke, our lives were saved by this timely breaking loose. That was about twenty years ago, and since then I have followed aeronautical matters very closely. I believe in the coming navigability of balloons; and I was glad, when lately at the seaside, to meet there with a recent publication of General Hutchinson, which gives a scientific opinion in the same sense. Perhaps I may mention that some years ago I was the means, in consequence of an appeal I made in the Literary Gazette of the Berlin *Vossiche Zeitung*, of bringing about the establishment of the German Society of Aeronauts. The society when founded—the military element has now a part in it—asked me to be the first medium of its correspondence with the London Balloon Society, which I did.



KARL BLIND.

*THE INDEPENDENT of October 12, 1905, contained an interesting article by this veteran balloonist, "The Impressions of an Aeronaut."—EDITOR.

LONDON, December 18, 1888.

With you, I fear that John Bright will not live very long. I do not know whether you are aware that I proposed and drew up the International Address to John Bright, which was signed by a number of the most eminent scientists, legists, political leaders, etc.—a number of them personal friends of mine—of the Netherland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, Spain, etc., and which asked for the Transvaal War being stopped, and the South African Republic recognized by England. I sent the address to John Bright, who was then a Cabinet Minister, and he replied to me in a favorable letter. This was the turning point of the affair.

LONDON, April 20, 1889.

The latest news I have about Kossuth is that he is better again. His sons, who had been called to Turin, have left again. Still, as he is in his eighty-seventh year, his end, in his weakened state of health, cannot be far off. I certainly know a good many things about him, for and against, since 1848. I well remember the presentation made to him at the London Tavern, when he first came over, by Cobden. So also matters of his intercourse with Mazzini and Ledru-Rollin, during his membership in the Central European Democratic Committee. Again, the strange affair of his proposal to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, toward the end of the Hungarian War of Independence, which was charged upon him here by Szemere, the Hungarian statesman. I remember what he did here in 1859, at the time of the Italian War, and curious details about his connections with the Government of Louis Napoleon and the Danubian Confederation scheme, with remarks made to me by General Klapka, the Hungarian patriot.

LONDON, October 29, 1896.

The death of Challemel-Lacour has brought up some recollections in my mind. When he arrived here as French Ambassador he was at once assailed in the House of Commons by a member of the Irish party, a violent Ultramontane. These attacks were often repeated and led to a formal discussion. The object was to make him impossible as an ambassador. Then came the proposal of erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey for the son of Napoleon III. We formed a committee here, which agitated in the press and at public meetings against that intention. I proposed and drew up an address to Challemel-Lacour, in which our protest was embodied, together with a reference to the disgraceful attacks made upon him. This address, adopted at a mass meeting, was presented to him by a deputation. Sympathy with the French Republic was strongly expressed. In the end the monument had to be abandoned. I made afterward the personal acquaintance of Challemel-Lacour on the occasion of the annual banquet of the Cobden Club, of which he and I were honorary members. I much regretted later on to read his speech as President of the French Senate, in which he expressed the "homage" of France to the Czar Alexander III. I fear the result of this new attitude of French Republicans will have finally a bad effect at home, in the way of fostering Cæsarist tendencies, and that it will lead to a further increase of militarism, both in France and in those states that feel themselves endangered by the "comradeship of arms" between Russia and France.

LONDON, January 10, 1891.

An article on the late Hon. Roden Noel, a brother of the Earl of Gainsborough, who died so suddenly in Germany some months ago, might perhaps not be unwelcome. I have known him for about fourteen years, and we were with him in spring last year in his house at Brighton, and he with us, at the house where we stayed there, when we had many interesting conversations. His poetry is less generally known than it ought to be. I can say so very impartially, for, after having for a while been a freethinker and a Unionist, he changed views, and there runs thru his poems a great deal of mysticism—whilst I am at the opposite pole from these ideas of his. We talked quite freely about it with him, and as he was well conversant with philosophical systems—Eastern, classic and modern—he rather liked a full conversation on such subjects. Of late he had become a kind of Christian sociologist, a would-be disestablisher of the House of Lords, and so forth.

Literature

The Life of Isabella Bird

THIS admirable biography of Mrs. Bishop,* whose letters from foreign lands have attracted the attention of two generations of readers, might well have been entitled The Story of a Brave Lady. It has all the fascination of a Sinbad tale and all the charm of an old-fashioned romance. And the book will appeal especially to these old friends of Mrs. Bishop, since it not only contains an account of her work, but of those forces and circumstances which molded her character. The initial chapters tell of her parentage, childhood and education, and are not the least interesting part of this volume.

Isabella Lucy Bird was born October 15th, 1831. She was a delicate child, and suffered from an incurable disease of the spine. This latter affliction, instead of rendering her an invalid, was undoubtedly the spur which urged her upon journeys into remote countries, so arduous and dangerous and difficult that few men could have endured them with equal spirit and fortitude. Anna M. Stoddard in her preface to this volume writes:

"As a traveler, Mrs. Bishop's outstanding merit was that she nearly always conquered her territories alone; that she faced the wilderness almost single handed; that she observed and recorded without companionship. She suffered no toil to impede her, no study to repel her. She triumphed over her own limitations of health and strength as over the dangers of the road. Nor did she ever lose in numberless vicissitudes in intercourse with untutored peoples, or in the strenuous dominance which she was repeatedly compelled to exercise, her womanly graces of tranquil manner, gentle voice, reasonable persuasiveness."

Mrs. Bishop's first book of travels was written after a visit to Canada and the United States in 1854. It was entitled "An Englishwoman in America," appeared in 1856, and attracted wide attention, to the great surprise of the modest author. From this time till two years before her death in 1905, she was an indefatigable traveler, first in the out-of-the-way countries nearer home, then in "the wide East." She was especially interested in China, Japan and Korea, and her letters from the latter countries before the Boxer rebellion gave Mrs. Bishop a reputation as a political writer which she earned by the shrewdness of her observations and by the advantage she enjoyed of often being in touch with the powers behind the scene of action. She appears to have returned to England from time to time, to visit friends, to deliver addresses on missions in which she was deeply interested, and to prepare for other travels. Her last journey was to Morocco in 1900. After her return to England in 1901 she was still actively engaged in lecturing, writing and developing her Eastern photographs, many of which adorn this volume, but her labors as a traveler and explorer were done.

The most admirable feature of this biography is that it gives the more personal side of Mrs. Bishop's life during the forty-six years of her travels. And closing the volume, the question arises in the light of the record it contains, whether many frail women would not have health if they had wings, or even the energy of wings in their spirits, as Mrs. Bishop had. It is sitting too long upon the bough at home that renders so many of them complaining invalids. The lesson of Mrs. Bishop's life to every ailing woman is to escape the monotony of life, to do and to live healthily.

Shakespeare

WITH all the multitudinous books on Shakespeare there is always room for a fresh contribution. The little volume by Walter Raleigh,† professor of English literature in Oxford University, is especially welcome. It is a temperate, well-considered study of Shakespeare's life and writings. It has no novel theory to set forth; there is no new interpretation

*THE LIFE OF ISABELLA BIRD (Mrs. Bishop). *By Anna M. Stoddard.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.00.

†SHAKESPEARE. [English Men of Letters.] *By Walter Raleigh.* New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

of the sonnets; there are no new explanations of cryptic utterances here and there. And except for a few harmless and not too positive speculations regarding the personality of John Shakespeare, there are no biographical novelties to exploit. Something, but hardly all, of what the average student already knows of the poet is related, and a general credence in the older traditions coming down thru Aubrey and the Rev. John Ward is avowed. Professor Raleigh is, it is true, provokingly hesitant and diplomatic regarding the main controverted questions, which for the most part he either bridges or evades; but on many matters he speaks with a sufficient positiveness. The greater part of his space is given to an examination of the scenes and characters of the plays and of the qualities of Shakespeare's art.

He does not wholly avoid decisions on the problems. In the matter of the sonnets he has no word for Pembroke or Southampton, and he does not so much as mention Mary Fitton. "The names of the persons involved," he writes, " are lost." He seems rather relieved at Mr. Sidney Lee's discovery of William Hall as the "onlie begetter," because "it has one immense advantage: it makes waste-paper of all the acrostic literature which has gathered round the initials of Mr. W. H., and leaves us free to consider the sonnets apart from the dedication." But with all his guardedness, and even, in this matter, involution of phrase, he definitely parts company with Lee, and declares the sonnets made "from the material of experience." So to declare is not quite the same as saying that they are autobiographical, but in substance this is the decision.

He is not so happy in another of his judgments. When he declares the Shakespearean stage to have been bare, he shows an unfamiliarity with the more recent literature of the matter. It is the general agreement today that tho the stage in Sir Philip Sidney's day was virtually bare, stage devices of various kinds were employed during the Shakespearean régime.

He is to be commended for his treatment of the commentators who are perpetually searching Shakespeare for hidden meanings. "The most careless and casual lines in his plays," he writes, "have been twisted and squeezed in the hope that they will yield some medicinal secret. His poetry has been cut into minute indigestible fragments, and used like wedding cake, not to eat, but to dream upon." Shakespeare is subtle, "fearfully and wonderfully subtle; and he is sometimes obscure, lamentably obscure." But he did not deliberately use his verse as a hiding-place for odds and ends of one sort and another, and the common-sense attitude is best for interpretation.

The author protests, also, against the deifiers of Shakespeare who would ascribe to inferior pens whatever in the text appears to them to be below a certain presumed Shakespearean standard, and give to Shakespeare himself only what is highest and best. Shakespeare, he contends, assuredly does not reveal himself always at a sustained elevation. He copies whole pages from chronicles or from Plutarch, often tamely and with utter commonplace. In Dryden's words, he falls "into a carelessness, and, as I may call it, a lethargy of thought, for whole scenes together." It is when his imagination takes fire, or when his humor is touched, that he gives us those wonderful passages for which he is remembered. Doubtless much of the text is by collaborators, and doubtless also most of this assisted work is of an inferior character to that of Shakespeare. But the demands upon the poet were immense; he produced an extraordinary quantity of work; he wrote apparently with great rapidity and ease, and according to the tradition of the players, he did not blot. He must therefore have produced a certain quantity of inferior work; and it is the "ecstasy of criticism" which would portion out all the bad to the helpers and all the good to Shakespeare.

Very little is attempted by Professor Raleigh in adding to our store of facts. Rather his implication is that everything is already known that ever can be. But he has added something of value in the citations he has made to contemporary works descriptive of English life and scenes, which aid us in picturing the setting of the plays. He has also given some results of a study of Shakepeare's

syntax and word-coinage. Against DeQuincey's sweeping generalization that Shakespeare never violates the laws of syntax, he gives examples the most glaring; and he has also sorted out a number of the poet's wholly original uses of words.

Anything on Shakespeare is reasonably sure to be read somewhere. For this little volume it is safe to predict a large degree of public favor. It reveals, it is true, many instances of bad logic and an abundant lack of system; and its diplomatic avoidance of the enduring Shakespearean problems, much in the style of Tennyson's chancellor, who, "smiling, put the question by," is often irritating. But it is in many respects brilliant, the style is almost epigrammatic in its sententiousness, and the felicitous aptness with which the text is quoted amounts almost to a display of genius.

The lectures of Karl Werder on the mystery of Hamlet, delivered in Berlin in the winter of 1859-60, are now translated for the first time.[2] Werder rejects the older explanation of Hamlet's delay in killing his uncle, which ascribed it to a temperamental weakness and cowardice, and contends that a regard for his own justification in the eyes of the Danish people prompted Hamlet to put off the act of vengeance in the expectation of publicly establishing Claudius's guilt.

As Mr. Rolfe shows in his careful introduction, this theory was first hinted in a London magazine article by George Fletcher, in 1845. It was first definitely stated by Prof. J. L. Klein, in a German publication, in 1846. Professor Werder was unacquainted with the work of either of his predecessors when he elaborated the theory at length. It has been fully accepted by such Shakespearean scholars as Dr. Furness, Mr. Corson, Professor Hudson and Dr. Rolfe, and rejected by Professors Tolman and Bradley. Professor Raleigh seems to believe that neither theory matters much. To Dr. Rolfe, however, Werder's theory is of the utmost importance, and he replies at some length to the attacks of Professors Tolman and Bradley. Perhaps had Dr. Rolfe carried further his speculations regarding the contradictions in the play—contradictions arising from the apparent fact that Shakespeare began it upon one plan and finished it upon another—he would have found that one theory would fit certain parts and the other theory other parts. The contradictions in the play regarding Hamlet's age are not to be harmonized. May it not be equally impossible to harmonize the contradictions regarding Hamlet's motives and policy?

[2] The Heart of Hamlet's Mystery. *By Karl Werder.* Translated from the German by *Elizabeth Wilder.* With introduction by *W. J. Rolfe.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mexico of Today and of Yesterday

It is not long since one had to seek the sources of information about Mexico outside of that country itself, and often in another language than Spanish —in English and French particularly. This is still the case, to a considerable degree; but one of the signs of the times in "Modern Mexico" is the increasing number of really informative and authoritative writings on Mexican history and Mexican resources produced within the country itself.

During the past year a monumental work upon Mexico, its history, political organization, industries and natural resources, which was first produced in instalments in the Spanish language under the date of 1900, has been put forth in its complete form in three languages, English[1] and French, as well as Spanish. The form in which it is presented is in harmony with the comprehensiveness of the work and with the fact that it is semi-official in character and serves to set forth, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the remarkable progress of Mexico during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, seen against the background of the preceding half-century of turmoil and revolution and the preceding three centuries of colonial conquest and subordination. The covers are richly adorned with the striking national emblem of Mexico, paper and presswork are the best, and the volumes

[1] Mexico: Its Social Evolution. By a board of editors, headed by *Justo Sierra.* English translation by *G. Sariñana.* Two folio volumes in three. Pp. 778 (416 and 362) and 437. Mexico: J. Ballescá y Cía.

are splendidly illustrated with numerous full-page color plates and innumerable half-tones.

It is sufficient praise to say that the editors, all of them identified with the accomplishments of the modern era in Mexico, many of them in high official positions, have fairly realized the scope of the work, as thus stated by themselves:

"A synthesis of the political history, the administrative and military organization, and of the economic state of the Mexican Federation; of its progress on the intellectual side; of its territorial structure and the growth of its population; of its means of communication, domestic and international; of its conquests in the fields of industry, agriculture, mining, commerce and trade, etc."

This is a comprehensive program, and a skeleton of the contents will show how it has been carried out (the treatment under each head comprising, where possible, a review of the particular subject in prehistoric times, under the rule of Spain, and in the nineteenth century): Vol. I, part 1, covering geography and statistics of Mexico, the political history from the aboriginal civilization down to the overthrow of Maximilian's empire, the political institutions and organization of the present republic, and the national army and military affairs in all these periods; part 2 (separate volume), science, education, literature, municipal organization and local governmental institutions (an especially useful study in the history of such institutions on the Spanish model), penal establishments and charitable institutions, touching in many phases the social life of Mexico, and the evolution of jurisprudence in Mexico, covering especially the fundamental laws affecting family relations and property, also criminal law and procedure; Vol. II, first, an economic review, tracing thru all stages to the present state the growth of agriculture, mining, industries, trade, communications and public works, and public finance, and, lastly, a political history of the present era, the "Diaz régime," well done in a score of pages.

It is a work not to be overlooked by students not only of Mexico, but also of Spanish colonial history and of political institutions in all Spanish America.

A work on *The Sixteenth Century Forerunners of Mexican Independence*[2] deals with the appearance of tendencies toward separation from Spain during the first generation following the conqueror Cortés, and affecting members of his own family. Considerable has been published on the separatist tendencies visible from the first in Mexico, Peru and other Spanish colonies—a subject also receiving some consideration now from our own historians, as affecting also the first British colonists in America. This particular treatise would have been more valuable if extended so as to trace the separatist tendency in Mexico down to the nineteenth century, when circumstances let it loose in earnest. The treatise contains some curious data and incidents, among others an account (with a picture) of the application of the "water-cure" by Spanish military inquisitors to Martin Cortés, accused of conspiracy in 1568; it appears that "six jars of water" were employed in the effort to make him confess.

The eighth volume of the series of "Unedited or Rare Documents for the History of Mexico" is the record of the court-martial of General Leonardo Marquez,[3] which trial was suspended by the French invasion and which general thus escaped to figure under the Empire. The documents here brought to light contain some data on the "Wars of the Reform" prior to the foreign intervention. Much more gossipy and enlivening, tho of no vital historical importance, are the recently published reminiscences of one of the private secretaries of the whilom Emperor, Maximilian.[4] With much that is frivolous, and passages which somewhat offend a sense of propriety, there is also much of interest, and it is all entertainingly written. It sheds a most agreeable light upon the private character of Maximilian, as indeed do the writings of nearly all who came into personal contact with him. There are also some chapters on the Empress Carlota in Europe after her husband's execution, with some de-

[2] Los Precursores de la Independencia Mexicana en el Siglo XVI. *By Luis Gonzalez Obregón.* 8vo, pp. 388. Paris and Mexico: Bouret.

[3] Causa Instruida contra el General Leonardo Marquez. 8vo, pp. 288. 1906. Mexico: Bouret.

[4] Maximiliano Intimo, El Emperador Maximiliano y Su Corte. *By José Luis Blasio.* 8vo, pp. 478. Paris and Mexico: Bouret.

tails of her madness, so recently terminating in death after so long an exile from her reason.

Some years ago President Diaz related to one of his close friends and one of the Ministers of his Government his recollections of his boyhood and his military career up to the taking of Puebla from the soldiers of the waning Empire. These reminiscences were privately printed, and, tho their contents have long been known to a good many, they had never been available to the general public. Translations of portions of them were furnished to a British lady who came to Mexico in 1905 to prepare a biography of Diaz, and in her book she has made much display of these passages as being from Diaz's "diary," hitherto unprofaned and opened expressly for her use. Perhaps in consequence of the publication of these fragments in such a manner, the reminiscences by General Diaz of his military career have recently been printed in a new form in Mexico.[5] The anonymous author has strung together his selections from the privately printed work referred to above, with expansion of certain incidents and editorial comments which, supposedly, comprise the effort described in his sub-title as an "Essay in Historical Psychology." The data he furnishes on the birth and boyhood of Diaz both supplement and correct previous publications. Apparently, the privately printed memoirs are not to be republished by themselves in a revised or unrevised form.

[5] Porfirio Diaz (Sept. 1830-Sept. 1865). Ensayo de Psicología Histórica. By "*XXX*," 8vo, pp. 395. Paris and Mexico: Bouret.

The Physical Characteristics of the Insane

The Scotch are a people particularly subject to insanity in all its forms. On this account it seems especially appropriate that the first comprehensive and thoro investigation of the physical characteristics of insane persons ever made should have been carried out on the inmates of asylums in Scotland, by a Scotch anthropologist financed by a Scotch "Trust Fund." This combination has resulted in the publication recently of a report,* which for the first time brings before the world abundant and thoroly scientific data which will make it possible to institute definite comparisons between the sane and the insane in respect to their bodily characteristics. In December, 1903, Mr. J. F. Tocher, an anthropologist of note, with two assistants, started on the appalling task of measuring certain characteristics on every insane person confined in an asylum in Scotland. The characters measured and recorded were: color of hair, color of eyes, shape of nose, stature, the length, the breadth and the hight of the head. To complete the measuring alone took a little more than a year of steady labor. The extent of the task may be judged from the fact that to set forth the bare statistics demands ninety closely-printed royal octavo pages.

Comparing the insane with the sane, it is found, first, that the mean or average stature of the Scottish insane is significantly less than that of the sane in all districts where data from the normal population are available for comparison. This at once suggests that nutritive disturbances influencing growth are, in the long run, fundamentally associated with the unstable condition of the mind, which finally leads to incurable insanity. Further, it is found that with respect to pigmentation the insane materially differ from the sane. The differences in this regard may be summed up by saying that on the average the insane portion of the population has lighter eyes and darker hair than does the sane population. A very interesting fact demonstrated by the statistics is that the class of persons among all the population which contributes the largest quota to the population of the insane asylums is that in which the individuals have light eyes and dark hair. For some reason, as yet entirely unknown, persons having these characteristics are especially likely to develop insanity. Persons with red hair and those with dark eyes are distinctly less liable to insanity. Interesting differences are found when the insane of different portions of the country are compared. Most striking is the fact

* Anthropometric Survey of the Inmates of Asylums in Scotland. *By J. F. Tocher.* Edinburgh: Henderson Trust Reports, No. 1. Pp. 8 139. Also The Anthropometric Characteristics of the Inmates of Asylums in Scotland. *By J. F. Tocher.* Biometrika, Vol. V, pp. 298-350. 1907.

that, with the exception of Edinburgh, the inmates of asylums in the great cities have smaller heads than those of the rest of the country. This brings us close to a problem which is both theoretically and practically of great importance. Are modern urban conditions of existence creating a physically differentiated, "city" type of the human species? Indirect evidence from a variety of sources indicates that this is in fact the case. Tocher's data for the insane lends strong support to such a view. Comparison of the insane and "habitual criminal" classes of the Scottish population shows a very distinct difference between the two. The criminals as a class are shorter and have larger heads than do the insane. A part of this difference, however, is, as the author points out, undoubtedly due to race differences in the two classes. About 35 per cent. of the habitual criminals in Scotland are of Irish extraction, while the insane form a class racially much purer. Significant is the fact that the criminals as a class are much more homogeneous physically (that is, they differ less among themselves in their physical characters) than are the insane.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the masterly way in which Mr. Tocher has marshaled and analyzed his data, bringing to bear on them all the refinements of modern statistical mathematics. The report is a notable contribution in the progress of the movement toward a broader biological study of man which was inaugurated by the development of the new science of "biometry."

Nineveh, and Other Poems. By George Sylvester Viereck. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.20

A Game at Love. and Other Plays. By the same. New York: Brentano's. $1.00.

There is probably no name bandied about nowadays more indiscriminately than that of genius. In the curious mixture of semi-official advertisement and indulgent applause which does duty for current criticism the word has become well-nigh meaningless, a mere commonplace of approval like excellent or capital, signifying nothing—or, if anything, raising only a natural and excusable prejudice against both author and critic. To read, therefore, the rather hysterical laudations of Mr. Viereck, numerous tho they may be, is not altogether convincing, particularly when they are compared directly with the verse that has given rise to them. As for *A Game at Love* and other dialogs, in prose, they may be dismissed at once as naught. They belong to the school of "the seedy sex impressionist," which has been out of date for some time now; and they are, besides, as dull as unfashionable vice usually is. With *Nineveh,* however, the case is a little different. But even in this instance the reports of Mr. Viereck's genius seem greatly exaggerated. Youth, the ecstasy of the senses, he has in generous measure. At times he is amazingly clever; tho, like clever children, he pays up for it by periods of dire fatuity. His imitativeness is marvelous, as is also his literary unscrupulousness. To make an impression seems to be his main concern; and to all appearance he is quite indifferent to the character of the means —whether he counterfeits another's lucky hit or perpetrates some calculated audacity of his own. His indiscretions, his lack of reticence in particular, have all the air of some naughty little boy's bravado. But the most significant thing of all about his verse is its affected corruption—its cultivation of a kind of suggestion which is not, after all, the most effective motive of poetry, superficially striking tho it may be. There have been poets of sense and sex before; there have been those who exploited with equal remorselessness the connection between sense and imagination. But what distinguishes the new Satanic school, of which Mr. Viereck is at present a member, from the old, is the introduction of a new note—the note of impotence. So far is his verse from being glad and free and powerful that there is something unmistakably weak and ailing and melancholy about it—a consciousness of depression and inadequacy—an inability to deal with life directly and powerfully either for good or evil. Whether the poet himself is so in reality is another matter—such is the character of his poetry. There is a kind of whine thru it all. It lacks intellectual substance. The language itself is a language of vague connotations; it fails to corre-

spond with the sharp and definite outlines of reality. The vision of life which it embodies—if embody be not too substantial a word—is founded in no actual experience; it is purely illusory, a fume of the senses only.

Tarry-at-Home Travels. By Edward Everett Hale. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Edward Everett Hale is one of the royal men, and the men of whom he loves to talk were of the New England royal stock—Webster, Andrew, Sumner, Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Hoar, Asa Gray, Lyman Beecher. These men he knew, and barely missed a personal knowledge of Bowdoin, Knox, Israel Putnam, John Stark, Ethan Allen, Hancock, and the two Adamses. None wore the tiara—at least upright—but all wore it in their hearts, as Xenophon makes a great Persian leader say. The tone of the book is delightfully desultory. From State to State of the old Northeastern tier he conducts the reader, sometimes to mountain-tops, afoot, sometimes grasshopper-like, by unexpected leaps that land, one hardly knows how, on the neck of a king, at the fireside of a Senator, in the stony bed of the stream by which Benedict Arnold took his small, adventurous army thru the woods of Maine. The discourse, in this migratory hop-skip-and-jump, is of a breathless, fragmentary character sometimes, but it always has in its wisdom the essence of fireside meditation and the witty suggestiveness of the best fireside talk. Pure, kindly, optimistic is this best of senatorial chaplains. Half mischievous, half militant, he goes wherever his mood takes him, finding only what is good in men, and gently prodding this good to make it better. Like Thoreau he delights in claiming for his own dooryard all the felicities of traveled lands. In the six States, from Maine to Connecticut, there is the beginning of geological history, he says. Here is the earliest ridge of rock that emerged from the universal wash. "You and I, *for the convenience of things,*" he remarks, "may recollect that all of us New Englanders probably live over the oldest land in the world." Lest that fact should seem to condone "a certain arrogance" in circles near the "Hub," he hastens to observe that "really we have not much to do with that steaming rock of a hundred million aeons ago, for all New England was made over again, it seems, when the glaciers came down from the North, covering us all over with a sheet of ice which was a thousand feet thick, or more, even over the top of our Mount Washington." It was, of course, long after this war with the glaciers that the troglodyte gave place to kings. If a little ice remained in the neighborhood, it was for the purpose, perhaps, of cold storage, to preserve a land in which a single state, if in the continent of Europe, "would make a very decent empire." From this it will be seen why dear Mr. Hale should be optimistic about the northeastern land. He has been accustomed, for more than eighty years, to indulge in his "tarry-at-home travels" over its granite hills, under its old majestic elms and pines, the loss of which, in the interest of paper pulp and the yellow journals, he bemoans, as do we all.

Mother. By Maxim Gorky. New York: Appleton & Co. $1.50.

When Gorky's mission to America on behalf of the heroic Russian patriots had been ruined by the sensational representations of a portion of the press and the attacks of his political opponents he turned for consolation to his unfailing distraction—work. If the money of the American people was withheld from his struggling compatriots he could at least coin his own life blood into drachmas. A fury for creation possessed him; he begrudged the time needed for meals; the allurements of the woods and mountains among which he was secluded he stoically resisted. In the upper room of the beautiful camp in the Adirondacks where he toiled, the lamp burned constantly half thru the night and was sometimes dimmed by the brightening Eastern rays which caught the artist under the spell of his inspiration. This novel *Mother* was the chief product of that fertile period. In it Gorky paints, for the first time, the intimate life of the revolutionists, the motives and methods of the common folk with whom he had been working several years. The Mother is a plain peasant woman, whose brilliant son,

the hero of the book, wins her, chiefly thru her affections, to take the risks of revolutionary activity and partake of the joys of revolutionary comradeship. Her awakening to her son's views, a kind of inverted heredity, her motherly fears for his safety and her gradual elevation to the superb hights on which so many of the comrades dwelt, are depicted with tender, penetrating sympathy, and a sadness that made the friends of the author freely weep when he read aloud the Russian manuscript. Liberty-lovers who care to know the sources of the tiny streams that, rising all over Russia, are combining in the fierce river of revolution that promises to sweep away a corrupt autocracy will find this book both enlightening and interesting. Like all Gorky's work it is sternly realistic, free from the tricks of the romanticists, without elaborated plot, just a piece of the web of life, as plain and patternless as when it left the loom of the Fates.

A Friend of Marie Antoinette. By Frédéric Barbey. With a preface by Victorien Sardou. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

The youthful son of Louis XVI is supposed to have been done to death by his cruel guards in the Temple, but his real fate has been the subject of many and long discussions. Several hundred books and pamphlets have been written to *prove* that he either escaped from the hands of his jailers or died under their charge. The most serious historians, however, are content to let the troublesome problem rest, for it matters not a whit what happened to the unhappy youth, in view of the fact that he never influenced in any way the course of French history. Nevertheless, the curiosity seekers and the lovers of the anecdotal and episodal are not satisfied, and Frédéric Barbey, a careful and painstaking young student, has written a new book of some two hundred and fifty pages under the title *A Friend of Marie Antoinette*, in which he endeavors to throw new light on the old question by tracing the relations of a certain Lady Atkyns to the unfortunate French Queen and her son, known to history as Louis XVII. Lady Atkyns was an English actress of some note who married Sir Edward Atkyns in 1779, whose wealth and position opened for his young wife the doors of the French court after they decided to take up their residence in gay Paris. They appear to have been at the French capital when the Revolution began, and Lady Atkyns seems to have been on extremely intimate terms with the unhappy Queen, whom she visited in prison, and whose son she sought to wrest from his jailers. The indefatigable Englishwoman labored, in spite of dangers and obstacles, to accomplish the great purpose of freeing the youthful heir to the fallen dignity of the French crown, and our author, who has had access to rare papers, believes that everything points to the success of the attempt to secure his escape, but disappoints us by concluding that the youth was spirited away from his rescuers just as he was about to embark for England. In short, he leaves us about where we were on the point, but he has told a charming tale, which is no less entertaining because it is in the form of documented history. The people who are interested in the fate of the Dauphin will be charmed by Barbey's delightful book; meanwhile the social and economic historian will plod on in his toilsome path.

Modern Bookbindings: Their Design and Decoration. By S. T. Prideaux. New York: E. P. Dutton. $3.00.

In *Modern Bookbindings* Miss Prideaux has admirably supplemented her former volume, "Bookbinders and Their Craft," issued thru the Scribners in 1903. Her present survey of the general subject of bookbinding has particularly to do with those produced by modern English and French binders. She recognizes the tremendous influence exerted by William Morris upon the English binders of today, and pays deserved tribute to certain of the modern English bookbinding craftsmen, including Cobden-Sanderson and Douglas Cockerell. It is but natural that when a wave of refined and cultured taste on the part of book collectors calls for bookbinders capable of ministering to such a taste, that such artists as Zaehnsdorf, Rivière, Fazakerly, in Liverpool; Birdsall, in Northampton; Chivers, in Bath; F. Sangorski, G. Sut-

cliffe, de Sauty, and a constantly increasing number of women workers, should arise. The characteristics of these and other binders working in England are discriminatingly set forth in much interesting detail by Miss Prideaux in her present volume. Book collectors have always turned to France as the place where the finest bookbindings are produced, and the praise of modern French bookbinders that found a place in her former volume, to which reference has already been made, is, in *Modern Bookbindings*, continued and amplified. She writes particularly about Michel, Mercier, Gruel, Ruban, Canape, Lortic, Carayon, Thouvenin, Simier, Capé, Chambolle, Duru, Trautz, Cuzin, Roche, and gives an exceedingly intelligent idea of the attainments and limitations of each of these binders and some others. The book concludes with certain notes on edition binding which is based on machine work in the place of hand work, and treats of the solution of problems connected with mass instead of individual craftsmanship. The book is copiously illustrated and appears in an edition binding.

Organized Democracy. By Albert Stickney. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.

Any one who has taken up Mr. Stickney's book with the expectation of finding in its pages a carefully worked out theory for the organization of democracy will be disappointed. He has a few generalities, often repeated, on what should in his opinion be done properly to organize democratic government in America. His principal propositions are the following: Administration must be single-headed; supreme political control should be in the popular assembly, and the assembly should be the organ for forming popular judgment. Fixed terms for office should be abolished, so far as administrative offices are concerned. Voting by ballot is to be done away with, and we are to return to the viva voce town-meeting form of government, for, as he naïvely remarks:

"It is only the disreputable candidates who will lose by the process of viva voce voting. No man is ever deterred by publicity from voting for men who are reputable and respectable. Secrecy in voting is needed only by men who are ashamed of the quality of their actions. Secrecy is a protection only for actions which should not be protected. Every citizen can keep his own count of votes. False personation, fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting are all made so difficult of execution and certain of detection as to make their abolition nearly certain. The citizens who live in any one neighborhood will meet together."

The city reader who does not know his next-door neighbor by name, or perhaps even by sight, will be inclined to smile at the delightful simplicity of the suggestion of the writer that these neighborhood meetings can be panaceas for election frauds. The suggestions of reform are for the most part fragmentary and not sufficiently worked out to give the reader any adequate conception of their value or lack of it. Space which might better be devoted to expressing clearly in more detail the methods of reform proposed are devoted to panegyrics of what their adoption would accomplish.

Freedom in the Church. By Alexander V. G. Allen. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

It is freedom in the Episcopal Church which Professor Allen has especially in mind, and recent discussions over the doctrine of the Virgin Birth have called forth his plea for liberty. His interesting and timely volume is largely occupied with showing that we use the Apostles' Creed in quite a different sense today than that in which it was held by those who wrote it and first employed *it* in divine service. That this is true is no longer open to question. The creed was written to bear witness to the real birth of Christ, rather than to his miraculous origin, and it was directed against the gnostics, who denied the proper humanity of our Lord. In placing emphasis on the supernatural character of the birth, Professor Allen claims that we have gone off on a wrong track, tho he does not himself question the Virgin Birth as a fact of history. Our modern emphasis on the origin of Jesus he declares to be a projection of the natural into the spiritual order, which can lead only to disaster. This historical study of the original meaning of the creed is made the basis of an appeal for liberty within the Church for those who are in sympathy with the truth to which it was intended originally to bear witness, but who find themselves unable to accept

every statement of the creed as commonly interpreted. This common interpretation Professor Allen insists is not binding upon the historical student who employs the creed in public devotion.

"The opinion of the man on the street has but little value on the question of the interpretation of the Creeds. The subject is too subtle, too complicated; it involves also the possibility of real meanings, and apparent meanings, of unconscious modifications, under the influence of the spirit of the age, which is forever changing."

We would commend this involved and subtle argument to our friends in non-liturgical Churches who are doing their best to shackle themselves with chains which those who wear them find so troublesome. When it is observed what pains men are put to in order to defend their liberty, imperiled by the clinging hold of the liturgies of the centuries, there may be less haste to rush into the same difficulties. If, however, in the days to come the descendants of Cromwell and Jenny Geddes find themselves embarrassed with formularies and practices they would fain be rid of, we trust devoutly they will find a friend of the wit and learning exhibited in this volume to help them regain their old-time liberties. A reply to this book from a high church standpoint has been written by the Rev. George B. Johnson, chaplain to the Bishop of Vermont, and published by Longmans, Green & Co., under the title "Freedom Through the Truth." (Paper, 30 cents.)

The Profit of Love: Studies in Altruism. By A. A. McGinley, with Preface by Rev. George Tyrrell. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Is the world growing in love as well as in knowledge? This is the fundamental question dealt with in the present volume of essays on human love and its relation to our common daily experiences. The answer to this question, thinks the author, is the best index to the real progress we are making toward the solution of those crucial world problems which in times of social unrest like our own, fill men's hearts with vague apprehensions of impending struggles between the members of the great human family. The ever-growing interest shown by thinking men and women of the present day in the educational and social problems which have been forced upon our consideration by the great changes wrought in the scientific and economic world, is to the author one of the encouraging signs of the times, and he is gratified to perceive that the trend of thought in the minds of those who discuss most seriously and independently the means of bettering conditions in a world where there is still so much darkness and misery, is distinctly spiritual and Christian, standing in marked contrast to the radical and materialistic ideals of certain would-be social and industrial reformers. The dedication of the series "to my neighbor" is significant, and the aim of the author thruout is to show from a study of the elementary laws of natural growth that the trend of all human progress is toward universal brotherhood, enlightened and sustained by a supremely dominant altruism rather than by man-made laws. Present struggles between man and man and class and mass are but a perverse and unnatural resistance to this inevitable trend. The ever multiplying relations and inter-relations of interests in the human family are bound to make us brothers—Jew or Gentile, bond or free—whether we will or no. The book is deeply spiritual, but it does not belong to the conventional, and still less the conventual type of such writings. It deals with principles rather than with their practical application, tho many useful hints in this direction can be easily gathered by way of inference. Certain accepted educational and religious notions are called in question with a frankness which, while it may alarm the timid, cannot fail to prove stimulating to the thoughtful, and for these alone the book is intended.

Our Constitution. By Edward Waterman Townshend. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $1.50.

What Mr. Townshend has set out to write is a story of the origin and development of our National Constitution, giving its history, and in some of the more important particulars the construction placed upon clauses of it by the courts. It is written simply and its purpose is obviously the instruction of

lay readers. The historical part of the book, so far as it relates to the colonial events thru which the Constitution was evolved, is fairly well done, tho it suffers in contrast with Mr. Fiske's "Critical Period of American History," which covers the same ground. This, however, is but a part of the scope of Mr. Townshend's book. It also includes an excellent commentary on the Constitution itself, taken clause by clause and clearly expressed in simple language. In the chapter entitled "Some Important Inspirations" the writer has made a useful collection of extracts from the texts of a large number of the charters of rights which had influence in the formation of the Constitution itself. The book suffers from the lack of an adequate index. References to historical, and perhaps occasionally to legal, authorities would have made it more useful as an introduction to the study of the Constitution. As a whole, however, the book should be of service, as it is clear, compact and expressed in a fairly interesting manner.

Jerry, Junior. By Jean Webster. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

There are many Americans who have lived as long as the author has in the pretty little town of Valedolmo, at the foot of Monte Baldo, overlooking Lago di Garda, and have seen as often the Luini in the chapel of San Bartolomeo. All such, and we are sure many less traveled persons, will enjoy this light and summery story of a flirtation *en masque*. The course of true love runs perfectly smooth, and the reader is never for a moment distressed by any unpleasant incident or worried lest everything should not come out right.

Pebbles

A SUGGESTION THAT CAME TOO LATE.

LADY—Today I am thirty years old. Oh, why didn't my parents postpone their wedding for ten years!—*Fliegende Blätter.*

ON a trip last week a car axle broke directly under Secretary Taft's seat. He had not long ago given up the attempt to reduce his weight.

"I'M afraid your children don't have much pleasure."

"Well, I don't know. They are allowed to walk in the graveyard every Sunday."—*Life.*

CROKER.

"I'M out of politics," says Dick—
"Clean out, and long have been."
Perhaps he may be clean when *out;*
He wasn't clean when *in.* —*Puck.*

DISCONCERTING.

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "what is the axis of the earth?" Johnny raised his hand promptly.

"Well, Johnny, how would you describe it?"

"The axis of the earth," said Johnny proudly, "is an imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves."

"Very good, exclaimed the teacher. "Now, could you hang clothes on that line, Johnny?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Indeed?" said the examiner, disappointed; "and what sort of clothes?"

"Imaginary clothes, sir."—*Journal of Education.*

THEY had all been to church, and the young minister was coming home to dine with them. While at dinner they were discussing the new stained glass window a member had given them.

"It is a most beautiful piece of workmanship," said one, "and must have cost a great deal of money. Do you have any idea how much?"

"I really do not," replied the minister; "but it's far into the hundreds, I should imagine."

"No, it didn't, either," said little Harold. "I know how much it was. It cost fourteen shillings and tenpence."

"Why, Harold, how do you know anything about it?"

"Because, mamma, it said at the bottom of the window 'Job 14-10.'"—*Mystic Times.*

APOLOGY TO THE JUDGE.

WHEN John Scott (Lord Eldon) was at the bar he was remarkable for the sang froid with which he treated the judges. On one occasion a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision." This was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the court next morning.

Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend, John Scott, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal:

"I am very sorry, my Lords, that my young friend has so far forgotten himself as to treat your honorable bench with disrespect. He is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your Lordships. Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place at this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have—he would not be surprised at anything you did."—*Tit-Bits.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Receivers for Trusts

In that part of the Government's complaint against the Tobacco Trust which asks the court to hold that the parent corporation and each one of five prominent companies controlled by it are unlawful combinations, application is made for a restraining order, "or, if the court should be of the opinion that public interests will be better subserved thereby," for the appointment of "receivers to take possession of all the property, assets, business and affairs of said defendants and wind up the same."

This novel proposition appears to have been suggested by the negative results of legal proceedings against certain great combinations. Receivers are usually appointed upon the application of persons financially interested in the corporation or firm whose condition is under consideration, and for the protection of creditors and stockholders. The public is familiar with the procedure in bankruptcy cases. The tobacco corporations unquestionably are solvent, and receivers are suggested because the Government's representatives think that perhaps only by use of them can the court's order be enforced, further violation of the law be prevented, and competition be restored. We assume that the court has power to appoint receivers as suggested, but we are inclined to think the power will not be used.

Let us suppose that the Government's allegations in this case are fully sustained by the evidence. The law then points to other courses of procedure which are to be preferred. This group of corporations constitutes a great business undertaking, capitalized at hundreds of millions of dollars, and its securities are widely distributed. We are not defending or making excuse for the practices of which the Government complains. But for violations of the law there must be some better remedy than action which would, in a business sense, wreck this organization and cause loss to thousands of innocent investors. There must be some better way to enforce the orders of the court, if such orders as the Government seeks should be issued. It would not be easy to find persons properly qualified for these receiverships. The appointment of them, to say nothing of their subsequent action, would cause a great decline in the value of all the securities directly involved, with a sympathetic fall of hundreds of other securities in the general investment list.

What would be the functions of these receivers? Mr. McReynolds, the Special Assistant Attorney-General who has "charge of the case, remarks that they might sell off the various factories to independent concerns." Assistant Attorney-General Purdy says that their duty would be "to dissolve or separate the component parts of the monopoly and cancel whatever illegitimate contracts or arrangements may exist." What does the complaint say? What is the function of the receivers, as specified in the Government's application? "To take possession of all the property, assets, business and affairs of the defendants and *wind up the same.*" But would it be necessary, expedient, wise or just to wind up the affairs of these great corporations? We think not. Not equitably could the property be disintegrated and sold in parcels to independent concerns or other possible purchasers.

Of course, the receivers would not seek profits for the corporations by continuing to violate the law. Some years ago the Whisky Trust came into the hands of a receiver who did not stimulate competition among the component parts of that combination, but coolly continued to fix and maintain prices by agreement with independent manufac-

turers. The receiver of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company sought to increase the receipts of that corporation by a memorable contract with Standard Oil interests, the purpose of which appeared to be the ruin of the late George Rice. Such things have been done by receivers. In this case it is intended that they shall take a very different course. We presume that it would be pursued honestly and in obedience to law, but it would cause great loss and be unjust to many.

The appointment of receivers for the tobacco corporations must be based upon evidence that would be sufficient to convict the corporations and some of their officers of violations of the law. Why, then, should not the Government use this evidence in criminal prosecutions? The statute says:

"Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or by *imprisonment not exceeding one year,* or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

Why does not the Government test the efficacy of imprisonment? With this provision of the law before their eyes, why do the officers of the Department of Justice suggest the appointment of receivers? They virtually say to the managers of the Tobacco Trust: "You are violating the law shamefully, but we shall not seek to have you pay the penalty which the statute prescribes. We shall ask the court to restrain you by its order, and if you do not obey we shall ask for receivers to sell your property."

"Every contract," the law says. From the beginning to the end of the complaint filed last week there is talk of unlawful contracts. Reference is made to two written ones, which appear to have fallen into the Government's hands. These contracts must have been made and signed by somebody. Why not prosecute criminally the makers and signers of them, if the allegations of the Government as to the oppressive and wicked practices of the combination are true? Mr. Purdy says the receivers would cancel the unlawful agreements. Why should not the Government cause them to be canceled by sending the makers of them to jail?

We are not saying that the Sherman act is a perfect law. That is another matter. But if that act is to be enforced, its penalties should be inflicted directly upon those who, under its provisions, deserve punishment. Lawbreakers in jail are a more wholesome sight than thousands of innocent investors suffering loss by reason of a resort to receiverships. z

The Filipino Indifference

Not a little surprise and regret are expressed that so small a number of qualified voters registered in the Philippine Islands for the election of their first Legislature—only 6,700 natives in Manila. We are not surprised at the apathy. What more was to be expected of a people who have been invited to take part in a political function that is new to them, and whose importance they cannot be expected fully to understand? When we remember how few are the voters that go to the polls in some of our own States for a Congressional election we may excuse the Filipinos.

But we have a lesson in American history which it will be well to recall before we blame the indifference of the Philippine people. Do these complainants remember the history of our own first Congress? It may be well to recall some surprising and not very pleasant facts.

The convention which framed our Constitution adjourned September 17th, 1787. Three days later it was presented to the Continental Congress, which referred it to the States for adoption. It was by the narrowest vote in Massachusetts, Virginia and New York that the Constitution was ratified, and it was not until July 26th, 1788, that New York, the eleventh State, added its approval, the vote standing 30 to 27. Even then Rhode Island and North Carolina refused to join the Union.

Meanwhile the new Congress, elected under the Constitution, was to meet in New York, March 4th, 1789, to count

the electoral votes and inaugurate George Washington and John Adams as President and Vice-President of the eleven States. It had been impossible to keep together the members of the Continental Congress, at times less than half a dozen being in the city. It was truly a Rump Congress, and it was as difficult to get together the new Congress. It seems incredible, but it is a fact, that on the 4th of March only eight of the twenty-two Senators were on hand and only thirteen of the fifty-nine Representatives. There was no quorum, and all they could do was to adjourn from day to day. There was no quorum of the Senate until Richard Henry Lee arrived, the twelfth of the twenty-two, on April 5th, more than a month later. On the 11th of March the Senate had sent a circular letter to the absentees urging their immediate presence in New York, and it sent out a second similar letter a week later.

At last there was a quorum of both Houses, after most provoking delay, and the electoral votes were counted and George Washington was declared President and John Adams Vice-President. But New York's vote was not counted, because her Legislature had neglected to choose Electors! Her Senators did not attend the inauguration. On April 7th, the next day after the electoral votes had been counted, messengers started to inform the President and Vice-President of their election; and it was not till April 30th that they could arrive and be inaugurated, and the first Government of the United States was installed—so slow, so derelict had the people of the United States and their chosen legislators been.

Why, then, should we be surprised if these Filipinos, who have never learned self-government, who had not past thru a Revolutionary War, who had not had the experience of a Continental Congress, who had not framed a Constituion, are a little slow in taking up the duties of voting citizenship? We are not sure but they have done fairly well; at any rate it is hardly for us, who revere our ancestors, to feel discouraged because they are so dilatory, so unappreciative of their privileges of self-government. It takes time to create a sense of new political responsibility.

American Historical Pageants

It will occur to any one who reads the two articles in this issue describing the historical celebrations at Oxford and Jamestown that the English have been more successful than we in contriving a method of revivifying the past. In justice it must be considered, of course, that there is no spot of ground in the New World and few in the Old so rich in historic and literary associations as Oxford. But we are not so young as we think we are, and we do not make the best use of what material we have. Two-thirds of the scenes enacted at Oxford come within the chronological scope of American history.

The three Spanish caravels, the "Pinta," "Nina" and "Santa Maria," looked strangely out of place on the lagoon in Jackson Park, Chicago, but they did more than any number of books and speeches to make people realize what a venturesome and courageous spirit it was that sent them across unknown seas to an undiscovered country. Suppose that once a week at Jamestown the crowds gathered on the sand dunes of Cape Henry could see the three ships under Captain Newport enter the bay and make their first disastrous landing, and then could follow them in excursion steamers and motor boats up the James and watch the starting of the settlement on the island, afterward adjourning to a convenient glade in the forest, where the Pamaunkee Indians could act out the condemnation and rescue of Smith by their ancestors with a picturesqueness and vividness impossible in a stage performance. Would not that be a more appropriate and effective way of teaching history than by monuments and addresses, or even medals, stamps and post cards? And would it not be a more attractive feature than most at the Exposition?

Such a pageant would probably pay for itself in the incidental expenditure of the spectators. If not, an appropriation from the Government to help it out would be more legitimate than some of the appropriations have been. The Government did appropriate $10,000 for a reproduction of the battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," but that has

been given up, we understand. Probably it is just as well that it should be. A representation of the actual event celebrated by the Exposition would be more fitting and interesting. Let the Smithsonian go a step farther and translate into life the twenty-two life-size figures of the historical group that we illustrate on another page.

All our anniversary celebrations could utilize the historical pageant to advantage. Two years from now the "Crescent," under Henry Hudson, should again sail up the river as she did three hundred years before. In 1923, the quarter millenium of the exploration of the upper Mississippi, Marquette and Joliet should launch their two birch bark canoes at "Sainte Marie du Saut," and go thru the lakes, down the Wisconsin and the Mississippi, stopping on their way back to see how Chicago has grown since their first visit. A few years later it would be time to re-enact the exciting travels and adventures of La Salle and Tonty. By 1939 we will have the four hundredth anniversary of De Soto's discoveries, and this will attract tourists and their money to another section of the country, to the chain of local celebrations stretching thru the South, from Tampa Bay to New Orleans. In arranging the Coronado expeditions in the following year it will be necessary, in order to prevent local jealousy, to divide the troupe, as opera companies do when they go West, for the mysterious cities of Cibola have become seventy times seven in the last four hundred years, and almost every town west of the Mississippi and south of the fortieth parallel claims to be the only genuine Quivira.

The American people are fond of parades and spectacles, and will accept any excuse for an excursion. The spirit of local patriotism is developing rapidly, West and East, and only requires to be wisely directed to produce pageants that will be artistic as well as instructive. Any past is romantic and picturesque if it is only far enough back, just as any mountains are blue and delectable when seen from a distance. Already the red stage coach and the white camp wagon are strange enough to be interesting. The Pioneer Days, Old Settlers' Reunions and Wild West Shows now common in towns scarcely a generation old are spontaneous attempts to catch and perpetuate phases of cowboy and mining life that have only recently become obsolete. Some of the Western celebrations, like Potato Day at Greely, Melon Day, at Rocky Ford, and Corn Day at Atchison, are literally autochthonous, and show an admirable impulse to idealize everyday occupations and make the most of brief traditions. It will not be many years before free land is as rare as free gold, and then Oklahoma will find its Eighty-niners as romantic and interesting as California now finds its Forty-niners.

The open-air spectacle is especially suited to our climate and tastes, and there is a possibility of developing it into a native art if generations of local actors, musicians and dramatists work upon the same theme. If a place lacks history let its inhabitants invent legends, and by repetition stick them onto its scenery. Every village could become an Oberammergau, with its patriotic Passion Play.

Bishop Satterlee's Convention Address

Dr. Satterlee, the Episcopal Bishop of Washington, gave the more important part of his address before the late diocesan convention to the Church's duty to the colored race. It is to his honor that he recognized the prime importance of this duty.

He admitted that his Church does not have the confidence of the negro, and he gave no explanation of the fact, but his address itself would afford an explanation if the Bishop is a fair representative of it. It was thruout a reiterated assertion of essential and inevitable racial inferiority.

Now, nobody likes to be told that, even if it is true. Our Declaration of Independence says that all men are created equal, and that sounds flattering and hopeful. We like to hear it. Bishop Satterlee's first sentence says that here are ten million people "belonging to a weaker race." We know no evidence of that. He goes on to say that "the presence of a subject race in the midst of another people" has always made trouble, altho Christianity has gradually, in the

past, removed dissensions "between subject and superior races." The early Church, he says, "never came in contact with the negro, and had to do with much stronger races of men." He proceeds to assume:

"We have to help elevate a race which is morally and intellectually weaker than the Greeks and Syrians, Egyptians and Gauls of Apostolic days, or the Goths and Vandals of Medieval times."

We imagine that will not be very seductive reading to Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, or the Register of the Treasury; and he goes on to rub in this inferior condition, for the negro problem, he says, has been greatly complicated by this fact:

"To prevent the negro from being a subject race, the country has given them the right to suffrage, making them the equals of the whites when they are not their equals."

So he would have the Fifteenth Amendment rescinded—tho he does not need to say so in terms—but his attack on negro suffrage and the Constitution will not placate the negro spirit.

That the negroes are trying to rise and make themselves the worthy equals of white people he sees, but it will be a sure failure, for he says:

"At the present day the colored people of America are led astray by mere delusions as to the way in which the difference between a stronger and a weaker race may be overcome.

"The most ignorant of them think that by standing for their political rights as 'fellow-citizens,' they are going to coerce recognition as social equals, and, therefore, many of these act with blatant self-assertion and an assumption of equality whenever the opportunity offers in public or private. Others dream that they will break down the color line by becoming householders; and, therefore, are buying up all the land they can pay for; others suppose that they can attain the same object thru the possession of wealth; and others still aim for equality by being educated in schools and colleges, entering upon the learned professions and having university degrees attached to their names.

"But no stream can rise higher than its fountain head, and the history of the negro race in the past forty years is a great historic lesson. Tho, for more than a generation, the negroes have been made the political equals of the whites by universal suffrage, the result has only brought out, more plainly than ever before, the fact that they are morally and intellectually a weaker race, and that, even if they should become great landowners, men of wealth and men of education, race antagonism would only become stronger and more sharply defined."

Let us say to Bishop Satterlee that he is as ignorant of the negroes as he confesses he was, until lately, of the Methodists. The colored people of America are not concerned at all about social recognition, only about their equal personal rights. They do not admit that they are intellectually or physically inferior to any other race; they are only a little later in getting started. They have an ambition, a reasonable one, which we shall do our best to support, that in intelligence, culture, wealth and genius they may prove themselves equal to the best the world has yet produced. We expect to see men of that blood occupying the highest positions in this country, all conceited and arrogant Caucasian or Anglo-Saxon assumption and resistance to the contrary notwithstanding. We want to see it; it is decently Christian to desire it. We believe that a succeeding generation will see great black republics in Africa, producing statesmen, philosophers, poets and orators worthy to be counted beside Homer and Plato and Cicero and Dante and Shakespeare. Equally we expect such great leaders to appear in regenerated Russia. These hopes are no more fantastic than it would have appeared to Roman Senators to see the Angli slaves become *angeli,* or to Cæsar that the race of which he sold 63,000 slaves should produce in Napoleon a mightier conqueror than himself.

A Great Refusal

DURING the next six weeks one of the most important problems that will occupy the attention of those who are philanthropically inclined will be the mortality among city children. In spite of all our improvements in sanitation and in spite of all the money that has been spent in improving the condition of the poor and ameliorating health conditions in the crowded portions of cities, the death rate among children is little short of appalling. In our cities in this country the average number of deaths under five years of age is probably one in six. This is a great improvement over the times not so long ago when one in three perished in early life, in large cities, but still it is so far from what might be

hoped for as to make us look anxiously for the reasons for it. How much environment has to do with infantile death rate may be appreciated from the fact that the death rate is scarcely more than one in ten in rural populations and even less than this where the communities are reasonably intelligent, while it rises to nearly one in five for urban population, according to the statistics of the last census.

It used to be thought that the death rate among infants was inevitably high. Somehow it was considered that many children were not born with sufficient vitality to carry them over the first years of life, and that a large number of deaths was more or less to be expected because of natural exhaustion of vitality, or at least failure to present enough vital energy to overcome the ordinary obstacles likely to be met with in life's path. This idea has, however, been practically entirely abandoned. The causes of deaths among infants are well known, and most of them are quite avoidable. Various forms of contagious disease, which develop readily in infants weakened by unsuitable feeding, and lack of proper care, these and not any cause in the nature of things bring about the high early death rate which is such a constant feature of the mortality tables all over the world. Careful study has been devoted, therefore, to the various causes which bring about this high death rate with the idea of eliminating them. In recent years there has developed a growing realization that, while many factors that greatly increase infant mortality are being eliminated from the problem, and the effect of such elimination can be distinctly seen, another factor has come to enter the equation with an unfavorable aspect, a strongly negative sign, that is unfortunately spoiling much of the amelioration of conditions brought about by the careful study and eradication of other causes of infant mortality.

This prominent factor is the refusal of mothers to nurse their children. Of course it is well understood, and readily admitted by all, that it is impossible for all mothers to nurse their children. A certain small proportion of them cannot do so without exposing their children to serious danger for lack of sufficient nutriment of the proper kind, or because the drain upon their own health would be too great to justify the risk involved, and this would eventually react upon the health of their children. It may be set down at once, however, that four-fifths of the mothers can nurse their children if they wish to, and this is a plain duty. No method of feeding children that has ever been invented, no matter how elaborate or how thoroly scientific, has ever supplied a food that makes up even to a measurable degree for mother's milk. This is not only a good food in general, indeed the best possible food as a rule, but it is specifically calculated by nature to supply just that form and character of nutrition that the particular infant requires. The child has been for many months subsisting on the tissues of its mother, and the special metabolism which supplied this thru the blood stream is now all directed to supplying corresponding nutriment thru the milk ducts.

With the progress of education, or at least of that peculiar state of mind that has come with the spread in recent years of the ability to read and write, more and more mothers refuse to nurse their children. The statistics in the matter for the city of Berlin are available for the last fifteen years, and they throw a startling light on modern social usages. At the time of the census of 1890 it was found that out of every 1,000 children born during the preceding five years, 529 had been nursed by their mothers. This is scarcely more than one out of every two, and is certainly not as much as would ordinarily be expected. In 1895 the number had dropped to 446 out of every 1,000; that is, nearly one-fifth less children now had the advantage of their proper food during the first year of life. During the next five years a still more serious drop in the number of nursing mothers took place, and only 332 out of every thousand mothers who had had children during the preceding half-decade were reported as having nursed them. Less than one out of every three children went thru life during that first hard year unhandicapped by having to take artificial food.

One would think that it was scarcely possible for the situation to become any worse than it was reported in 1900. The statistics for 1905 are not yet available. According to Dr. Paul Mayer, writing in a recent number of *Die Woche* of Berlin, the actual figures will, according to information privately received, show an even greater decrease than during the previous five years. This means that probably not more than one out of every four children are now being nursed by their mothers in the German capital. German mothers are usually considered to be more willing to fulfill this obligation than the mothers of most other countries. It would be almost heart-rending to think that mothers in our American cities were as neglectful of a simple duty as this. It seems not unlikely, however, that conditions in our large cities are not much better, if they are not actually worse, than those thus reported in Berlin. We have no statistics to guide us in the matter, but it would seem as tho the collection of such statistics might furnish very precious information as to one great cause of infant mortality.

Dr. Mayer calculates that a woman who can nourish her child, but does not, increases the danger of death for the infant from various preventable diseases at least five times what it would ordinarily be. It becomes evident, then, that the mother who is resolved beforehand not to nurse her child is scarcely justified in having the child at all. While the danger of death is greatly increased, physicians appreciate that many affections which cause suffering or untimely mortality in adult life have their origin in infectious diseases of various kinds which readily find opportunity to develop in the run-down and weakened conditions of artificially-fed children. Here is the great refusal of plain duty that the modern mother makes. It is evident that a proper sentiment will have to be created in order to have women see their duty plainly in this matter, for at the present time the dictates of fashion are all against the likelihood of more mothers assuming this precious duty toward their children, and the future is dark with the prospect of an unnursed race with the many evils that that portends.

After the Commencements

MANY serious people are asking serious questions: What kind of students go to the American universities? What do they do while there? What kind of men come away? Is the university a "place where pebbles are polished and diamonds are blurred"? Is a real man hindered more than he is benefited by his four years of undergraduate study?

The first significant fact to be observed in certain large universities is that outside interests are primary and university work proper is secondary—from the standpoint of the student. Athletics and social affairs of different kinds demand so much time, and the students keep such late hours, that they are unable to do good work, even when they have any desire to do so. One instance will illustrate: A professor of national reputation gives a course during the year to seniors. A large number of the class have been absent as much as one-third of the time. A much larger number have failed to do the assigned reading and to take the work at all seriously. A student who shows his interest either by asking questions or answering them is laughed at. The student prominent in university life is not often the one doing good classwork from day to day, but is a member of one of the many athletic teams, debating teams, or is prominent in fraternity circles for some reason entirely apart from good scholarship. The professor mentioned above remarks that he does not object to play as such, but does object to making play the primary object of college life.

Not a few fraternities are an evil. They foster idleness, false and abnormal attitudes toward work and life. They breed all sorts of immoral life and practice. They are reputed to foster college spirit, but it is not a spirit that will do a college any good. In some cases the spirit manifests itself chiefly in noise, drunken carousal, fighting policemen and breaking out car windows. During the past year many drunken, disorderly students have been arrested and fined in the city courts. The final banquet of one of the upper classes was a drunken brawl. Pandemonium reigned; dishes and arti-

cles of food were thrown about. They are not all drunkards, of course. But certain fraternities are largely responsible for the attitude that sanctions such practices.

These are serious charges, but any one acquainted with the facts knows that the charges are largely true. Who is responsible? No one, perhaps, in particular. The wrong people are at the university. A great part of the time at the university certainly is spent in "polishing pebbles." Too many of the students are *sent* there. They do not know what manual labor means. If they were sent to the farm and workshop and compelled to work, and in their places were put serious, hard-working boys from the farms, the university and society would certainly be benefited by the exchange. The blame for existing conditions is not to be attributed to the university faculty. No one laments conditions more than the members of the faculty; no one tries harder to change conditions. In one respect, however, university authorities are to be censured. They are always striving to increase the attendance, as if great numbers make a great university. The authorities yield to the demands of students, in a desire to keep their good will. Even a university professor, in his desire to have his lectures well attended, may be slow in giving expression to his real convictions concerning the management of university affairs. As a rule, however, the faculty does well with the material at hand, and in view of the present educational situation in this country can hardly be blamed for the weakness of its members just mentioned .

The fact is, as mentioned above, that a large number of the students at the university have no business there. They will derive no benefit from a college education. The only thing that can save them is good, hard work, preferably manual labor—something many of the students have never known. The trouble is our system is wrong. Few people should be *sent* to college. Young men who are ambitious, have a serious purpose, know what they want, know why they are going to college, should perhaps have financial help from their parents or from society, for it is in the interest of society for such people to be educated. With such an entrance requirement and with the intercollegiate games abolished, the university would be a pretty desirable place for young men. Even as it is, it is the place for the young man of genius if he is old enough for his character to have been firmly molded. The inspiration of the great scholars in the faculty, the laboratories and libraries are of inestimable value to the young man preparing to spend his life in the search for truth.

Infelicities of Government

It is difficult to make foreign nations understand why the Government of the United States, to which their envoys are accredited, should not be able to protect their citizens residing here. It has to be explained over and over again that ours is a dual form of government, in which the President of the nation has certain powers, while other powers are reserved for the States, and with these the National Executive has nothing to do. But if Italy, or Japan, says: Then we will go to Louisiana, or California, for redress and, if refused, take action there, the President says, No; you have no right to go to the States. We cannot give you redress and nobody can; but we will use our best offices to persuade California to treat your people right, and that is all we can do, and you shall do nothing.

This is a very humiliating attitude for a great nation to be put into, and a very disagreeable and provoking one for other self-respecting nations which feel the need of protecting their citizens. A foreign Power in such a case is tempted to do what Italy did when this reply was given; she withdrew her Legation and broke off diplomatic relations. The logical conclusion is war. What answer could we have made if Italy had said, We accept no such *non possumus*. We deal with *you*, and if you will not give us redress and punish the guilty men, we will do just what we do in case China or Turkey or Morocco fails to protect our citizens. We will bombard New Orleans. To be sure the United States is too strong a Power, and too well dis-

posed, as a whole, to make this cause prudent; but it is true that if we cannot protect our visiting friends from abroad, and see that those are punished who do them wrong, there is a sad flaw in the construction of our Government, or our Constitution, or possibly our laws.

Probably it is, in large part, the fault of Congress. After the mob which slaughtered the Italian citizens in New Orleans, taking them out of prison by violence and killing them, the President asked Congress to enact a law under which those guilty of crimes against foreign citizens could be tried in a Federal court, but no such law was enacted. Our Constitution provides that the Judicial power of the nation "shall extend . . . to controversies . . . between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects." To the lay mind a "controversy" might easily arise over the damage or injury done to a foreign subject by a mob in the case of his death or the loss of his property, just such cases as those at New Orleans and Rock Creek, in which the United States paid damages to Italy and China for the murder of its citizens, or such a case as the last, which has arisen in San Francisco. And it would seem as if a law could be framed under the Constitution by which a United States court could take original jurisdiction to punish those who do violence to a foreign citizen. That no such law has been enacted is the fault of Congress, and this failure leaves the United States in a very humiliating position.

We are not of those who go about bewailing the danger of the Supreme Court paring away the rights reserved to the States. This trouble illustrates the fact that we need more centralization. There is no other nation of the first or second rank in which the hands of the central executive are so much tied as with us. The Constitution has to be interpreted in a somewhat strained way, or, at least, in a way beyond the ideas of those who wrote it, so as "to promote the general welfare," to use an expression which appears twice in the Constitution as its purpose. After more than a century has elapsed it is time to consider whether a general revision may not be called for, by means of a Constitutional Convention. Under Article V it is provided that Congress, "on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments," etc.

Railroads, telegraphs, and all the easy modes of intercommunication, have brought the people of the country closer together and have made far less of State lines. We are one people, and yet a division of powers, written down in a Constitution, is of value; but England teaches us that a nation may be free which is not bothered with questions of constitutional law, but is concerned only with the "general welfare."

Owning the Pacific

It depends on the point of view—and that is the subjective element — what a man thinks about, for example, the possibility or likelihood of war with Japan. It is absurd, atrocious, inconceivable, Admiral Yamamoto and Marquis Aoki say, and so do American lovers of Japan like Dr. Griffis and our correspondent, Dr. De Forest, now in this country, an interview with whom we see in the *Sun*. But here is a French writer, M. Judet, editor of *L'Eclair,* who says:

> "The position in a nutshell is, that both Powers want supremacy in the ocean called Pacific, and, unless one makes up its mind to draw back, a conflict is inevitable."

That editor has no other idea of nations than that of two dogs each of which must have the bone. We think it occurs to statesmen, both in Tokyo and Washington, that the Pacific Ocean belongs to the world and all its people and all its commerce; that no nation can crowd out any other from its waters; that Japan and the United States can just as amicably live on its opposite shores as Italy and France can touch each other on the Mediterranean Sea.

Anti-Wellhausenana

The opposition to the Wellhausen reconstruction scheme of the religious development of the Old Testament is the leading factor in Biblical debate in Germany at present. What

makes this opposition all the more noteworthy is the fact that it comes not from conservative, but from critical circles. Chief among the assailants is the Assyriological school headed by Professor Winckler of Berlin, seconded by Jeremias of Leipzig, and others, representing what is now beginning to be termed "Pan-Orientalism" in the interpretation of the Old Testament, altho the term "Babylonism" is also applied, yet more frequently somewhat derisively. The fundamental contention of the new school is that Wellhausenism is wrong in separating the religious development of the Old Testament from that of the surrounding peoples; because the Old Testament religious ideas and ceremonies represent only one stage in the entirely religious development of the Orient, and the roots of these ideas and ceremonies strike down deeply into the Babylonian soil of the centuries that precede Israel's national existence. Baentsch, of Jena, has written a special book to show that monotheism is not a later product of Israel's religious growth, but existed in many circles of the Orient centuries before Wellhausen credits it to Israel. The title of this book declares that it is directed against the fundamental idea of Wellhausenism, namely, that of development, which is declared to be in conflict with the historical facts, as exhibited by the archeology and the literature of the cuneiform tablets. Recent Biblical literature in Germany is loaded with works purposing to trace the parallels between the narratives and general contents of the New as well as the Old Testament and the religious literature of Babylon. The most notable general work of this kind is that of Jeremias, himself a conservative, who finds in Babylon the soil out of which a large portion of the narratives of the Scriptures grew. Jensen, the Assyriologist, of Marburg, has published as the first volume on the Babylonian epic "Gilgamesh," a book of more than a thousand pages, fantastically finding in the person and career of this Babylonian hero the type even of Christ and his deeds. Adherents of the current school, such as Nowack, of Strassburg, have declared that in view of the facts in the case Wellhausenism will need a revision.

Hunting Mosquitoes Whether you find a thing or not depends largely on whether you know what it is you are looking for. Down in Panama when there is an increase of malaria in any locality Colonel Gorgas does not waste any time in "general sanitary measures." He does not put a stop to the digging, on the ground that turning up the soil releases miasmic gases, nor does he advise the men to stay indoors after dark to avoid exposure to moonshine, to stop smoking and bathe oftener and be more careful in their diet and to keep their minds cheerful and free from worry. He knows that there is a puddle in the immediate vicinity that is breeding anopheles, and he just sends a man out to dry it up. Here is an instance: At the Forty-mile Camp in the Pedro Miguel, where there is an average population of 723 and about five cases of malaria reported to the hospital every week, the record showed a sudden jump as follows:

Week Ending	Cases of Malaria.
March 1st	5
March 9th	14
March 16th	20
March 23d	14
March 31st	13
April 6th	4
April 13th	5

The inspector began his hunt, and on the 10th he found the center of infection in a large old French scow completely hidden by the overgrown jungle. The larvæ in the scow were destroyed, the immediate neighborhood cleared of brush and the houses containing adult anopheles fumigated. At the end of the usual period of three weeks, during which malaria, developed by a given point of infection, maintains its activity, the number of cases dropped to what at present must be called "normal" for this region. When typhoid broke out in the Empire division, causing twenty deaths a month, different tactics were called for, because this disease is not injected thru the skin by mosquities, but enters the system thru the mouth. Accordingly the water supply was cleaned up and all food protected from flies, which carry the infection.

The American Way

One of the ablest Catholic papers in this country thus describes the American policy as to the churches:

"The American State says to the various churches: 'Organize yourselves as you think best. Be democracies or autocracies in your interior constitutions, as you prefer. Follow in your method of government the Congregational, or the Presbyterian, or the Episcopalian plan, as you please. The State won't interfere—it is your affair. You can elect your clergy or you can let your bishops appoint them. Whatever best suits your beliefs, whatever best accords with your history or traditions, you may adopt. We politicians will keep hands off.'"

That is true; and that is, as we read the new laws, just about what the condition will be in France. Before this new legislation the Catholic Church could not provide a bishop or a priest without permission of the Government, whose head might be an atheist or a Protestant. Now the Catholic Church can rule itself as it chooses, and nobody will interfere. It is a blessed relief, and they begin to find it so. There is no interference with worship, and the bishops and priests can hold all the churches as they choose, and keep the laymen out, as their rules require.

Secretary Metcalf is quoted as saying in Omaha that we must soon make more stringent laws to exclude foreigners:

"Some of these people have only $25 or $30, barely enough to escape the exclusion law. They do not assimilate with Americans. There is no development in the man who, drawn here by the hope of higher wages, sends his money home and, after he has accumulated a few hundred dollars, goes back to live in idleness on what is a fortune in his own country."

"Idleness" with "a few hundred dollars"? We guess not. Much more likely they buy a few acres of land and work hard on it. Suppose they do go back; have not they paid well in work for all the money they have received? That is no loss to us. They have created more wealth than they carry away. Then is not their having been here an advantage to their own country when they return; and do they not carry back a ferment of enterprise and intelligence, and is not that worth considering?

We constantly see in the Southern papers articles on the desirability of distributing the negroes, sending them North—where they are coming fast of themselves. We find that just now in the leading journal of Charleston, S. C., and yet when any one tries to distribute them there is a howl; and the last South Carolina Legislature increased the tax on emigration agents from $500 to $1,000, and every effort is made to restrict their work. A man who tries to run off a company of negroes does it at the risk of his life.

We do not yet know how much credence is to be placed in the report that a concerted effort is making among German, British and American Catholics to present an impressive request to the Vatican that the Congregation of the Index be abolished. With the exception of the Russian and Turkish Governments, the Vatican presents the only authority which maintains a bureau for the restraint and prohibition of books.

Our chief weakness, in case of war, now cry out the anti-imperialists, would be the Philippines. At present our chief weakness is at San Francisco. That has made all the trouble. Her colonies are Great Britain's weakness in time of war and strength in time of peace; and her possession of her colonies is her guarantee that she will not go to war with any maritime Power.

The decision of the Texas authorities not to lease convicts any more to work in coal mines and turpentine camps, but to send them only on plantations is one step in the right direction. The whole system is bad, and should be reformed away; but men interested in politics have the contracts and oppose any reform.

We have another Prohibition State, that of Georgia, which has now enacted State prohibition. Previously 130 out of 145 counties were "dry," and it is likely that the law will be enforced generally; but we doubt about Atlanta, where Governor Hoke Smith is chief owner of the principal hotel.

Insurance

What Is an Adequate Life Insurance?

EVERY one now agrees that some life insurance should be carried by every family man as well as by certain others. The women who used to think that insurance on the lives of their respective lords and masters was tempting Providence have within recent years changed their minds, and the co-operative work done by them, in conjunction with insurance solicitors, has eased the labors of many an agent seeking prospects. Rich and poor, the high and low, sinner and saint alike, have their names written side by side on the books of the greater or lesser life insurance companies. The serious question no longer is, "Shall I insure?" but is now, "How much insurance should a man carry?" *The New York Life Bulletin* prints the table which is herewith reproduced, and which sets forth the expectation of life at each age from twenty-five to sixty, and assumes the present insurable value of a life producing an income of $1,000 per annum over and above personal expenses.

If the reader's net income is less or more than $1,000 annually, the problem of ascertaining the insurable value becomes a simple one based upon proportion, and which can very easily be calculated. The insurable values in the table are computed on the assumption that money will earn 4 per cent.:

Age.	Expectation of Life in Round Numbers.	Insurable Value.	Age.	Expectation of Life in Round Numbers.	Insurable Value.
25	39	$19,584	43	26	$15,982
26	38	19,367	44	25	15,622
27	37	19,142	45	25	15,622
28	37	19,142	46	24	15,247
29	36	18,908	47	23	14,856
30	35	18,664	48	22	14,451
31	35	18,664	49	22	14,451
32	34	18,411	50	21	14,029
33	33	18,147	51	20	13,590
34	33	18,147	52	19	13,134
35	32	17,873	53	19	13,134
36	31	17,588	54	18	12,659
37	30	17,292	55	17	12,165
38	30	17,292	56	17	12,165
39	29	16,983	57	16	11,652
40	28	16,663	58	15	11,118
41	27	16,329	59	15	11,118
42	27	16,329	60	14	10,563

If death should overtake you tomorrow, next month, a year hence, have you made proper provision for your dear ones? The logic of this table is that every man should take just as much insurance as he can possibly carry. By way of illustration take the case of a man at age thirty-five, whose net income over and above expenses is $1,000 per annum. His expectation of life is thirty-two years and his insurable value is $17,873. That is to say, if he placed $17,873 at interest at 4 per cent. and drew from this fund $1,000 yearly, it would last thirty-two years and no longer. Therefore such a man at age thirty-five wishing to secure for his family $250 per year for his expectancy must carry $4,500 of insurance; $500 per year, $9,000 of insurance; $1,000 per year, $17,873 of insurance as per table. Is your income adequately capitalized? If not do not put off till tomorrow what ought to be done today. It is far better to attend to this matter of insurance at once. Tomorrow your capital as represented by yourself in any one of a thousand unexpected ways may be either hopelessly impaired or entirely wiped out.

Continental Insurance Company

THE 109th semi-annual statement of the Continental Fire Insurance Company under date of July 1st, shows total assets of $16,867,137.58, and a net surplus of $8,001,894.59. Notwithstanding the fact that the Continental paid California losses amounting to nearly two and a half million dollars gross during 1906 it has, during the past six months, increased its reserve for insurance in force by $241,634.23, and there has likewise been an increase during the same period of $127,960.25 in the premiums written. The Continental has a cash capital of $1,000,000 and a conservative management. The leading officers of the company are Henry Evans, president; George E. Kline, vice-president, and J. E. Lopez and E. L. Ballard, secretaries.

Financial

Promise of the Crops

THE Government's crop report for July 1st, issued on the 10th, was interesting mainly for the reason that it contained the first official statement as to the growing corn. Little change in the condition of wheat was shown, a slight improvement in winter and a little loss in spring reducing the indicated total by about 500,000 bushels, or from 634,974,000 bushels to 634,494,000. Last year's crop was 735,260,970. The harvest of winter wheat is now in progress, and the yield is better than was expected, notably in Kansas. The condition of corn on the 1st was exceptionally low, owing to the backward season. Altho the increase of planted area is nearly 1,400,000 acres, a crop of only 2,560,384,000 bushels is indicated, against an actual yield of 2,927,416,000 last year, 2,707,993,000 in 1905, and 2,467,480,000 in 1904. It may be recalled, however, that the yield indicated on July 1st, 1906, was exceeded by 225,000,000 bushels when the crop was harvested. As the growing plants, this year, are from two tc four weeks late in the Northern States, there is some danger that the crop will be affected by early frosts. Indications promise 973,072,000 bushels of oats. Last year's crop was 964,904,000. The yield of rye will probably exceed last year's, which was 33,394,000 bushels. Potato acreage has been increased. A decline of 5½ per cent. in the tobacco acreage was accompanied on the 1st by an unusually low condition of the growing plants.

Tariff Rates for France

AFTER the new tariff agreement with Germany was completed, France asked for concessions like those which Germany had obtained. Ambassador Jusserand has carried the answer of our Government to Paris, where it is not favorably received, as it offers nothing more than a reduction of 20 per cent. of the duty on champagne in return for the French minimum rates upon a long list of our exported products. France consented some time ago to exact (until August 1st) only her minimum rate on Porto Rican coffee, and now thinks, it is said, that this concession, if prolonged, would be a sufficient return for the reduction on champagne. But our Government does not take this view of the matter. It appears that France cannot profit by those provisions of the agreement with Germany which make export prices the dutiable market value of imports, as she has no special system of manufacturing for export at export prices. Our Government can grant nothing more than the reduction on champagne (which is permitted by the Dingley law), except by new legislation, which means revision of the tariff. All these controversies with European nations suggest the expediency of a revision which shall establish maximum and minimum rates.

....Deposits in the Bowery Savings Bank, of this city, now exceed $100,000,000. The sum of the deposits in all the savings banks of the State of New York is $1,464,950,833.

....The Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, whose annual dividend for the last two years has been 18 per cent., is about to declare a stock dividend of 100 per cent.

....Charles A. Boody, recently secretary of the People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn, has been elected president of that institution. The capital, surplus and undivided profits of the company amount to $2,700,000.

....The semi-annual report of the H. B. Claflin Company shows that net earning in the first half of 1907 were $454,275, against $353,258 in the corresponding half of 1906. Sales booked on June 30th for future delivery were larger than on a corresponding date in any previous year. This company's reports always excite much interest, as indicating the condition of business.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1907 No. 3060

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Tariff Revision

At the President's summer home, on the 17th, tariff revision was the subject of discussion. Among those present were the President, Senator Hopkins and H. E. Miles, the latter representing the Wisconsin Tariff Revision League. The following brief report, published by the Associated Press, is regarded as official:

"Senator Hopkins, on leaving Oyster Bay, said that the conclusion was reached that no tariff revision should be undertaken until after the next Presidential election. 'It would be suicidal to the Republican party,' the Senator added, 'to undertake a revision of the tariff during the next Congress. After the Presidential election I believe it will be the duty of the Republican party to revise the tariff, and that it will be done.' Mr. Hopkins remarked that he believed such an argument would appeal to and be accepted by the Republican revisionists in all parts of the country."

Some think that a general discussion of the tariff question in Congress next winter cannot be avoided. The agreement with Germany, which is opposed by many strict protectionists, will be one text for such a discussion, and the new treaty of reciprocity with Germany (involving, it is said, a reduction of about 20 per cent.) will be another. Moreover, the Democrats will probably insist upon a tariff debate with the purpose of providing material for use in the approaching national campaign. The concessions granted to Germany in the agreement (which is now in force) may be taken to the courts because of a decision of Judge Somerville, of the Board of Appraisers, last week, against the acceptance of certain valuations made in accordance with the agreement's provisions concerning "export prices" as a basis for the imposition of duties.

Mr. Bryan on the Railroad Issue

After the completion of his journey around the world, Mr. Bryan publicly advocated Government ownership of trunk or interstate railways and State ownership of branch lines which do not cross State boundaries. This excited the opposition of prominent Democrats, especially in the South. On the 20th, he published a long statement, saying that Government regulation must first be tried and that there is no desire anywhere to make Government ownership an issue in 1908. In this statement he says:

"Government ownership is not an immediate issue. A large majority of the people still hope for effective regulation. While they so hope they will not consider Government ownership. While many Democrats believe, and Mr. Bryan is one of them, that public ownership of railroads offers the ultimate solution of the problem, still those who believe that the public will finally in self-defense be driven to ownership, recognize that regulation must be tried under the most favorable circumstances before the masses will be ready to try a more radical remedy.

"Regulation cannot be sufficiently tried within the next year. There is no desire anywhere to make Government ownership an issue in 1908. Mr. Bryan fully agrees with those who believe that it would be unwise to turn attention from regulation, on which the people are ready to act, to Government ownership, on which the people are not ready to act. To inject the Government ownership question into the next campaign would simply give representatives of the railroads a chance to dodge the issue of regulation and deceive the public."

So far, he continues, the railroads have been successful in preventing effective Federal regulation, and State regulation has as a rule been restrained by the Federal courts. The new law is inadequate. Railroads profit pecuniarily by both the stoppage of rebates and the prohibition

of passes, "but extortionate rates still exist," and the railroads seek to deprive States of authority and to centralize all regulation in Congress. "The Republican party is as impotent to regulate the railroads as it is to exterminate the Trusts and to reform the tariff." The Democratic party, Mr. Bryan says, must resist encroachments upon the authority of the States; it must insist upon the exercise of Federal power for the regulation of interstate commerce, and upon the exercise by State authority of all the power vested in the States:

"The Democratic party has in three national campaigns demanded effective railroad regulation, while the Republican National platforms have been silent on the subject. The President has partly adopted the Democratic view on this subject, but so far the Republican leaders have resolutely opposed it. The President is helping to educate the people up to the need of railroad regulation, but his party, under its present leadership, is powerless to accomplish this or any other important reform.

"If the Democratic party will clearly and unequivocably demand: First, the ascertaining of the value of all the railroads; second, the preventing of overcapitalization, and third, the reduction of rates to a point where they will yield only a reasonable return on the real value of the roads, it will commend itself, not only to Democrats, but to those Republicans who have been led to study the railroad question."

Prosecution of Trusts

Dispatches from Washington assert that the complaint in the Government's suit against the Powder Trust will be filed this week at Wilmington, Del. As in the proceedings against the Tobacco Trust, application will be made for a dissolution of the combination, and the appointment of receivers for several of the leading corporations will be suggested. The defendants, it is announced, will be twenty-seven companies (including nearly all those which make ordinary gunpowder, smokeless powder or dynamite) and twenty persons. Among these individual defendants will be United States Senator Du Pont and other members of the Du Pont family. It is alleged that the combination has exacted excessive prices from the Government as well as from consumers generally.——In an additional answer to the Government's complaint in the pending suit for a dissolution of the Standard Oil Company (the defendant's exceptions having been overruled), the company makes a sweeping denial of all the charges concerning rebate favoritism, conspiracy, attempts to establish a monopoly, etc.——Indictments against what is called the Theater Trust were recently dismissed in New York on the ground that the business of providing theatrical amusements was neither trade nor commerce, and that therefore the combination was not an illegal one. It is now stated by persons controlling the combination that they are forming a corporation, to be capitalized at $100,000,000, for the purchase of theaters in Europe and other parts of the world, and that these theaters will be conducted by the existing combination in this country. One of the independent managers here, Harrison Grey Fiske, asserts that the aims of the combination have been exclusively commercial, and that it has been a curse to the drama. The projected expansion is disapproved in London by Beerbohm Tree, Sir Charles Wyndham and others.——In the cases of the twenty-three prominent citizens of Toledo recently sentenced to be imprisoned in the workhouse, execution of sentence has been suspended pending appeal to the higher courts.

San Francisco's New Mayor

Dr. Edward R. Taylor, dean of the Hastings Law School, has been elected Mayor of San Francisco by the Supervisors. After Schmitz had been sentenced to be imprisoned for five years, the Supervisors appointed one of their own number, Dr. Charles Boxton, to be Acting Mayor. Boxton had confessed to the grand jury that he accepted a bribe in the telephone case, and after his appointment he testified in court to that effect, in the trial of Louis Glass, vice-president of the Pacific States Telephone Company. His appointment being only a temporary one, District-Attorney Langdon, Mr. Heney and others engaged in the prosecution proposed that a Mayor should be nominated by a convention of thirty delegates, fifteen of these to be chosen by the labor unions and fifteen by the commercial organizations of the city. This proposition was rejected by the unions and by all but one of the commercial organizations. Whereupon the prosecutors selected Dr. Tay-

lor, who, before his election or appointment by the Board, became a Supervisor in the place made vacant by the resignation of Boxton. Then the prosecutors (who had controlled the municipal government by controlling the confessing Supervisors) announced that their attention would thereafter be confined to the trials in court. Dr. Taylor was born in Illinois and is sixty-eight years old. Beginning his life work as a printer, he afterward was quite successful in the practice of medicine, and then became a lawyer. As a member of the Board of Freeholders, in 1898, he framed the city's present charter. He is well known as a member of civic bodies, the author of technical works, and a writer of verse. In national politics he is a Democrat. He promises to be strictly non-partisan as a Mayor, and to use all available power for the preservation of order. Schmitz, now in jail, holds that he himself cannot lawfully be superseded until the judgment against him shall have been confirmed by the court of last resort. Chief of Police Dinan (now under indictment) says he will recognize no one but Schmitz as Mayor. Dr. Taylor will appoint new Supervisors and remove corrupt officers of departments. Schmitz intends to make appointments, and thus there will be a controversy for the courts. When Schmitz was sentenced he abused the judge and gave notice that he should be a candidate for re-election in November. At the trial of Glass, last week, E. J. Zimmer, another vice-president of the same telephone company, refused to testify or to be sworn, and was sent to jail for contempt.

Land Cases

Secretary Garfield, Land Commissioner Ballinger and Forester Pinchot were guests at a banquet, last week, in Portland, Ore., and one of the subjects mentioned in the speeches was the grant of public lands in that State to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. It has been alleged that the lands are withheld from sale, in violation of the terms of the granting act. Governor Chamberlain said the company had not kept faith with the people, and that the lands ought to be restored to them. It is reported that evidence relating to the matter will be laid before a grand jury.——At Cheyenne, Wyo., on the 20th, in the Federal Court, E. M. Holbrook, a millionaire; E. E. Lonabaugh, a prominent attorney, and Robert McPhilamey were found guilty of conspiring to defraud the Government of coal lands in Sheridan County.——The names of all the persons indicted at Denver, about a month ago, for land frauds are gradually becoming known, owing to arrests made in several cases. Denver newspapers publish the following list of indicted persons residing in Milwaukee, St. Louis and other places who are accused of obtaining coal lands by fraud in Routt County:

Milwaukee: James M. Pereles, millionaire, president of the Citizens' Trust Company, president of Wisconsin Coal Mining Company; Guy D. Goff, formerly prosecuting attorney; Charles T. Hunter, formerly county judge; Henry M. Benjamin, millionaire coal operator; Charles E. Conright, lawyer and vice-president of Citizens' Trust Company; Chauncey L. Jones, lawyer; C. S. Carter, Walter Johnson, Henry J. Wehr.

St. Louis: L. M. Rumsey, president of the Rumsey Manufacturing Company; William Baer, attorney; F. P. Fay, promoter; Charles H. Dodge, Mrs. Anna Dodge.

Allan G. Wallihan, Colorado, naturalist and author of books about animals; Ruth Wallihan Morse, Des Moines, Ia., his daughter; F H. Wallihan, Colorado; John Boyd Wallihan, Colorado.

All these persons assert that they are innocent, and that the Government was not defrauded in the cases cited. The value of the lands in Routt County is said to be $2,000,000.——Marion R. Biggs, convicted in Oregon, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for ten months.

Rate Controversy in North Carolina

Attempts to enforce in North Carolina a new law affecting railway passenger rates have led to a sharp conflict between the Federal Court and the courts and executive officers of the State. This law makes the maximum rate 2¼ cents per mile, and the rate has been from 3 to 3½ on the lines of the Southern Railway, the arrest and conviction of whose agents have caused the controversy. These agents, as instructed by the company, sold tickets at the old rates. Some weeks ago, in response to an application from several companies, Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court (formerly Senator),

granted an injunction forbidding enforcement of the law by the State authorities until he could ascertain whether the new rate was confiscatory and therefore in violation of the Constitution. Week before last, Judge P. F. Long, at Raleigh, directed a grand jury to indict agents who demanded the old rates. For this he was publicly commended by Governor Glenn, who, in letters to fifteen Superior Court Judges, asserted that the Federal Court had no right to interfere with enforcement of the statute. Thomas Green, the agent at Raleigh, was indicted and arrested. When it became known that application had been made to Judge Pritchard for a writ of habeas corpus in Green's behalf, Judge Long ordered that Green be delivered into the custody of the court. As the writ, if granted, must issue against Judge Long, and because it was said that the Governor would support him in disobeying it, the application was withdrawn. Green was convicted, but was fined only $5, owing to his promise to obey the law. This promise cost him his position as agent. At about the same time, in Asheville, J. H. Wood and O. C. Wilson, agents, were arrested and prosecuted in the police court, where, on the 18th, they were found guilty and sentenced to serve thirty days with the county chain gang. Wood is an Alderman. Judge Pritchard issued a writ of habeas corpus directing the sheriff to bring the two men before him. The hearing on this writ was closed on the 20th. At this writing it is expected that Judge Pritchard will hold that the criminal provisions of the statute are unconstitutional, and will order the release of the men. Governor Glenn and the State judges contend that the law should be obeyed and enforced until the court of last resort declares it to be at variance with the Constitution, and that the controversy should be carried up to the United States Supreme Court on appeal in the usual way, without a resort to injunctions. The proceedings have been marked by much bitterness, and Governor Glenn has promised to support State judges and sheriffs with the militia. A similar controversy has arisen in Virginia, where Judge Pritchard has granted an injunction against the execution of an order from the State Corporation Commission, making the maximum passenger rate 2 cents a mile. It is predicted that this injunction will be disobeyed by the State authorities.——In a statement concerning the recent report on the Harriman railways, Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, says: "Whether any of these transactions were in violation of the criminal provisions of the Anti-Trust law, it is doubtless true that Mr. Harriman secured immunity by being called as a witness. It seems to be conceded on all sides that there was no ground for criminal prosecution." Some who comment upon Mr. Knapp's opinion recall the assertions made by Washington correspondents of prominent newspapers, a few days after Mr. Harriman testified, that counsel had purposely avoided questioning him about the San Pedro contract and some other matters in order that he might not acquire immunity as to these transactions.——Owing to the enactment of a two-cent law in Wisconsin, Chairman Barnes, of the Railroad Commission, has resigned.——Railroad Commissioner Colquitt, of Texas, says that the new anti-pass law will cut off $3,000,000 worth of free transportation per annum in that State.

The Situation in Central America

Reports by telegraph from Central America are of all kinds, and it seems impossible to get the truth. Salvador, we are told, expects to be attacked by Nicaragua within fifteen days. From Panama comes the story that Salvador will invade Nicaragua with a powerful army. But President Zelaya's Minister at Washington, Señor Corea, said on the 17th: "There will be no war; the continuance of peace in Central America is certain." It is understood that our Government would be glad to see a conference of the five republics held in Washington, for agreement upon a peace treaty approved by the United States and Mexico. In one report from Washington the unexpected assertion is made that this is what President Zelaya seeks and that his Minister of Foreign Affairs is now asking for it. Fearing Zelaya, and believing that he recently violated the new treaty of Amapala, Salvador and

Guatemala, it is said, oppose the project of calling such a conference. An impression still prevails that Zelaya's purpose is to consolidate the republics and to rule over them in person or by proxy. ——It was officially announced on the 16th in the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels that Venezuela had avowed her intention not to abide by The Hague tribunal's award of about $2,000,000 to Belgian creditors.

The Hague Conference

The third plenary session of the Hague Conference was held on July 13th, but no business of importance as yet has been transacted by the Conference as a whole. The committee on the reception of address of petitions presented a large number of resolutions from various peace associations, religious bodies, etc., of different countries. Count Nelidoff, president of the Conference, expressed sympathy with the aims and ideals of the numerous petitioners, but said that many of them seem to have a misunderstanding of the Powers of the Conference, which was merely occupied with the study of international law, and was certainly not able to control international politics. The report of the Commission on Red Cross Regulations was presented by Louis Renault, of France, and adopted unanimously. It contains no radical innovations, but provides for the immunity of hospital ships duly marked and identified. The Persian and Turkish delegates objected, as usual, to the use of the Cross, the Christian emblem, as an international symbol. Very little progress has been made in the various commissions toward the formulation of international rules, because there are so many reservations and amendments as to seriously weaken and practically impede any action. The proposals for the immunity of property at sea, discussed by the fourth commission, have all been voted down. Dr. Louis M. Drago, of Argentina, in discussing the doctrine which goes by his name, opposed the modified form of it presented by Mr. Choate, which permits the use of armed force in compelling compliance with the decision of a court of arbitration. He argued that as all civilized states had abolished imprisonment for debt, so bond collecting by blockade and occupation should be forbidden in international affairs. The adoption of such a resolution would be contrary to the purpose of the Conference, for it would add another legitimate cause for war. If coercion was permitted after arbitration, the Monroe Doctrine would be imperiled. Spain presented a declaration in which she claims credit for having worked for the admission of the Latin-American states to The Hague, and expresses her sympathy with the doctrine of Dr. Drago. A further discussion of the question was postponed until July 23d. It appears doubtful if Great Britain's proposal for the limitation of armaments will ever be brought before the plenary session. The peace lobby at The Hague, in which W. T. Stead and Baroness von Suttner are conspicuous, loudly express thru their meetings and periodicals their dissatisfaction and disappointment with the futility of the Conference.

Political Disorders in Italy

Signor Nunzio Nasi, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, was arrested July 17th charged with embezzling $500,000 from the State Treasury. Under-Secretary Lombardo is involved in the same charge, and both men are incarcerated in the Regina Coeli prison. Impeachment proceedings were initiated by the Chamber of Deputies, and the trial is being conducted before the Senate sitting as a High Court. Signor Nasi took oath to his innocence before the Chamber and professes to welcome the inquiry as the means of vindication. The people of Sicily are tumultuously expressing their confidence in him. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Trapani after his impeachment, and rioting occurred in many parts of Sicily. At Palermo meetings were held in spite of police prohibition, at which red flags were prominent and shouts of "Down with the Government" were mingled with "Hurrah for the Republic" and even "Hurrah for the Sicilian Republic." Troops attempting to disperse the mob were fired upon from the windows, and in the street-fighting many persons were severely wounded. The Government has declared a state of siege and suppressed telegraphic and telephonic communcation.——A radical

change in the municipal government of Rome is the result of the last election, when twenty-five of the thirty vacancies in the Municipal Council were filled by Socialists, Republicans and Radicals, including many extreme and violent anti-clericals. Five candidates of the Moderate party, formerly in power, were re-elected. Besides anti-clericalism, the chief factor in the campaign was the high cost of living, particularly of house rent, for which the blame is laid upon the landlords and moneyed classes. A new election has been called for, and the Syndic and Junta of the Roman municipality have resigned. A royal commission will administer the affairs of the city until the new election. In the evening of the election day mobs ran thru the streets waving red flags and shouting "Death to the Pope" and "Down with the priest rule." Many priests were beaten and a dozen propaganda students were roughly handled. Since the latter are foreigners, including English, Irish and American students, it may lead to international complication.

Russia

General Alikhanoff was blown to pieces by a bomb while driving thru the streets of Alexandropol from his club to his residence. The wife of General Glieboff, who was with him, and the coachman were also instantly killed. A son of Alikhanoff and a daughter of Glieboff were severely wounded. General Alikhanoff had been marked for slaughter by the Terrorists ever since his ruthless repression of the revolution in the Caucasus, and on May 30th of last year he was badly wounded by a bomb thrown at him as he was about to enter the train at Borjam. He was a native of Turkestan, by name Ali Khan before his Russianization. He took an active part in the Russian operations in the Russian advance toward Herat in 1884-5, which aroused the apprehension and enmity of Great Britain against Russia. Two years ago, when the Revolutionists had control of the Kutais district of the Caucasus, he conducted a punitive expedition of Cossacks thru the mountains and laid waste the Rion Valley with such atrocities as to arouse indignation even in Russia. The commission which was appointed to investigate his conduct condemned him for cruelty, but he was not punished. For the destruction of fifty villages and the slaughter of hundreds of inhabitants of the valley, he received the nickname of "The Pacifier." ——An attempt to introduce tugboats as a motive power on the Ladoga Canals aroused the peasants of the neighborhood to violent opposition, because it took away their occupation of towing the barges. The canal was barricaded and the tugboats stoned. The rioters were dispersed with some loss of life by troops, but a sympathetic strike of the entire forces of laborers employed along the canal put a stop to traffic. Efforts to break the strike have so far been futile. Another strike which seems to have a semi-political motive is that of the textile workers in the vicinity of Moscow, 60,000 of whom are now out. Peasant riots are reported in many of the provinces, and the police are unearthing numerous revolutionary clubs and bomb factories.

Absolutism in Portugal

King Carlos seems to be experiencing no serious difficulty in governing without a parliament. There were at first some riots, especially by students, and some talk of pretenders, but these symptoms of popular disapproval have disappeared. The King continues to court the army by visits to the barracks and to legislate by edicts. The only disorder reported of late is the stoning of the automobile of Queen Maria and Prince Manuel by hoodlums, who fled when the car stopped. The Crown Prince has gone on a two months' tour of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. The newspaper *O Mundo,* which tried to prove by expert alienists that Premier Franco was insane, has been found guilty of abusing the liberty of the press, and three members of the staff have been fined from $50 to $250. A royal edict has "legalized" the advance of $2,000,000 made out of the public treasury without authority of law for the expenses of the royal family. Judge Mattos Abreu, of the Tribunal of Commerce at Cintra, who declined to recognize the validity of the recent non-parliamentary legislation, will be proceeded against by the Government. Premier Franco now proposes to abolish the

House of Peers and substitute an elected Senate in order to secure a more tractable Upper House. He makes no promises as to when constitutional government will be restored, and if he waits until the time implied in the following quotation the present régime will not be short:

"I intend to maintain the present régime of dictatorship until the different political factions responsible for the deadlock in the late Parliament agree to work together conscientiously for the country's good. I will then consider the question of the reopening of Parliament. In the meantime, the present policy will be strictly enforced against all the Opposition parties. His Majesty's great aim is to restore the economic condition of Portugal on a prosperous basis, to develop her commerce, and revise taxation and the customs duty. All these reforms have, of course, been opposed by rival leaders of the Opposition, but for merely personal ends."

Women in German Universities

The propaganda for the admission of women to the German universities is phenomenally rapid and successful, and now a formal crusade has been inaugurated to capture the last and greatest citadel of the enemy, namely, the ten universities of the Kingdom of Prussia. These have been hermetically sealed to women, altho during the past few years all of the universities of Southern and Central Germany have opened their doors to women on exactly the same conditions as that which prevails in the case of men, namely, the three Bavarian institutions at Munich, Erlangen and Würzburg; the two of Baden at Freiburg and Heidelberg, Tübingen in Würtemberg, Jena in Thuringia, and Leipzig in Saxony. Now a formal petition has been presented to the Cultas Minister of Prussia, signed not only by a host of educators thruout the kingdom, but also by one hundred and sixty university professors of Prussia, asking the State to admit women to its matriculation and examinations. If the Prussian Government yields, as is confidently expected, because the State has only recently taken up the thoro revision of the secondary girls' school scheme changing these into a lyceum institution leading up to university, then Mecklenburg, with its institution at Rostock, will follow, and each and every university in the Fatherland will have yielded to a propaganda that has been prosecuted systematically less than a quarter of a century. The number of women who actually matriculate at these universities is steadily growing, the number last semester out of a total enrolment of perhaps twelve hundred women in all the twenty universities having been 302, an increase of nearly fifty in one term and nearly one hundred in a single year. Besides this there were in Prussian universities perhaps two hundred who possessed the *testimonium maturitatis*. Berlin alone had 128; so that fully one-third of the women contingent at these German institutions are fully prepared to do the work. Of the 302 registered as graduates for promotion, 134 are students of medicine, 113 of philosophy, language and history, 31 of natural sciences and mathematics, 15 of law and 3 of theology. Statistics show that the number of women who become academic citizens for other than ornamental purposes and are really determined to enter upon professional careers is steadily increasing.

The Abdication of the Emperor of Korea

An important step in the gradual absorption of Korea by Japan was taken this week when the Emperor, Yi-Heui, resigned his throne to the Crown Prince. The ostensible cause of his removal was the dissatisfaction of the Japanese Government with the Emperor for secretly sending a delegation of prominent Koreans to The Hague, claiming a seat in the Conference as an independent nation, and appealing to the Powers for protection against Japan. No attention was paid to the delegation by the Conference, and when the Rèsident-General, the Marquis Ito, charged the Emperor with duplicity, he repudiated the delegation and denied having authorized it. This brought matters to a crisis, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Hayashi, came in person from Tokyo to Seoul to assist or overrule Marquis Ito. He was greeted enthusiastically on his arrival at the Korean capital July 18th by 15,000 Japanese, who expected that the practical annexation of the country to Japan would be the outcome of the movement. The same night the Korean Cabinet under Premier

Yi Wang Yong appeared before the Emperor at the palace and insisted upon his abdication. The Emperor was angry, humiliated, frightened and helpless. He called for the Resident-General, but he refused to come. At the palace gates was a mob of several thousand Koreans, but they were held in check by the Japanese police force. The Korean troops were ready to defend their ruler, but the Japanese machine guns were trained against their barracks, and the Government arsenals were guarded by soldiers



YI-HEUI,
Last Emperor of Korea, who has just abdicated.

under orders to blow them up if they were unable to defend them against the mutinous Koreans. The Emperor asked that the Elder Statesmen might come to him to advise him at this critical moment. The four veteran Koreans immediately appeared before His Majesty at one o'clock Friday morning, and, much to the Emperor's disappointment and chagrin, agreed with the Cabinet that his resignation was imperative. He then signed the following rescript:

I have been, in succession to my ancestors, on the throne for forty-four years, and have met many disturbances. I have not reached my own desire. While Ministers are frequently improper men, and progress is not controlled by men, the times are contrary to natural events. A crisis extremely urgent in the life of the people has arisen, and the progress of the State is more than before imperiled.

I fear a danger like that which befalls a person crossing the ice. Fortunately we have a son endowed by nature with virtue, brilliant, and well worthy of being charged with plans for the development of the Government, to whom we transfer our inheritance, sanctioned by the customs of ancient times.

Therefore be it known that, as soon as it is proper to be done, we will hand the affairs of State over to the Crown Prince as our representative.

Early in the morning the Crown Prince assumed the imperial seal with due ceremony, and in the afternoon received the congratulations of Marquis Ito, eighty Japanese and native officials and many Consuls General. The new Emperor, Yi-Syek, who was born in 1874, is the son of Queen Min, who was murdered and burned on a pile of floor mats in the court of the Palace by a Japanese mob in 1895. He is said to be weak in intellect and character, but has received some foreign education in Japan and from American tutors. The late Emperor was born in 1850 and became King of Korea in 1864, assuming the title of Emperor in 1897. He has been a mere political puppet under the control of the women of his Palace, intriguing alternately or simultaneously with Japan, China and Russia. After the retirement of the Japanese from the peninsula ten years ago, Americans were favored as the least dangerous of foreigners. Mining and transportation concessions were given to them, and the country became a promising mission field. Since the return of the Japanese the aspect of affairs has changed. The announcement of the abdication of the Emperor was the signal for rioting in Seoul and other Korean cities, but it is believed that General Baron Hasegawa, the Commander in Chief of the Japanese garrison, has control of the situation. An attempt was made, apparently at the instigation of the ex-Emperor, to assassinate the Ministers, and their homes were sacked and burned by a mob. The Ministers sought refuge in the Japanese Residency-General.

The Outlook at The Hague

BY HAMILTON HOLT

[Mr. Holt, our Managing Editor, is now at The Hague attending the Second Peace Conference for THE INDEPENDENT. It is encouraging to learn of the good spirit that pervades the Conference and of the substantial results that are confidently expected as to the ultimate outcome.—EDITOR.]

IN the heart of the spotless town of The Hague is an ancient tower with a gateway known as the Gevangenpoort, which was used during the period in which Spain exercised control over the Netherlands as a prison for political offenders. Today the awe-struck visitor is shown the horrid collection of instruments of torture that were used to make the poor victims confess their alleged crimes. A stone's throw from this gruesome antiquity stands the ancient Hall of the Knights, a brick building, with gables and two turrets, of the time of Floris V, somewhat resembling a chapel. In this hall are now in session over two hundred delegates from forty-seven sovereign nations of the world, who, for the first time in the annals of history, have been convened to discuss affairs common to all. The majority of the delegates to the Second Hague Conference are now avowed representatives of those political ideas, which a few centuries ago caused men and women to be put on the rack, beaten, drawn and quartered in the Gevangenpoort across the way. The reason why the Hall of the Knights is used for this Conference instead of "The House in the Woods" is



THE OPENING OF THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.
The Arrival of the Delegates at the Hall of the Knights.

that the latter is too small for the present Conference, containing representatives as it does from forty-seven nations. "The House of the Woods" could accommodate no more than the twenty-six nations who composed the first Conference.

When the Czar issued his manifesto summoning the First Hague Conference in 1898, it was received with ridicule, or, at best, polite incredulity on the part of the world, and when it assembled in 1899 it was amid the skepticism of its own members. As it convened very soon after its call the Governments had no time to formulate their plans, or to know clearly what they wanted. Everything was new, suspicion was rife, there were no precedents for procedure, and even those who came with the best intentions had little conception of what they might reasonably hope to accomplish.

No one can have talked with the delegates to the present Conference without realizing that the long period of doubt which characterized the early half of the first Conference has no place at this one. Members of the various delegations, especially those who were also members of the first Conference, are continually commenting on the fact that this Conference is composed of men who came confident that much could be accomplished and determined to accomplish it. In short, I have failed yet to find at The Hague a single person, official or unofficial, who has any doubt that positive results will be attained at this Conference.



INTERIOR OF THE HALL OF THE KNIGHTS, WHERE THE HAGUE CONFERENCE MEETS.
The American Delegation have the seats outlined in white at the left.

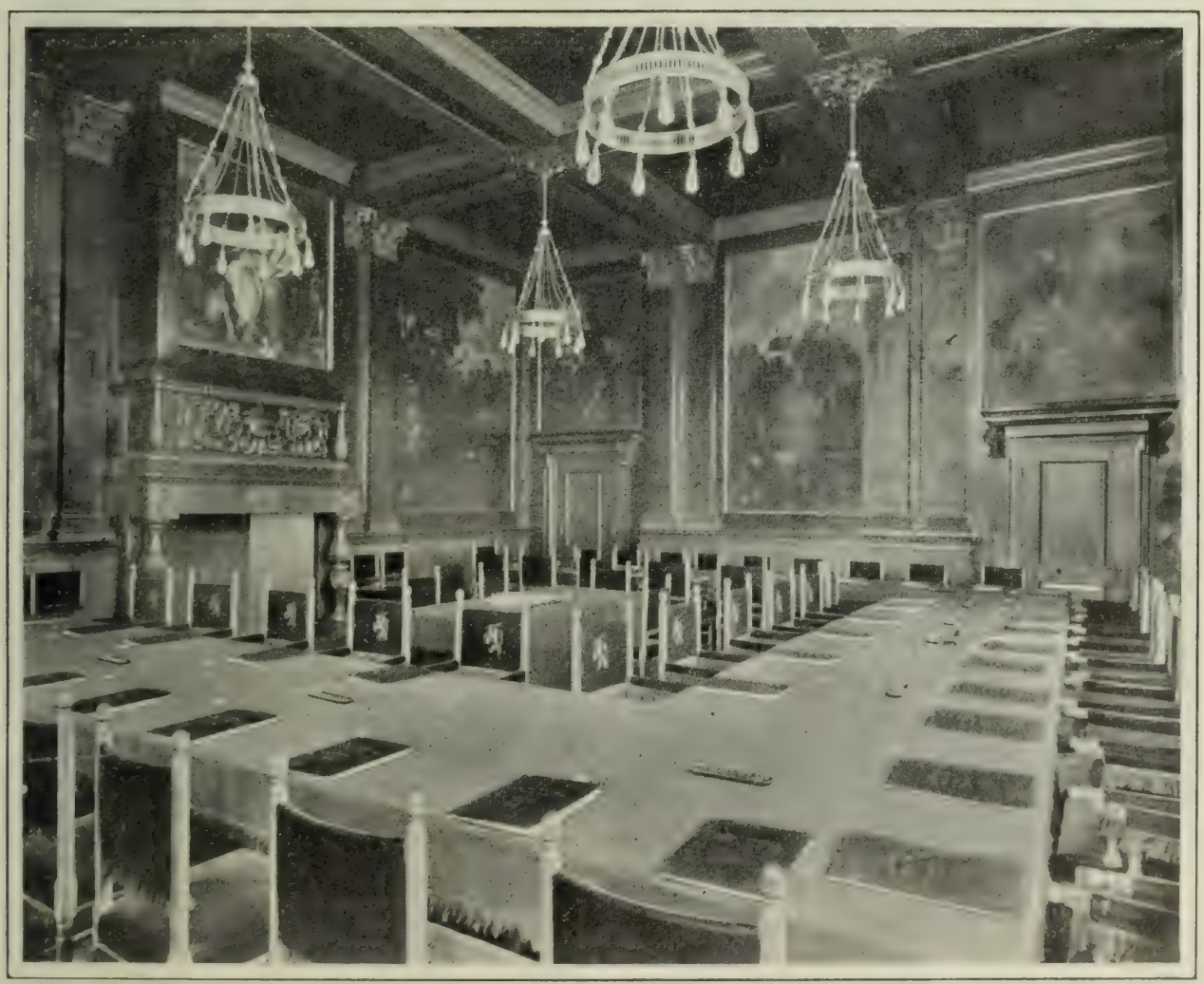
In the opening address of welcome by Von Tets, the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, the hope was expressed that this would not be the last of the Peace Conferences to be held at The Hague, and in his inaugural address Nelidoff, of Russia, the president of the Conference, while expressing the opinion

that we shall never arrive at universal peace and justice, declared that these ideals ought to inspire the effort and action of the nations. This limitation upon the possible achievements of the Conference was received with displeasure here in the Conference as well as generally thruout the world.

Immediately after the opening session, when the Russian first delegate was elected president, the work of organization was undertaken, and in less than a week four sub-commissions had been constituted, and their members and officers appointed. These commissions are, first, the Commission of Arbitration, unquestionably the most important of all and over which Bourgeois, of France, presides. It is divided into two sub-commissions, the first dealing with the subject of arbitration, taking for its basis the Hague Convention of 1899, and the second dealing with the question of a prize court and those other propositions not included within arbitration proper. The second commission, of which Beermaert, of Belgium, is president, deals with warfare on land, and is considered the least important.

The third and the fourth commissions, which are of about equal rank, standing midway in importance between the first and second commissions, deal respectively with warfare at sea and maritime law. Tornelli, of Italy, is president of the former, and Martens, of Russia, of the latter.

The presidents of these various commissions immediately called for propositions in writing, and within the first fifteen days a number of important proposals have been submitted, altho it is believed that several of the nations, especially the United States, are holding back some of their most important ideas.



THE FIRST COMMISSION'S MEETING ROOMS, HALL OF THE KNIGHTS.

The chief propositions so far submitted are as follows:

By Russia: An annual conference of

the members of the Hague Court for the purpose (a) of choosing three of their number to constitute during the following year a permanent tribunal ready to try cases at fifteen days' notice, (b) of performing certain duties in connection with the administration of the international bureau at The Hague, (c) of expressing their opinion upon questions of present importance in the international affairs, and (d) of conferring together on the progress of international arbitration in general.

By Germany: The constitution of an international prize court to try questions arising out of a state of war.

By Great Britain: A similar proposition as that made by Germany and also the abolition of contraband of war.

By the United States: (a) The immunity of private property at sea, and (b) no recourse to force for the collection of debts until after the claim has been submitted to the Hague Court.

By France: Provision for simplifying the procedure of Commissions of Inquiry and for increasing their utility.

By various other nations: Propositions looking toward the regulation of submarine mines, the protection of unprotected places from bombardment, the abolition of ransoms, etc.

The Russian proposition for strengthening the Hague Court by making it a more permanent organization is probably the most important proposition, but it is unlikely to serve for more than a basis of discussion. As Secretary Root, in his striking speech before the New York Peace and Arbitration Congress, took the ground that judges should be substituted for diplomatists in the composition of this Court, it is perhaps safe to assume that the United States delegation will



OFFICE OF M. NELIDOFF, THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE, IN THE HALL OF THE KNIGHTS.

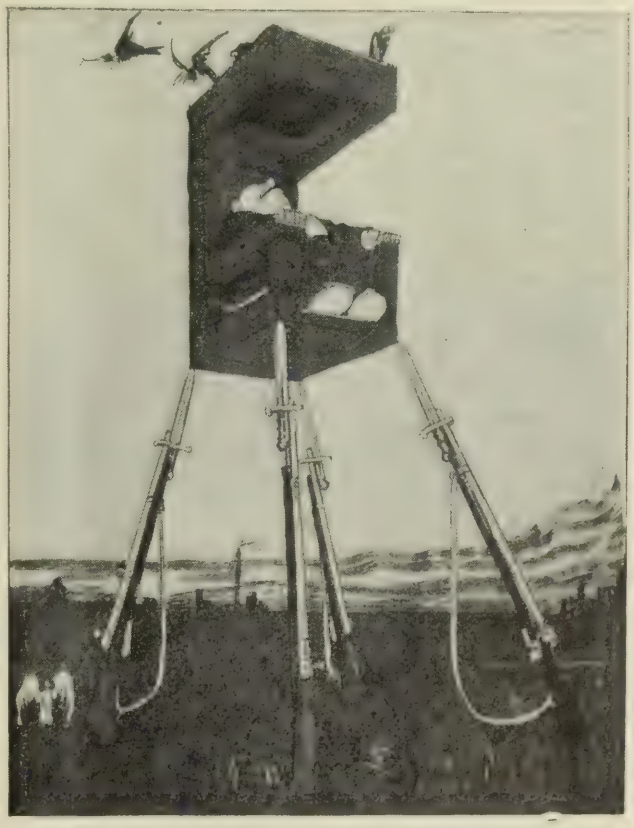
offer modifications to Russia's proposition, or more likely an entirely new one of their own as a substitute. It has not yet been intimated how the United States will attempt to carry out Secretary Root's ideas in detail. But every one expects that a proposition for strengthening the Hague Court will in some form be adopted.

The propositions of Germany and England for an international prize court have been referred to a sub-committee and it is expected that the plan will go thru with little opposition.

Of the two propositions submitted by the United States the one relating to the collection of debts by force is the most important and is under the direct supervision of General Porter. The best informed sentiment predicts that this proposition will be adopted. In such a happy event the chief danger of conflict between the Old and the New World will be averted. Now the strongest probability of our country's being involved in a war with a European Power is the failure of a South American country to meet what are considered by European Powers their just demands. By the adoption of this proposition, European Powers would be compelled to prove the justice of their claims before an impartial Court before proceeding to collect them by force. Everybody will be in favor of the payment of claims proven to be just, and no nation can object to the use of force to collect a judgment, when a debtor nation fails to pay within a reasonable time. It is evident, therefore, that the adoption of this proposition will solve the problem of the relation between the Old and the New World.

America's second proposition in regard to the inviolability of private property at sea is in charge of Mr. Choate, the president of the American delegation. It has already been informally opposed by Russia and England, and its fate is somewhat in doubt.

It is probable that what is best in all these propositions, and in others soon to be propounded, will be adopted in due time by the Conference. Then the paramount question of future Conferences will be taken up. The readers of THE INDEPENDENT have been told again and again that, in the periodic and automatic assembling of future Conferences lies the germ of the Parliament of the world, just as in the present Hague Court lies the germ of the Supreme Court of the world. I am therefore most gratified to find a widespread and prevailing sentiment here that this Congress ought not to adjourn without provision being made for its automatic and periodic reassembling. To be sure, the motives that have strengthened this sentiment, in some cases, may be connected with the desire to take the future Conferences out of the hands of Russia, who seems to many duly anxious to predominate at this Conference, which owes its existence to the initiative of the chief executive of another country, and which was convened by the Czar of Russia only by the courtesy of President Roosevelt. Still there is little to be gained by questioning motives when the ends to be attained are good.



WHY DISARMAMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE.
To abolish armies would be to demolish the base of the capitalistic throne.—*From L'Assiette au Beurre.*

If, then, the outlook is very encouraging for taking the future Conferences out of the hands of Czars, Presidents or parliaments, I find, on the other hand, that

no action is likely to be taken on the question of disarmament. There is absolute agreement on this point. Indeed, it is doubtful if even the question of limitation of future armaments will be discussed, and that, too, despite the fact that England and the United States have suggested it as part of the program. As THE INDEPENDENT has held from the first, the disarmament must be preceded by an increased sense of national security, thru the development and application of legal principles in the settlement of international disputes. It seems certain, moreover, that the failure to accomplish anything at this time toward the limitation of armaments is not an unmixed evil. Indeed, it is likely to strengthen the hands of those delegates who are working to give permanency to the international Conferences, and more authority of the Hague Court. It is becoming plain to many that the way which leads to relief from the oppressive military burdens which now weigh so heavily upon Europe is to be blazed out by the pioneers at these Peace Conferences, and can be made practicable only when the system of law as a substitute for war is well developed and successfully operated.

In regard to the role that America is playing in this Conference, in comparison with her achievements at the first Conference, it is, of course, a little too early to speak. It is notable, however, that no American is at the head of either of the four commissions, or even of the various sub-commissions into which these are divided. Our delegation is also handicapped by being less familiar with the French language than most of the other nations. Still our representatives are determined to make themselves felt at this Conference; in such a way as will reflect credit upon the United States as the initiator of this particular Conference, and as an acknowledged leader in the advocacy, not only of that movement which would substitute law for war, and principle for policy, but in every other department of activity. The American delegation and all other delegations are working hard and conscientiously and the world can reasonably expect that their labors will be crowned with success.

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

The Prevention of Battleship Disasters

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE premature ignition of a cartridge bag of powder in one of the turrets of the battleship "Georgia" during target practice, followed by the usual killing and wounding of the gun's crews therein, is the fourth casualty of the kind which has happened in the Atlantic fleet within the last three years. In the case of the "Missouri" the disaster was ascribed to the "flareback" of burning gases remaining in the gun after a preceding shot, which, on the opening of the breech to insert the new charge, blew backward and set fire not only to the cartridges in the turret, but to those in process of elevation on the ammunition hoist. In the case of the "Massachusetts" it is supposed that some entanglement of the lockstring which controlled the mechanism of a percussion primer resulted in the destruction of the latter before the breechblock was entirely closed, so that the whole charge exploded rearward into the turret. In the case of the "Kearsarge" a metal tongs in the hands of one of the gun's crew accidentally touched certain electrical connections, establishing a current which fused the metal of which the connections were made, so that it fell in red-hot drops on the cartridge beneath. In the present instance of the "Georgia" it seems that the charring of the cartridge bag by a spark somehow lodged therein was actually noticed by some of the

wounded men, so that they threw themselves flat on the floor of the turret in the effort to avoid the recognized inevitable result. How the spark got there is a matter for a board of inquiry to determine.

As the people in the navy have no desire to be killed by their own weapons, and in fact are much more interested than any one else in ensuring the maximum possible degree of safety in handling them, it may be assumed that they will not rest until a satisfactory accounting for this latest accident is reached and a means of prevention in the future provided. In each of the three earlier cases they acted promptly and efficiently. Devices for driving out the residual burning gases from the gun bores after each discharge, and for shielding from sparks cartridges in transit from the magazines have been installed, drill methods have been established which minimize such accidents as that of the "Massachusetts," and electrical appliances have been altered so as to be safe from chance short-circuiting.

Nevertheless, the public is beginning to believe that in these matters, as in all others, the "ounce of prevention is better than the pound of cure"; and that when four fatal disasters happen, every one of them involving the untimely ignition of a bag of powder in the same place—a battleship's turret—it is about time to get at the bottom of the trouble. For the risk is not merely that of the lives of the men who may happen to be in the turret during some practice drill, but if this sort of thing is to continue we are confronting a question of grave national peril—of whether in these tremendous machines, as we handle them, lurks an element of self-destruction which we have not under control, and which may assert itself at the most critical juncture to our confusion and defeat. That is the disquieting note which such casualties as the present make insistent.

The most advanced type of war vessel today is that which carries a few guns of the largest caliber segregated in pairs in heavily armored turrets. The new "South Carolina," hardly more than begun, has eight 12-inch guns mounted in four turrets. The new 20,000-ton "Dreadnoughts" lately authorized by Congress and not yet started will have ten 12-inch guns in five turrets. One object of dividing the fighting force in this way is to prevent the panic which sometimes demoralizes a body of men if shut up in a single cell, such as a ship or fort, when a comparatively small fraction of their number is destroyed. But of what avail is impregnable armor and divided force if there be a more dangerous enemy inside the separate cells than outside of them? If in the course of ordinary target practice we cannot protect our turret crews against their own powder, certainly it would seem that in the fierce excitement of actual fight the danger is likely to be greater. And what is to be thought of the security afforded the country by its battleships if the most formidable of them is liable, thru explosions of this kind, to find her fighting efficiency instantly cut down 20 or 25 per cent.? What, it may be asked, is the precise utility of wrangling over big ships or small ones, turret emplacements, armor distribution, gun calibers, and the multiplicity of other vexed questions now to the fore if we cannot get a bag of powder from a battleship magazine to a gun in a battleship turret without imminent risk of something blowing it up?

We are the most inventive nation on the face of the earth. Nine-tenths of the industries of the country are based on patented inventions, forty thousand patents are granted yearly, and their aggregate number is fast approaching a million. The inventors can solve this problem if the Navy Department will give them the proper opportunities and encouragement. This would seem so obvious a course, as to admit of no argument as to its expediency—but to assume this is to forget that the Navy Department's policy has for years been exactly the opposite, and the mass of rooted conservatism to be dislodged is even yet formidable. The tendency has been not to look for the good in a novel conception, still less to experiment with it in order to find out how far it may have advanced toward the solution of a given problem, but to submit it to tests calculated to prove it a failure and even to show that it will not do what the inventor never intended it should do. The narrowness, the stubborn conservatism,

the blockhead stupidity of some of these past "investigations" at times almost passes belief.

Take as a shining instance the history of the telescope sight. We are greatly felicitating ourselves upon the fine shooting of the fleet—yet it is the telescope sight which makes that possible. Without it the modern high-powered gun is of little avail. Every nation employs it—has to use it—as the Russians found out to their cost in the late war. It is the invention of Commander Bradley A. Fiske, of the Navy. Its efficiency and value were conclusively shown by him under conditions of practical use in 1892. The Navy Department gazed at it doubtfully and half-heartedly "tried it on a dog." The captain of the dog—little wooden cruiser—dismounted it, put it in the hold and forgot it. Ten years later Fiske rigged it himself on the "San Francisco" whereon he was serving and got 94 per cent. shooting efficiency from unpractised men and 81 per cent. from coal-passers and machinists who had never aimed a gun. He sent the verified target records to the Department and it sneered at them—poked them in pigeonholes—argued learnedly that the telescope would black the user's eye when the gun went off. Meanwhile some civilians who were much wiser than their servants in Washington started to develop it privately. After they had done this at large cost, wholly defrayed from their own pockets, they again called the Department's attention to what the thing would do. The Department asked for all the information, got it and then appropriated the invention—pirated it, to be plain, deliberately and surreptitiously—to the extent of four hundred instruments. That was encouraging to the country but hardly so to the people who had paid the bills. Litigation followed directed against a private co-infringer—who could not get behind his sovereignty. Then the Department threw mud—flouted the decisions of just as respectable a branch of the United States Government as itself, tried to deprive the inventor—one of its own officers—of all credit by asserting that he had copied the device from a lot of old British gimcracks which no one better than itself knew to be utterly useless failures—and this while positive official evidence to the contrary was under its very nose. Finally it capitulated—paid (after most phenomenal exhibition of red tape) for its past misdeeds—and then the Navy began to shoot straight. "They called the invention impracticable and the inventor a 'crank' "—wrote Commander Fiske the other day thus sententiously summing up this part of his always interesting autobiography.

Another instance—the Haeseler breech mechanism—Haeseler, a lieutenant in the Navy, now deceased, was an inventor of the first rank and is ever memorable as the man who doubled the speed of fire of the "Texas's" guns during the Spanish War. He got up a beautifully ingenious device for closing the breech of large guns as a substitute for the heavy swinging plug with its mutilated screw-thread now used. The present writer saw it successfully tested on an 8-inch gun six years ago. It was rejected because it was nobody's business to see that even if it had little defects, experiment could easily remedy them. Says a high officer of the Navy today with extra vitriolic sarcasm, born of the knowledge that he has been steadily pouring it out on the Navy Department's wiseacres for years, without much avail:

> "It was supposed that the pitch of the thread might be too great or that the latch holding against a possible rotating action of the charge might be too weak, and so we were rid of the device for a long time—up to the present, only one navy has regularly applied it in service and it will be at least five years before all navies adopt it so that it will come to us in the regular and natural way and in the proper stage of development—the obsolescent in contradistinction to the experimental."

The navy he refers to is that of Japan—and when the great Japanese cruiser "Tsukuba" came into New York Harbor the other day, in her guns were the Haeseler breech-blocks which his own country had rejected—and which, later on, it will probably copy.

The Navy Department having deemed it wise in the past to treat naval officers in this way, and Congress having still further encouraged them by occasionally proposing unconstitutional laws for confiscating their brain work, it is hardly necessary to dwell on the scant consideration it has given to civilian inventors.

Equally no argument is required to show that if this policy is to be continued in the future, powder bags will very likely continue to blow up, the efficiency of the fleet will grow more and more in question and enlistments may confidently be expected to decrease—for no one, however patriotic, joins the colors with any idea of being immolated on the altar of official neglect or stupidity.

The country therefore now looks with especial interest to the Navy Department to see what it proposes to do next. It has all necessary powers, and what perhaps is even more persuasive to the official mind, a clear precedent; for Secretary Whitney, during his admirable term of service, did—to the dismay of the ultra-conservatives of the day—appoint a board of officers to investigate all inventions and new ideas submitted, and to report such as seemed worthy of further experimentation. The times were against that board and it did not live long.

Lately, however, criticisms of the shortcomings of the Navy have rapidly multiplied; and ample ground for them has been furnished by the astonishing revelations made last winter to Congress by the bureau chiefs showing the grave deficiencies existing in reserves of guns, ammunition and men. These conditions are for Congress to meet and for them it alone is responsible. It is as idle to blame the present executive officers of the Navy Department for them as to attack the present Department for the well known errors made years ago in the designs of the battleships of the "Oregon" and "Kearsarge" classes—a task recently undertaken by some ill-informed newspapers. But it is within the power of the existing authorities to lay the foundation for systematic experimental work upon new ideas—and to end finally the hitherto ultra-conservative policy which really underlies so many of the mistakes and disasters of the past.

Secretary Metcalf has already taken a step in the right direction in his recent invitation to all officers to submit suggestions which in their judgment would tend to promote the efficiency of the naval service, coupled with the promise of record credit to those whose proposals lead to useful advances. This is good so far as it goes, but it should not be limited to naval officers only. It should be extended to inventors generally and should include some assurance not only that their conceptions will not be confiscated and they left to the dubious help of the court of claims to secure compensation, but that they will actually be helped wherever their ideas warrant the all-powerful aid of the Government in the direction of further development.

The most practical suggestion thus far made has come from Commander Fiske himself, who possesses not only great experience as an inventor, but is one of the most progressive men in the Navy. He proposes that "a sea-going ship having a turret" be set apart for trying out and developing all novel notions of seeming value—and the disposition of such unsettled questions as those pertaining to powder, safety devices, gun-sights, mounts, ammunition hoists, loading contrivances and the like. It is very difficult to get these things experimented upon on vessels in active service with the fleet, since these ships have plenty to do in the way of drills and maneuvers to keep them keyed up to the proper state of constant preparedness. A special ship, however, say one of the type now obsolescent like the "Massachusetts," at present in ordinary at the New York Navy Yard, would be excellently suited for this purpose—and besides it would not at all incapacitate her for such war service—say coastwise defense—as she is still able to perform. Commander Fiske, altho one of the senior officers of his grade, is at present, for some reason not quite clear, left in charge of an obsolete monitor used as a practice ship for the youngsters from Annapolis. His proper place is in command of the experimental battleship. Nobody could organize such an institution as well as he could. That would be the beginning of the end of the sort of disaster we are now called upon to deplore as well as the best assurance now available that the destructive power of our battleships will be directed solely against the national enemy and not against their own crews.

New York City.



Fair was Rebecca of whose charm
  Old Jewish legends tell;
Fairer our neighbor of the farm,
  The maiden at the well.

The water ripples as of old,
  Thru centuries' ebb and swell;
Another avatar behold
  Of beauty at the well.



PRESENT CITY HALL OF HOUSTON.

This was built by the Commission at a cost of $100,000. It is much superior to the old building destroyed by fire two years ago, costing $350,000 in Reconstruction days, on which the city is still paying interest.

Government by Commission in Texas

BY W. B. SLOSSON

THE "Commission Idea," which is spreading so rapidly among the cities of the Southwest, is one of the inventions born of necessity. It originated with the great Galveston flood. On September 8th, 1900, the island on which the city of Galveston stands was, for the first time in its history, swept by a tidal wave urged on by a West Indian hurricane, and in a single night 6,800 of its people perished and $19,000,000 worth of its property was destroyed. The demoralization of the city and its government was complete. Its credit was impaired; its future was dubious, and its political machinery was inadequate to meet the burdens and difficulties of the situation. In this emergency the "Commission Idea" arose. The Governor of the State appointed a Mayor and two Commissioners; two others were elected by the people. Afterward by act of the State Legislature all five officers were elected by the people.

This Commission was as follows: Judge William T. Austin, Mayor (since deceased); I. H. Kemptner, Commissioner of Finance; H. C. Lang, Commissioner of Waterworks and Sewerage; A. P. Norman, Commissioner of Police, Fire and Streets; V. E. Austin, Commissioner of Electric Lights and Public Property.

For more than six years now this new

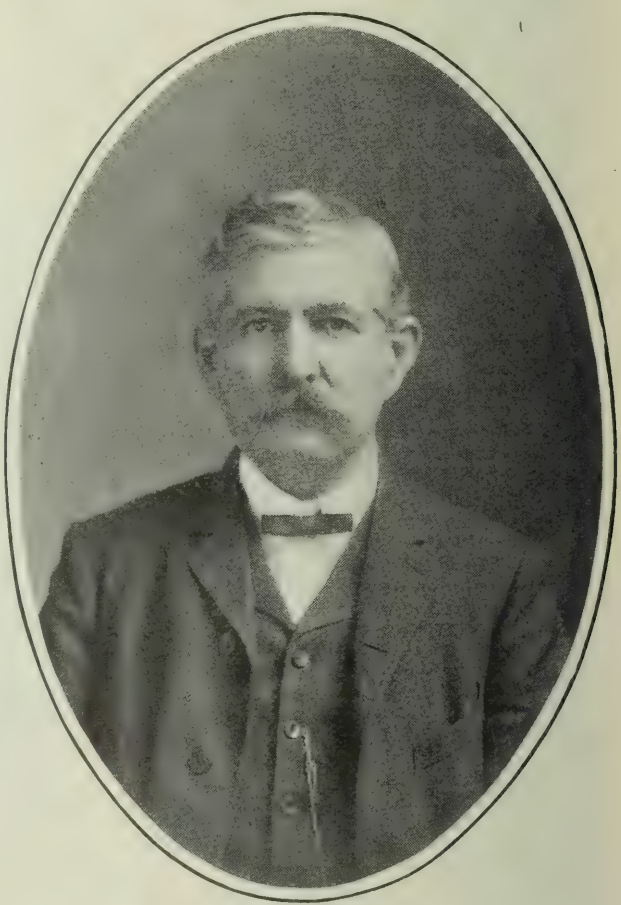


COL. H. BALDWIN RICE,
Mayor of Houston.

experiment in municipal government tried by Galveston has been closely watched by the people of the State, and other cities were earnestly inquiring of its success or failure.

The Galveston Commission has accomplished a notable work in paying off the large debt of the city contracted before the storm; keeping up the interest on all bonded indebtedness, thus restoring the credit of the city, and making great permanent improvements such as raising the grade of the city and building a sea wall that would preclude the possibility of damage by storm again. All this and much more was done by the Commission without increasing the rate of taxation, which, instead, has been steadily decreased. Besides this the people of the State observed that no graft or even extravagance had been heard of in the six years in which it had been governed by the Commission.

The citizens of Houston, the largest city and railroad center of the State, seriously discussed this important change in city government, and adopted it after a spirited campaign in which the Councilmen, and the politicians backing them, fought hard against the movement legislating them out of office. On July 5th, 1905, Colonel H. Baldwin Rice, administrator of the late Wm. M. Rice, of New York, was elected Mayor, and James Appleby made Chairman of Fire and Police;



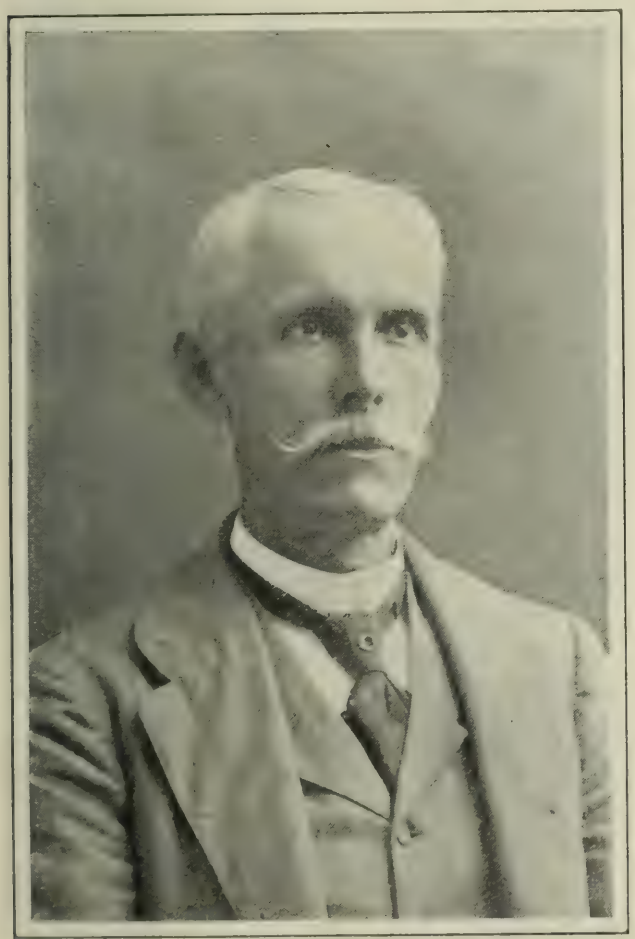
J. Z. GASTON,
Commissioner of Finance, Houston.

J. Z. Gaston, Chairman of Finance; James A. Thompson, Chairman of Water, Health and Light, and J. B. Marmion, Chairman of Streets, Bridges and Parks. All five are business men of Houston, elected as the Commission to control the city for the term of two years.

The test of the Commission plan for the last two years has been eminently satisfactory. By the charter the Mayor is given full power in the appointment and also the removal of all employees. He has control of the city and is held responsible for its government. No tenure of office is sure to any employee if he does not do his full duty to the city. The Mayor and Commissioners are elected by the people to do their business for them, as a bank or corporation is managed by its directors. They are

paid living salaries monthly and are expected to give their whole time to the work of the city.

Each Commissioner has charge of a distinct part of the government, for which he is individually responsible. The Mayor and Commissioners hold daily sessions, where the policy and all official acts are discussed as presented by the separate departments. As a rule the measure proposed by the chairman is endorsed unless a majority decide that the measure is not practicable. One public meeting is held each week at which citizens may present petitions, and public business is discussed in open session. Under the old system the city was divided into six wards and two Councilmen were elected

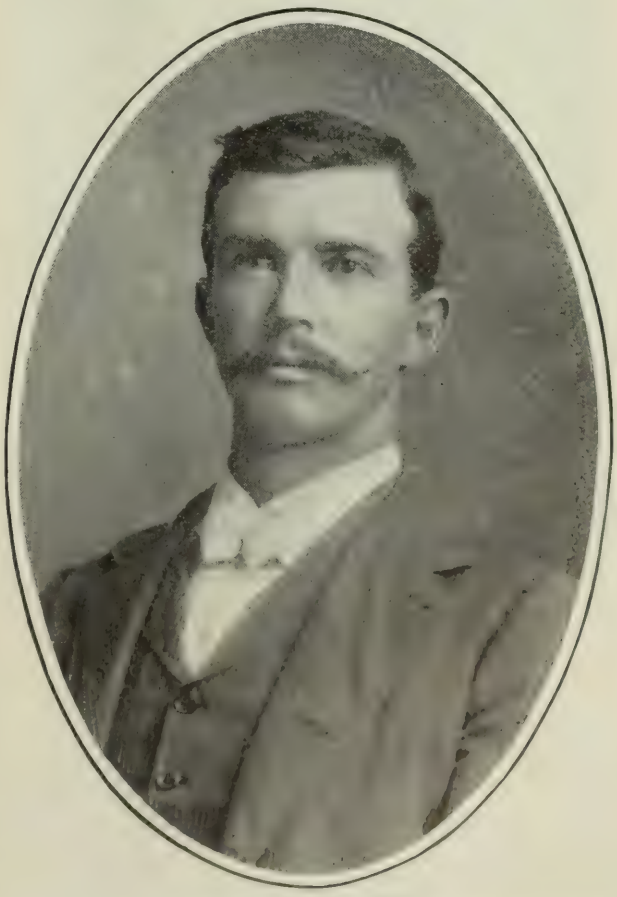


JAMES A THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Water, Health and Light, Houston.

from each ward, and they were expected to represent this ward in the Council. They were paid a mere pittance for attending the meetings, and if they owed any allegiance it was to the ward and not to the city as a whole. The two Councilmen for each ward were expected by their neighbors to secure from the Council one-sixth of the public improvements, and in case of a bond issue to bring one-sixth of the money to be spent in that ward regardless of the needs of the city as a whole or any part requiring larger improvements.

Houston had not suffered in the way of graft or corruption more than other rapidly-growing cities of its size, but the government was insufficient and unsystematic. In fact no system is possible where twelve men, meeting a few hours once a week, decide upon appointments, petitions, granting of franchises, raising or lowering the salaries of hundreds of employees or officers, authorizing improvements, levying taxes, etc.

The Commissioners are elected to have no local interest, but are constantly in the limelight of public opinion, and to them all the people turn, expecting a "square deal" from public officers who are the servants and hired employees of the people. Under the old régime "everybody's business was nobody's," and in Houston thousands of dollars worth of personal and real estate had entirely escaped taxation or assessment. The first year the Commission has found this a rich field



J. B. MARMION,
Commissioner of Streets, Bridges and Parks, Houston.

from which to derive a just revenue and, as equality of taxation appeals to all as proper and right when it can be no longer dodged, the commission has made itself popular even in this action.

The county officers have caught the infection, and many a wealthy landowner has discovered that more of his property is now found on the "rendered roll." Heretofore the city's business and salaries were paid by loans from banks or the issuance of city warrants that speculators bought at a discount. During the first year a floating debt of $385,000 was paid, and now all bills are settled on the tenth of each month. The city is on a cash basis and warrants are unknown.

The city has recently bought the plant



JAMES APPLEBY.
Chairman of Fire and Police, Houston.

that furnishes the city with artesian water at a cost of over $900,000, paying nearly half that amount out of the current revenues and the balance in bonds at a low rate of interest. In the sale of these water bonds is shown the financial standing of Houston. The sale was made on the 11th of August, 1906, with eleven bidders present from the financial centers, and they went to a Cincinnati firm at a premium above par of $25,300 in cash, and this after only thirteen months of government by commission since the time when the city warrants were hawked around the streets at a discount of 10 per cent. below par.

A bond issue of $350,000 had been made by a former Council for placing the sewage outside the city limits, because the United States Government is making, at a cost of $4,000,000, a 25-foot deep channel 150 feet wide up Buffalo Bayou from Galveston to Houston (fifty miles), and the Government engineers required that the city sewage be first removed from Buffalo Bayou. This $350,000 was practically wasted by the old city government and Houston had for the three years been paying interest on bonds that yielded no benefit. The Commission in the first year complied with the demands of the National Government, and an effective sewer system was put in, so that today the sewage of Houston is cremated three miles outside the city limits according to up-to-date sanitary plans of larger cities. It should be understood that under the homestead exemption laws of Texas paving and sidewalks are not paid for by owners of abutting property, so Houston paves all her streets and builds all her sidewalks from the general revenue fund.

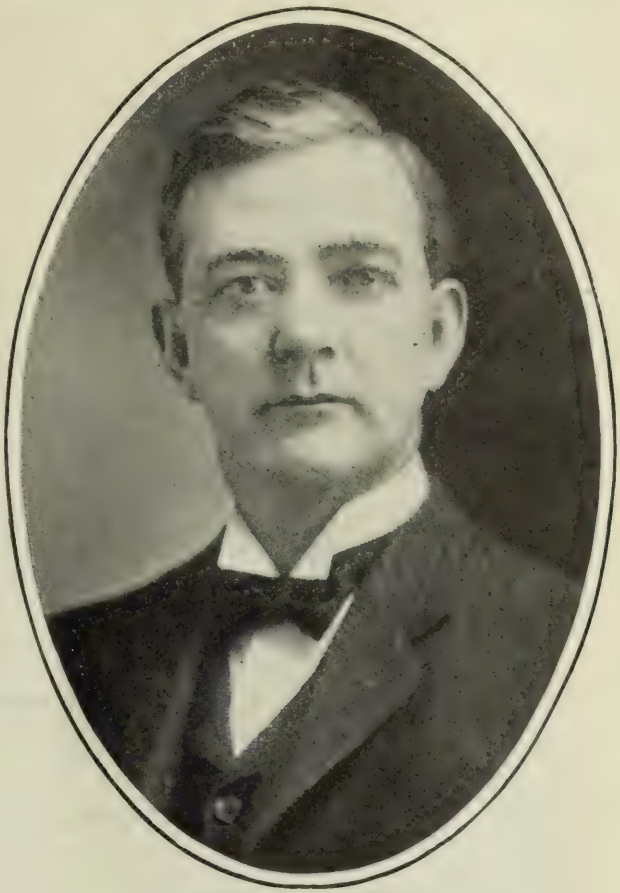
In this first eighteen months the Commission brought the city to a cash basis, paid off a floating debt of $375,000, spent over $150,000 for new school buildings, paved with vitrified brick three important streets, Main, Milam and Liberty; paid all officers and employees in cash, paid all interest on bonds and reorganized the police and fire departments so that all departments of the city are now working harmoniously. What surprises the interested inquirer is that after the large expenditures made by the Commission they were yet able to reduce the tax levy for this year by 10 cents on the $100 valuation.

It is hardly a wonder that in view of the actual results accomplished in so short a time that other Texas cities are following the wake of Houston and Galveston. Dallas, Ft. Worth and Waco have ar-

ranged to have the commission form of government. Austin, the State capital, sent its efficient Mayor, Ira H. Evans, to Galveston and Houston to ascertain the facts. His report was full and complete and has been adopted by the capital city, while the city of El Paso on January 12th, 1907, also adopted the new plan, with a Mayor and four Commissioners to control that city in the future. Many cities of the United States are asking the mayors of Houston and Galveston for the facts as to its success, and inquiries have been received from several foreign countries. The recent endorsement by their own citizens is the most convincing and emphatic answer. Galveston nominated by petition of a majority of her voters the same board that have served her so well for six years, and they were elected on May 14th by an almost unanimous vote. Mayor Rice and the four Commissioners who had served Houston so well were renominated for election, and on the 6th of March, 1907, received 76 per cent. of the whole vote, the entire opposition receiving only 24 per cent. Since Mr. Rice was formerly Mayor under the old régime the advantage of the new system can be seen by direct comparison. There could be no better vote of confidence than this by the two cities, after Galveston having tried it successfully for nearly six years and Houston for two years.

In Texas all changes in city charters are made by act of the Legislature. The Houston charter originally proposed was drawn in 1903 by one of Texas's most prominent attorneys, then a member of the City Council, Hon. Edgar Watkins, who had made a very close study of municipal government. The charter was defeated in the Senate, but was passed by the succeeding Legislature, accepted by City Attorney Stone with some slight changes, and became the law in 1905, when the new order of things commenced.

Mr. Watkins states that, "while ours is called the commission form, it is generally known as the Federal form, because in ours the commission is elected instead of appointed, and is more nearly related to the Federal system of municipal government." There is one thing not yet entirely settled, that is, what amounts the Mayor and Commissioners shall receive as compensation and how much of their time shall be given to the service of the city. Hon. E. R. Cheeseborough, of Galveston, who has been a large factor in its development, insists that Galveston's plan of paying the Mayor



EDGAR WATKINS,
Who drafted the first Commission Charter for Houston.

and four Commissioners a moderate compensation and allowing them to use whatever time in their judgment is required, secures for the city a higher grade of business ability. Galveston pays her Mayor $2,000 a year and the Commissioners $1,200 each. Houston pays the Mayor $4,000 and the Commissioners $2,400 a year each, and requires that they devote all their time to the work of the city.

These two plans are being worked out by the two cities, and each for the present is entirely satisfied that its plan is the better.

The British Ambassador at Washington, James Bryce, said in his "American Commonwealth":

"There is no denying that the government of cities is the one conspicuous failure of the United States."

It looks as tho the "commission idea" might do something toward making this criticism no longer valid. In closing his recent series of lectures at Columbia University on American Government, President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, commended this plan of municipal administration in the following words:

"There is in Texas one of the best governed cities in America. For a long time this city had tried the old Whig plan of government on the theory of the preservation of the balance of power and had drawn up an elaborate plan for carrying out this system. There were all sorts of checks and balances applied, and yet the government of the city was pronounced a failure. It was then changed so that the responsibility for the government of the city rested in the hands of five persons, who might appoint whom they pleased to carry out their orders. . . . If you had only five persons to govern New York you would need no political machine in this city. If New York was divided into five districts, with a man at the head of each one who was responsible for what happens there, and the constituents of one should become dissatisfied and turn him out of office, the qualms of conscience that would pass through the other four would go a long way toward keeping them in the path of duty."

HOUSTON, TEX.



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Recently completed, and is one of the finest buildings in the State.

The Battle of the Bears

BY EGERTON R. YOUNG

[The writer of this article is well known as the author of "My Dogs in the North Land," "Hector, My Dog," "By Canoe and Dog Train," "On the Indian Trail," etc.—EDITOR.]

"CHIST! Oomah! Look there!" Thus whispered Curlyhead in two languages.

My gazing had been in another direction, and so before I could see what had excited my Indian canoemen, with their strong paddles they had arrested the onward movement of our canoe and had paddled back behind a great rock.

"What is the matter now?" I asked, for, from my lack of alertness or duller vision, I had failed to observe anything unusual. But these keen-eyed hunters, whose very existence often depended upon their alertness, had caught the one glimpse for which they had been eagerly looking. It was that of a great black bear far ahead of us, sunning himself on the shore.

We had had signs of bear during the last two or three days. Not only were there numerous tracks on the sandy shores of the different lakes and rivers, but at several points where the whitefish, pike, mullets, goldeyes and other fish are abundant in the waters we found the fishing grounds, or rather flat rocks, on which the clever bears seat themselves, from which, with a good deal of skill and cleverness, they succeed in throwing out of the water, with their long arm-like forepaws, numbers of the finny tribe.

Bears are very fond of fish, but they are more or less fastidious in eating them according to the quantity they capture. When a bear goes fishing, he does not generally, unless ravenously hungry, eat the first fish he captures. If he thinks he has secured a fishing spot, where his sharp, keen eyes, even if they are small ones, tell him that fish are here plentiful today, he patiently continues fishing, sometimes for hours, until he has skilfully thrown a goodly number of them out on the shore. His preference among all is the delicious whitefish. If at one fishing he is fortunate enough to catch a number of them, he is so dainty in his tastes that he will only bite out and eat the rich oily part of the fish just back of the head. If he has not caught a sufficient number to furnish him a hearty meal on those favorite parts he also eats the next best portions.

If his fishing luck has been poor that day and he has caught but few, he greedily devours them all, with the exception, perhaps, of a head or two, and it may be some tails and bones.

Thus it was that the Indian hunters, as they found these various places, where the bears had been fishing, and then dining, could always tell by the remains of the dinner what success they had had in their last fishing at that spot.

As I have mentioned, the watchful, experienced eyes of my Indians had detected several of these fishing rocks and dining-rooms of the bear, during our canoeing of the previous days, and so this early morning they were on the alert for a sight of these clever fish-catching bears. And now sure enough here was one of them, and a fine handsome fellow he was, as noiselessly gliding round the shoulder of the big rock, we surveyed him at our leisure. My telescope, which made my sight-seeing about equal to that of the Indians with their naked eyes, enabled me to see him perfectly, as there, at that early morning hour, he, after his night's rest, rolled himself about lazily in the sand like a great black Newfoundland dog. He was evidently in good humor and not hungry; and my men said, as they watched him, that he must surely be the bear whose fishing rock we had found the previous evening not many miles in our rear. As a matter of precaution bears do not generally sleep near where they have been fishing even if they have left there some fish that they could not devour. They prefer their fish fresh in the season, and, having satisfied themselves, and indifferent as to the future, they generally go away some distance ere

they cuddle down to sleep in a cosy spot, exactly as does a dog. Contrary as it may seem to the impression of many, the black bear is naturally a peaceful animal and does not generally begin a quarrel unless he has some good reason for it. He is timid and alert and harder to approach than is a deer. Meet him unexpectedly on a trail in the forest, and he is as frightened as you are; and unless he is provoked by your wounding him, for he is very quick tempered, or by a great display of cowardice on your part, you will find him delighted with any reasonable excuse for retiring from your presence, with all the alertness possible, consistent with his ideas of safety. For some time we watched the bear's antics as he rolled himself about in the warm sand and then by way of variation sat up on his haunches, and with his forepaws struck at the deer-flies and other similar pests that worried him.

Lest we should be discovered, or our presence even suspected by him, we again drew back behind the rock. There my men discussed the best means for his capture. I mildly protested against the delay. I said that a half day at least would be lost, and then game more agreeable to our taste than bear's meat had been so abundant that our canoe was well filled with the choicest of meat. I also added, that even if they did succeed in killing him, his skin would not be nearly so valuable now as it would be some months hence in the colder weather.

When my words and requests were emphatic, they were always listened to by my Indians and promptly carried out. But today, somehow or other, they seemed to lack the snap which always brought the prompt compliance with them, and these men, quick to read me, said, with the merest twinkle of the eye: "Ookemou (master), wish to go on or see a bear hunt?" When there is a disposition to surrender we are easily conquered. So I capitulated and said: "Well, show me a first class one, and be quick about it."

The first thing they did was to withdraw the charges of duck-shot from their guns and reload them with bullets. Their flint guns will throw a ball about a hundred yards as well as an ordinary rifle. My Martini-Henry rifle was charged with a fresh cartridge, while my men gave a quick glance at their sheath knives to see that they were in perfect condition, for in a bear fight no one knows what may happen.

The next thing now was to get near that bear. This was no easy matter. Such was the nature of the muskegs or swamp behind him that there was no possibility of getting at him in the rear. There was, however, a small rocky island not more than sixty or seventy yards from the sandy beach on which he was now resting. The Indians, knowing the restless nature of bears, said that it was hardly likely that he would remain here very long, but they would try any way a scheme that might possibly work. So we began at once to carry it out. We paddled back a little further up the river and then quietly landed on the shore on the opposite side of the river from the bear. From this place where we landed we made a portage by carrying our canoe and its contents along in the forest parallel to the river but well out of sight and scent of the bear. When directly opposite that little island, which was now between us and the bear, we noiselessly launched and loaded our canoe and quietly paddled across the river and landed on that island on the opposite side from the bear and therefore out of his sight.

Hardly had we landed and secured our canoe and then taken possession of our guns, before we heard the angry: "Woof! Woof!" of the bear. Thinking that in some way or other he had got some knowledge of us, we crouched flat on the ground. My Indians were surprised and perplexed. The wind was dead in our faces, so he had not got any scent of us and they were sure they had made no noise that could have been heard. So we lay low and waited. But we had not long to wait. The "Woofs! Woofs!" were repeated again and again, and so Curlyhead, our most experienced bear hunter, quietly crawled forward to see what was the matter.

As these ominous sounds were still heard we waited with some impatience for his return. The gleam of the hunter was in his eye when he, noiselessly like a snake, crawled between us and reported what he had seen. His story was that the bear, which he had already seen,

was still about where he had first observed him on the sand, and that coming slowly toward him was a family of black bears consisting of the father and mother bear and a couple of cubs, about four or five months old. It was evident by the way that the two male bears were snarling at each other that they were enemies and, perhaps, had been rivals, and anyway a big fight would doubtless soon take place between them. He also added, from his experience of bears' battles, that as they were now so wild at each other they would not be so alert in watching against other enemies.

"We can carefully get higher up among the rocks and see the battle and then fire when we think best. But," he added, "be very careful for that old mother bear may act as sentinel and discover us if we give her a chance."

Strange, is it not, how some things excite us? Do what I could, I could not keep my heart from loud thumping or my breath from coming fast and hard. Christian or heathen, what is it in us that at the prospect of such a fight throws us into such agitation? It was not any idea of danger; for here on this island, heavily armed, we were absolutely safe. If those bears got one sight or scent of us they would rush away as speedily as the most timid deer. Yet here I was strung up with this almost uncontrollable excitement, as holding on to my rifle, I carefully crawled along under cover of the rocks ahead. We reached our points of observation before the battle began.

It was evident, Curlyhead whispered to me, that they were old fighters, who had met before, as like experienced gladiators they seemed to wait for an unguarded moment on the part of each other.

In the meantime the mother bear had settled down on her haunches on the sand in utter indifference as regards the fight. When either of her cubs, as they frolicked and wrestled with each other, happened to come near her, she seemed to delight in giving it a cuff that tumbled it over in the sand. Warily moving around on their hind legs, the two great bears kept up their growlings, evidently getting more angry and exasperated with each other, but each loth to begin the conflict. A quiet laugh from Curlyhead as we called him, but his right name was Mache-que-quo-nape, who was crouched close beside me, almost startled me. Quietly I listened while he whispered:

"Those old bears are just jawing each other. They both wanted the same wife. They had a big fight once before about her, and as one bear in the fight got a bad bite that made him lame, the other fellow ran off with her. We Indians," added Curlyhead, "say that the bear, because his paw is so like the hand, has a little human in him, and so there those two bears are scrapping just like two men about a woman." And again he chuckled quietly to himself, for he had had his own troubles.

How much more of this quaint Indian lore I would have heard I know not if it had not been abruptly brought to a close, for now the two bears suddenly sprang at each other and were locked in the terrible embraces of each other's great muscular arms. It was an awful struggle, and even my seasoned Indians could not keep from being intensely excited. Standing on their hind feet and wary, the bears struggled in the greatest wrestling match imaginable. The grip they had on each other was what the boys call a back-hold and of equal advantage, as each bear had one forearm under and the other over his opponent. As they put forth their enormous strength it did not seem to us that their efforts were so much directed to down each other as to try to squeeze out the very life. The power of the hug of a bear has enlivened and electrified many a yarn, and has to many a poor hunter been his death or nearly so. And now here to see two great, muscular, full-grown bears, full of jealous hate, practising these hugs on each other—well, it was a sight but seldom seen.

Strange to say, they did not use their teeth much on each other. They both seemed to hope that the hug trick would do its work. But as carefully balancing themselves on their hind feet, which they kept wide apart, as they continued the desperate struggle, they seemed both to realize that some other method of fighting was necessary, and especially as they were so horribly enraged. So in a short

time they began most vigorously to tear at each other's head and neck as well as they could, altho not for a moment letting go their grip on each other.

Tough as bearskin is, it could not stand this very long, and so the end came very suddenly. All at once we noticed that the great forearms of the bear that had come with the family fell limp by his sides and then he quickly sank on the sands. The other bear, loosening his grip, watchfully stood over him as tho suspecting a trick, but as there was no movement beyond some convulsive jerkings he drew back a yard or two and watched him to his death. Then he moved away to the female bear and her cubs. A little conversation and some mutual explanation doubtless took place and then they began moving away.

My Indians wanted to fire at them, but I positively forbade them. "Fire your guns to hurry them off but do not hit them," I said, and raising my own rifle I started the music by sending my bullet close enough to make the sand fly near them. The Indians also fired and away sped a newly organized or reorganized bear family.

We hurried back to our canoe and when we reached the dead bear we found that his opponent, with his sharp teeth, had cut thru his jugular vein, and so he had bled until exhausted, and then fell, as we saw him, on the sand.

BRADFORD, ONT.

A Nova Scotian's Notion of Canada

BY EDWARD W. NICHOLS

THERE is much truth in what a critic says of us in THE INDEPENDENT of May 30th. Undoubtedly Canada does not today occupy that position to which her people and her natural resources entitle her. Undoubtedly politics is with us too much of a dirty party game. Undoubtedly the newspapers are in far too many cases actuated by party spirit rather than by public spirit. It may even be that, tho condemned and deplored by the great bulk of our Canadians, foolish caste prejudices exist in certain quarters. And just as undoubtedly there is a strong, true, democratic Canadian spirit which begins to make itself felt in Canada, and will ultimately raise her to her rightful position among the nations.

Let us consider the Canadian political situation, the Canadian press and the Canadian universities.

It cannot be necessary at this time to instruct readers of THE INDEPENDENT as to the Canadian constitution. The government is a perfect democracy in form and fact, except that we employ an English Governor-General, whom Mr. Givens sneers at as a social figurehead. Precisely what the functions of a social figurehead may be I am unable to determine; but there are some duties and responsibilities incumbent upon the Governor-General which, properly executed, are of great value to Canada. Briefly, he represents the Imperial Idea, and for this service receives his wage of $50,000 per annum. For this sum Canada, in case of need, has the use of all the military resources of the British Empire. It is hard to see how she could maintain an equally efficient navy for that sum; and disarmament is at present an academic question. There is much misapprehension in some quarters regarding this matter of imperial connection. Six years ago I was asked by a refined and cultured lady, a graduate of a State normal school: "Have you a Parliament in Canada, or are your laws made for you in England?"

The difficulty with Canadians has been not so much that lack of national spirit or love of antiquated British institutions imputed to them as absence of interest in things political in any broad sense at all. It must be remembered that Canada is only forty years old, and that three-fifths of her scanty population are to be found

in the rural districts. Political problems have not pressed the farmer greatly in years past, and he has been free to pursue the even tenor of his way without regard to questions of statecraft. But this condition is passing. Those who have watched the course of events in Canada during the past year can readily discern the waking of the political consciousness of the nation, and with that the political conscience. Carelessness of public opinion, barefaced robbery of the public funds, and scandalous immorality on the part of both great parties are believed to exist at Ottawa. Surely discouraging! But the hopeful sign is that the offenders and suspects are being brought to trial. The people are awakening, and the result is not difficult to foretell.

When I consider the political press I confess the justice of Mr. Givens' censure. So far as I am aware, there is not a clean, decent party paper in Canada. There are, further, small weeklies which, nominally independent, are, under any administration, enlisted under the Government banner, and kept there by sops of political patronage. But there are some notable exceptions. Take, for instance, the Montreal *Herald,* a weekly family magazine which has probably the widest circulation of any paper in Canada. This journal is eminently non-partisan and outspoken in condemnation of political rascality in any party. Perhaps it is the greatest molder of the opinions of the country people that exists in Canada today.

In the matter of universities our critic has spoken hastily and without thought. His words are:

> "In respect to the Canadian universities, what are the conditions? What, if not that most of the professors are old country men from England or Scotland, born abroad and educated abroad? They come to Canada knowing nothing of it save that it is an adjunct of Great Britain. The consequence more often than not is that they are intolerant, self-opinionative, and, if opposed, more than ever British. It is these men, then, who largely educate the young men of Canada—these foreigners to whom Kipling's question might well be applied: 'What do they know of England who only England know?'"

Let us look at the facts. Take, for example, the largest university in the Maritime Provinces—Dalhousie College—located in the old imperial stronghold of Halifax, in the ancient and backward Province of Nova Scotia. The power in this institution lies in the hands of the Senate, a body composed of the leading professors of the different faculties. It comprises about a dozen men in actual service. Two of these men are Americans born and bred, the rest Canadians. Every one began his education in a university of Canada or the United States. Several of them had the misfortune to finish their courses in Europe; but I believe that this habit is sometimes known south of the border. Analyze the conditions at Queens, Toronto, McGill, and the result will not be greatly different. In the face of these facts the value of Mr. Givens's statement is seen.

It may be that the young man is offered a better chance in the United States than in this country. But in most cases that I have been able to observe the son who has remained at home is as well off as the one who has "gone to the States." Our industrial development is hardly as backward as has been represented. The value of manufactured goods, for instance, has climbed from four to seven hundred millions in the last half dozen years. It may be that Canada is an old man's land. In that case, what of Premier McBride, of British Columbia; Premier Robinson, of New Brunswick; President Falconer, of Toronto University; Rutherford, of McGill? It should be remembered, also, that, if some of our leading politicians are getting old, they have been in office for eleven years: even so, several members of the Cabinet have not yet reached sixty.

The statement that "Quebec is French and the rest of Canada British" is liable to misinterpretation. Quebec, in so far as it is French, is French of the old régime. With modern French ideas it has no sympathy. There is Canadian spirit in Quebec as elsewhere in Canada, of course without British sentiment. The interests of the Quebec Frenchman lie wholly on this side of the Atlantic.

Upon the whole, we are glad of criticism. We would be better for another Sam Slick, who would not confine himself to the Bluenose, but would deal with all Canada. But we think it no small thing, tho our critic has dismissed it with a word, that our system of finance is un-

excelled, our laws well administered, our judiciary incorruptible, and our people "sober, honest, industrious, moral and God-fearing." We think that, given the personality of our people, the prestige of our nation will follow. We are a young nation. We make mistakes. We are afflicted with the modern craze for wealth and notoriety. We have old fogies always with us. But underneath all our ebullitions of political folly there is a deep, strong, true democratic spirit of a nation of toilers. We care not much for the quantity of our people, but for their quality. Our confederation is a success, a young democracy within an ancient empire, an empire whose ideals are daily becoming more democratic.

ACACIAVILLE, DIGBY COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

The Race Question in the Forty-sixth State

BY L. J. ABBOTT

[Mr. Abbott is a graduate of Columbia University. In the recent primary campaign to nominate candidates for office under the new constitution he visited the principal towns in both Territories.—EDITOR.]

EARLY in the last century, dreamers, in Congress and elsewhere, thought of founding somewhere in the Great West an Indian empire. Eventually a portion of the unoccupied domain west of the Mississippi was set aside as a home for all the Indian tribes of the nation. The idea was that those tribes could be moved from the various parts of the country and located in this territory, which in time would become a great Indian State.

Roving bands of Cherokees and Chickasaws had begun to enter this region as early as 1800, and the migration of the "Five Civilized Tribes" was finally consummated when the Seminoles were forcibly located between the North and South Canadian rivers in 1843. These tribes, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, were, in a measure, civilized at the time of their enforced removal from the South Atlantic and Gulf States. They were in a crude way agriculturists, and brought with them to the Indian Territory a considerable number of slaves.

The Five Nations, immediately after settling in the Territory, reorganized their tribal governments, similar in most respects to our State governments. There was a governor, known as "Principal Chief," and a council consisting of two houses. During the Civil War, influenced by the Southern agents among them, and by self-interest, because slaves were held in every tribe, the citizens of the Five Nations very generally sided with the South. All the tribes were left exhausted and decimated by the war; and reconstruction, enforcing the liberation of all slaves, dealt the progressive tribesman a severe blow. Congress also enacted laws requiring the Indians to divide the tribal lands with their ex-slaves. This was bitterly resented by the tribal governments. But in one way or another treaties were imposed upon four of the tribes granting varying amounts of land to the freedom of the respective nations. The Chickasaws never consented to any such treaty, but, nevertheless, they were compelled to allow every ex-slave, or his descendants, forty acres of land. The dispute was carried into the Court of Claims, and this tribe alone recovered money damages for the land thus forcibly appropriated.

But soon the blacks were accepted as an integral portion of the Creek and Seminole tribes, for long previous to their settlement in the Indian Territory members of these tribes had intermarried with their negroes. Intermarriage became common, so that now (I have it on the best authority) there is not a

Seminole family that is entirely free from negro blood; and there are but three Creek families, some make it two, that are of pure blood. Thus practically every negro in the Creek nation is an "Indian." You can offend a black no easier than by denying his Indian parentage. This is so elsewhere thruout Oklahoma. Every negro that can possibly maintain his contention insists that he is an "Indian." In this way he feels that he can avoid some of the antipathy that meets his race at every turn.

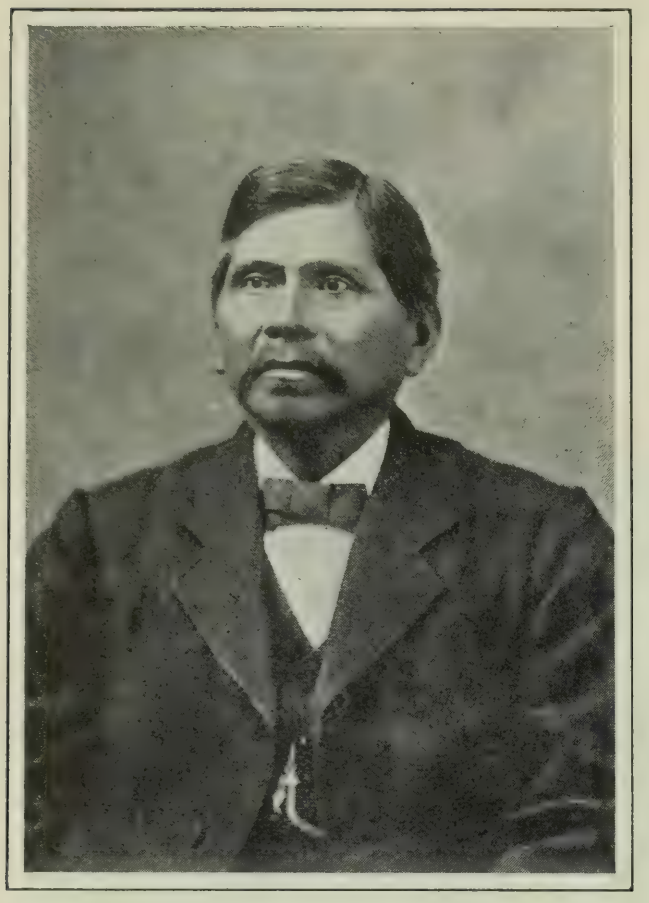


A GROUP OF CREEK INDIANS WHO SHOW AN UNMISTAKABLE STRAIN OF NEGRO BLOOD.

And it must be confessed that the negro Indian, or Zambo, as such a racial admixture is termed in Spanish America, does occupy a more influential position in Oklahoma society than the mulatto or pure-blood African. This can partially be explained from the fact that these Creek and Seminole Zambos have large landed interests, and that they are a decided factor in the politics of the new State. But the strain of negro blood in their veins puts a social barrier upon all the tribe. There is a small minority in each tribe that has so slight a strain of negro blood that it is called "Indian" and overlooked. This minority is not entirely ostracized by the whites, but it has become an event of rare occurrence when a white man or woman marries into either the Creek or the Seminole tribe.

I know of a Creek, who, so far as one could judge by appearances, is a white man. He undertook to prove his Indian blood in the Creek courts so as to be allotted land in severalty. The investigation developed the fact that he was one-sixteenth negro and had no Creek blood at all. Immediately his wife left him, his business was ruined, he was a marked man, with no future other than the future a negro of intelligence and capacity can hope for within that race. That woman would have had to accept the social position of a Creek negro had she remained that merchant's wife. As it was, her children had a stain that soap would not wash out, nor society forgive, in the South.

There were fourteen Indians and "inter-married citizens" elected to the



GOVERNOR WRIGHT.

Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation in the early eighties. A full-blood Choctaw.

recent Oklahoma constitutional convention. Not one of them was a Creek or Seminole, altho these two tribes constitute one-sixth of the Indians of the two territories.

The Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, the remaining tribes of the Five Nations, seldom (one can almost say never) mixt their blood with the negro. On the other hand they early contracted marital relations with some of the best English and Scotch blood of the South. This is particularly true of the Cherokees. No effort was made to maintain the pure Indian blood. The contrary, especially of recent years, has been the case. Full bloods now seldom marry full bloods; and an "Indian citizen," with only the smallest fraction of Indian blood in his veins, almost invariably seeks as a life partner a "non-citizen"; not infrequently some school ma'am or milliner employed in one of the numerous thriving cities of the Territory. It will be but a generation or two until there will be no Indians of the five civilized tribes. The Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws will have lost their identity in the white race. Last winter I had Choctaw children in my school who were one one hundred and twenty-eighth Indian, and that was all. Had not this modicum of Choctaw blood given each one of them four hundred acres of as good land as the sun shines upon, you can judge, as well as I, how much Indian they would have been. But the Creek and Seminoles, except a few instances where Caucasian



A TYPICAL CHICKASAW BELLE.

This lady has enough Indian blood to be enrolled as a "citizen" and to be allotted land by the Dawes Commission.

blood largely predominates, will be counted as negroes.

What is true of the civilized Indians of the Eastern Territory is also true of the blanket Indians of Oklahoma. As soon as Indian children take up civilized ways almost invariably they marry into the white race. It is quite possible that the Indian's dowry of a bottom farm, that is inalienable and exempt from tax, ma-

terially assists in blinding loving eyes never famous for accuracy of vision.

But as I have explained the negro of Indian Territory is also a land-owner. The ex-slaves of the Five Tribes are protected in their holdings as are the Indians. And in the Oklahoma, or Western half of the new State, the negro was as free to homestead land as the whites. In the various "openings" we find considerable numbers of them obtaining claims. So in both divisions of the State there are probably a larger percentage of negroes who own their own homes and are in comfortable circumstances than elsewhere in the United States. So it will be seen that Oklahoma's negro population is hardly to be termed improvident. More than this it is not numerous. In both Territories, with an approximate population of two million, there is not to exceed one hundred thousand negroes, even if the Creek and Seminole Indians are classified with them. The Census of 1900 gives the colored population of Indian Territory as 36,870, and of Oklahoma as 18,831.



A FULL-BLOOD CHICKASAW.
An Indian that civilization has not injured.

The question then presents itself: Why is there such bitter hostility to the negro in these Territories? The recent election for constitutional delegates chiefly hinged on the question of separate schools, separate railway coaches and separate waiting rooms for the blacks. Hardly a candidate for delegate, be he Kansas Republican or Texas Democrat, who did not base his campaign on these three "issues." Because the Democrats were counted upon more fully to live up to their pre-election promises in regard to negro legislation, they won a sweeping victory. But 12 Republican delegates were successful as against 99 Democrats.

When the Constitutional Convention met these three pet measures of the ardent negrophobes were quickly enacted. The separate school provision is in accordance with the enabling act. A system of colored schools has been in operation in Oklahoma Territory for a decade or more. It was accepted by every one as a provision of the new State's well fixt policy. But the separate coach and waiting room provision was enacted with much less assurance. The Republican minority failed to vote either way on the proposition, so as to take advantage of any set of circumstances that would be apt to turn them votes (colored or otherwise) in the election for State officials, which is to be held this fall.

Then an alarm was sounded at Washington by Southern Senators and Congressmen. It was averred that if a separate coach and waiting room provision were written into the Oklahoma constitution, President Roosevelt would refuse to issue the necessary proclamation and statehood would fail. It was also point ed out that these race segregation measures are just as effective when merely statutory. Not a State now enforcing them has such constitutional provisions. Just how these Democratic Senators and Congressmen got their information was never explained; but evidently the Democratic majority at Guthrie accepted the Washington view of the matter, and the "Jim Crow" provisions of the constitution were hastily repealed. The Republicans now allege that the repeal was merely a political trick of the Democrats

so that they can continue to win elections with "Jim Crow's" able assistance.

Yet both among Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats there is a deep-seated aversion to the negro. Race prejudices are most difficult to account for. We find the Mongolian of the Pacific Coast hated and legislated against because he is abstemious, frugal and industrious. An Oklahoman will give you exactly opposite reasons for disliking the negro. He is immoral, improvident, lazy and with all at times inclined to be impudent. After talking with many men, college graduates, professors and Northern men of education and station, I have yet to find the Oklahoman who does not admit a strong personal antipathy toward the blacks. That is, they much prefer not to come in personal contact with negroes, and regard the so-called "white towns" of the Territories as progressive, for the single reason that negroes are not allowed to reside there.

The negro's participation in the politics of the Territories gets him into trouble, and gets him little else. The slum wards of most cities, in both Territories, have a considerable negro population. The Republicans, generally slightly in the minority, on that one day hobnob with the negro ward boss. The usual methods to carry such wards are employed. A single negro is sometimes —not frequently—nominated for some unremunerative office, and regularly defeated by the very men who put him up. But the Democratic ward-heeler, who can never successfully handle this contingent, resents such an intrusion of a solid black vote into his own game of grab and graft. Thus more fuel is added to the fire of race hatred, and the negro gets no benefit from his participation in the election. In the entire history of Oklahoma Territory but one negro has held an office to which there was attached a salary of any proportions.



A GROUP OF APACHE PRISONERS OF WAR.
The only full-blood Indians in Oklahoma who work except by proxy. They have to.
Copyright by Prof. S. M. Barrett. New York, 1907.

The negro is provided with good but separate common schools. At Langston, Oklahoma maintains a colored normal and agricultural college that is amply supplied with funds. When the negro will work he can readily find employment at excellent wages. The white people of the new State appreciate that he is here and bound to stay here. But it is felt, and here I believe I voice the senti-

ment of ninety-nine per cent. of the State's white population, that he is not to crowd himself upon the whites; not only in the schoolroom, the railway coach and waiting-room, but in any walk of life.

But why is the negro ostracized, while the Indian, more numerous than the negro, is everywhere met with friendly toleration, no social barrier being raised against him? Is it the stigma of recent slavery that makes the difference? Is it because the Indian blood is quickly lost in the white, while the negro blood clings tenaciously? Is it because the Indian was satisfied with his own social environment that no ban was put upon his intercourse with the whites?

The full-blood Indian is quite as improvident and as slothful as the negro; however, he is much less obtrusive. In both Territories there is but one tribe of Indians—the Apaches—that, so far as I know, actually farms except by proxy. They are prisoners of war at Fort Sill. The Government agent compels them to work, so no particular credit is due the red men for this exceptional industry. But any one of these Apache prisoners, or the most ignorant Wichita, can hope for more in Oklahoma than the best educated negro that the new State can produce.

At the recent primary election an eighth blood Cherokee was nominated by the Democrats for the United States Senate; a fourth blood Choctaw received the party endorsement for Congress—this, mind you, in both cases, chiefly by white votes. But in Oklahoma the negro can hope for no political or social position that requires white encouragement.

SULPHUR, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Pleasure of the Hour

BY IVAN SWIFT



WHEN a curtain in the sky
With the sun a-seeping thru
Is a-taunting me to try
What a fisherman can do—
Would you have me stay at home
Reading poems in a tome
While I water at the mouth and live a lie?



For the rattle of the reel
And the running of the line
Is the filling of the creel
With the pleasure of the hour when we dine!

I *have* a tender feeling for the fish,
And I've got to be forgiven for a lot;
But I love 'em all to pieces—in the dish,
And my feeling's sort of special when they're hot.
Oh, the very best of wishes
For the sorry little fishes—
And a hoping they'll be happy in the pot!

For the r-r-rattle of the reel
And the r-r-running of the line
Is the filling of the creel
With the pleasure of the hour when we dine!

HARBOR SPRINGS, MICH.

The Luck of the Laughing Figurehead

BY THEODORE ROBERTS

CAPTAIN JOHN PARKIN had the "Mistletoe" built in Liverpool, every timber and stick of her to suit his taste. She was a barkentine, of two hundred and sixty tons, oak built, with teak rails, and mahogany finishings aft. As soon as she was rigged and ready, he took aboard a mixt freight, and crossed the North Atlantic to St. John's, Newfoundland. It was a rough passage; but the new barkentine was as clever and sweet to handle as any craft Parkin had ever sailed in—and he had been following the sea for twenty-six years.

There were many people down at the wharf to see the "Mistletoe" come in; and in front of them all, waving his cane in one hand and his hat in the other, stood Mr. Livingstone Beale, head of the firm of Beale & Co., and owner of four-sevenths of the new barkentine. Captain Parkin owned the other three-sevenths. Mr. Beale lost no time in clambering aboard, and was warmly received by the captain, on the poop.

"She's a miracle," exclaimed Parkin. "Look at her model, man. Every other craft afloat is either a tub or a cigar to her."

The merchant chuckled with delight at the other's enthusiasm. He was always jovial, as became his appearance and condition, but seldom enthusiastic. He was a cheerful philosopher. Parkin, on the other hand, was very serious in his outlook on things and life. What he found to be good delighted him boyishly; what he found to be evil depressed him, and could depend on his unwavering opposition. These two were friends of long years' standing.

"You're not a day over twenty," laughed Beale. "And if she suits you, Jack, she suits me."

They went below, and the captain placed refreshments on the table.

"Here's to her; and may you sail her till she falls to pieces of old age," said the merchant, draining his glass.

"Here's to her," repeated the sailor, and raised his glass with quite an air of reverence and devotion.

"That is capital port," remarked Mr. Beale.

"She's the cleverest thing afloat," replied Parkin.

The other sighed, realizing, for the hundredth time, that there was no use in speaking to Parkin of anything but ships, during his first day ashore.

"Why hasn't she a figurehead?" he asked. "I like them. They appeal to one's imagination."

"So they do," admitted the captain.

"If I were a poet," said the merchant, leaning back on the cushioned locker and gazing reflectively at a second glass of port, "I'd write a poem about a ship's figurehead. Think of the wonderful things"—but here his imagination failed him. He had only the vaguest ideas of what these wonderful things might be. He had said enough to catch Parkin, however.

"It is a fine idea," exclaimed the mariner. "I've often thought of something like that, myself—of the wooden eyes gazing down, day and night, voyage after voyage, into calms and squalls and silver fire, counting and forgetting and counting again the innumerable valleys of the sea. We must get a figurehead for the 'Mistletoe!'"

"I have something that might do. Come up and dine with me, tonight, and I'll show it to you," said Mr. Beale.

The two friends dined comfortably, in a high room lighted only by the four candles on the table. Both were bachelors. There was that about Beale—perhaps his urbanity—that suggested that he had maintained his state of single blessedness with his eyes wide open; that he had considered the matter carefully, had decided on his course, and was without regrets or misgivings. Parkin gave a different impression. One would say that his chances of remaining a bachelor at forty-three were no better than they

had been at twenty. The fate of man—or whatever it is called—had simply overlooked him; but no one could doubt that the heart so open to the charms of ships and the sea was accessible to love of a more disturbing nature. Of all this Parkin himself was blissfully unconscious.

The dinner was a capital one, accompanied by wines as sound as the mahogany under the damask, but a deal more seductive. The talk was natural and pleasant, but not unduly absorbing. The coffee was just what coffee should be; and after the first sip, each leaned forward and lit his cigar at the candles.

It must have been fully half an hour later that the sailor requested his host to exhibit the article which he had suggested might serve as a figurehead for the new barkentine.

"I suppose it's a mermaid, or Neptune, or something of that kind," he said.

Mr. Beale arose, with one of the branched candlesticks in his hand.

"I don't know what you'd call it," he replied. "It reached me only three days ago, with a lot of other truck, from England. Was left me by an uncle, who was a collector of queer things and no end of a traveler. Come and have a look at it."

He led the way to a large, unfurnished and unlighted room. By the circumscribed illumination of the candles in his hand, the apartment appeared vast and mysterious. The floor was cluttered with all manner of old lumber, broken furniture, dusty and worthless books, and packing-boxes closed and open, empty and full.

"Shocking mess," exclaimed Beale. "I must have it tidied up one of these days."

He picked his way to the farther side of the room, the sailor following, with laments for the unshipshape state of the place and the damage sustained by his shins.

"Here it is," said Beale, halting and advancing the candlestick.

Parkin, looking over his friend's shoulder, saw, standing against the unpapered wall, a figure carved from dark wood that shone like polished mahogany. It stood erect, but was not more than four feet in hight. The big head was set low on the heavy shoulders, and the hands were crossed on the breast. Parkin advanced, took the light from Beale and examined the figure closely.

"I don't like his looks," he said. "I don't take to the cut of his jib. I'll swear he's a fetish, or something of that kind." Then: "Where are his eyes?" he asked, indicating the empty sockets with a finger.

"He hasn't any, so far as I know," replied Beale.

"But he has had them. See where the knife, or whatever was used, cut the wood when they were being pried out," said the mariner.

"Make him a new pair, and he'll be worth ten of these hackneyed mermaids, and old gentlemen with crowns and whiskers," rejoined Beale.

"Oh, I suppose he'll do, but I am not in love with him," replied Parkin.

Eyes of blue china were supplied to the image, and it was fastened upon the prow of the "Mistletoe," under the bowsprit. Mr. Tunner, the mate, wanted to paint the thing white and mark it out with gilt. Denis Whalen, the boatswain, objected to it in any color, maintaining that the thing had an ugly mug and a general air of evil contemplation.

"If ye t'ink it be a heathen idol, then what for d'ye want to stick it onto a Christian ship?" he enquired of Mr. Tunner. "If the skipper wants a figurehead, what's his objections to St. Patrick, or Queen Victoria, or one o' they naval heroes like Nelson, or Ben Bolt, or Admiral Neptune?"

"Look-a-here, bo'sun," replied Mr. Tunner, "Neptune wasn't any admiral, no more nor Davy Jones."

Now the boatswain was old enough to be the mate's father, and had sailed the seas before that ambitious young mariner was born. He spat over the port rail and then cast a glance of pained wonderment at the mate.

"There was two Davy Joneses, sir," he said, patiently. "One was a admiral, wot fit in the American Revolution."

"Maybe ye're right, bo'sun," replied Mr. Tunner, who was not an authority on naval history. "Maybe ye're right about Davy Jones; but ye're wrong about Neptune."

"That's as may be," rejoined Whalen, and turned away mournfully.

Early in February the "Mistletoe"

sailed from St. John's with a freight of cured codfish, packed in small barrels or "drums." It was an excellent quality of fish, and was designed for the critical Brazilians. She made an easting from the Narrows in a flurry of sleet and more than a capful of wind. Before night the sleet ceased, the wind veered and a fog crawled over the vessel. A patent foghorn was placed on the forecastle head, and the lookout was directed to sound it at stated intervals. Captain Parkin, in oilskins and sea boots, paced the poop, tho the mate had charge of the watch. When the mate went below and the boatswain appeared, Parkin still held to his post.

"A dirty night," remarked the skipper to the boatswain, after a half hour of silence.

"It's that, sir," replied Denis Whalen, drawing breath to expand in elaboration of the subject—but a shout forward brought the polite conversation to an end. The boatswain dashed down the port ladder, and the captain sprang back beside the man at the wheel. Presently Whalen returned, relieved, but in a very bad humor.

"May the divil fly away with Patsie Keegan," he exclaimed.

"What was the trouble?" asked Parkin. "What was he shouting about?"

"He says he heard somebody laugh out on the bowsprit, right after he'd given a toot on the horn," replied the boatswain.

"Somebody laugh? Somebody on the bowsprit? What's wrong with the man?"

"I couldn't name ye all there's wrong with Patsie Keegan, sir," replied Whalen, "an' now he's thinkin' one o' they mermaids has fell in love with him an' is aclimbin' aboard to get him."

"He is not insane. He must have heard something," said the skipper.

"I didn't hear nothin', nor I didn't see nothing," replied the boatswain.

Parkin descended to the main deck and made his way forward, thru the darkness. A lamp burned smokily in the forecastle and both watches were clustered outside.

"What is all this about?" he asked.

A figure descended from the mist beyond the big windlass. It was Keegan.

"I heard somethin', sir, an' so I let a yell out o' me," he said, dejectedly.

"What did you hear?" asked the skipper.

"It sounded like a man laughin'," replied the A. B.

"Who else is on lookout?"

"Tom Mann, sir."

"Did you hear anything, Tom?"

"No, sir; I can't rightly say that I did. What with the row Patsie was makin' on that there patent horn, an' the yell he let out, an' me own thoughts, I didn't hear nothin'," replied Mann.

Parkin turned to Keegan.

"You must have been dreaming," he said.

"Maybe ye're right, sir," replied Keegan; "but I was makin' noise enough on that old foghorn to keep myself awake. I'd just pumped a bellow out o' it an' was straightenin' up when I heard —what I heard."

"Nonsense," replied the skipper. "Some one was talking in the fo'castle and the echo came back from the jibs."

"I hope ye're right, sir," murmured Patsie, dismally.

The morning broke clear, and was followed by ten days of fine weather; and for ten days the crew kept a close and embarrassing watch on Patsie Keegan, to see what was going to happen to him. Also, they told stories of sailors who had heard just such laughter out of the storm—laughter of devils or mermaids —and how those sailors had all gone to watery graves, sooner or later. But the ten days past without any mishap to Patsie. Then the "Mistletoe" was treated to half a gale of wind, and, in the darkest hour of the night and the storm, the mysterious laughter was heard again, this time by both men on lookout duty. They stood for a second, staring forward; then, as by one impulse, they turned, leapt to the deck and raced aft.

"We heard it," they stammered to the captain.

"Back to your posts," he cried, in a voice of wrath.

In the morning, when the barkentine was pitching along over a tumbling sea, but with a clear sky overhead, the captain sent for Denis Whalen.

"Bo'sun, you have heard of what happened last night?" he said.

Whalen nodded.

The other cleared his throat, and in a voice which he strove to make casual, asked: "And what do you make of it?"

"Well, sir," replied Denis, scratching his whiskers reflectively and casting his glance about the cabin, "I don't hold with them as say it be a mermaid. They mermaids be played out, to my way o' thinkin'."

"Then what is it?"

"Why, sir, if ye don't mind me sayin' so, it's all that heathen idol ye've got stuck to her bows."

"Nonsense, bo'sun. Sea birds make all sorts of queer sounds," said Parkin.

"It might be sea birds, true enough, sir," replied the boatswain. "But, if ye want to know what I think, it's that there figurehead."

"Well, bo'sun, if that's the case, the men have nothing to be afraid of," rejoined Parkin. "The old chap can't hurt them, and they'll soon get used to his untimely mirth—if he keeps it up. If not, they'll forget it in time. Just step forward and tell them, confidentially, that you've read in a book that there's nothing so lucky as a talking figurehead. That's all at present, and many thanks."

As soon as the boatswain was gone the captain sat down and stared.

Once more, before the barkentine reached Pernambuco, the mysterious laughter sprang from the darkness beyond the forecastle-head. Three men heard it on that occasion; but as no evil thing seemed to follow the experience, they did not trouble to report it until morning. With but one exception, the crew believed that the voice came from the figurehead. They accepted the boatswain's information as to the luck attendant on a vessel possessing such an unusual appendix—but the boatswain himself secretly doubted the assertion. The exception—the man who would not believe in the unholy mirth of the figurehead—was the cook. He maintained, against all arguments, that a mermaid was following the vessel and that, sooner or later, every man who heard her voice would go to Davy Jones's locker. Perhaps his belief in this view of the matter was strengthened by the fact that it was no part of his duty to stand on the forecastle-head at night. As for Captain Parkin and Mr. Tunner—well, they could make nothing of it. Queer things come to the notice of sailormen; and this was a queer thing.

As soon as the "Mistletoe" was safe alongside the wharf, in the sweltering harbor of Pernambuco, the work of winching out the cargo began. Drum after drum came to light, each showing brown stains along the cracks of the staves.

"What do you make of that, Mr. Tunner?" enquired Captain Parkin, in a voice of amazed displeasure.

"Can't make nothin' of it, sir," replied the mate. "The hatches are tight, an' the drums were stowed away as dry as toast. Ye'll find 'em right enough, deeper down."

But no improvement was found, and the miracle of a spoiled cargo out of a dry hold was disclosed to the ship's company—a cargo not worth half of its anticipated value. Captain Parkin was deeply distressed.

"Why, she is as sound as a bell," he said, "and if any ship can carry fish its a wooden ship. I used to turn better cargoes out of the old 'Walrus,' when she was leaking like a straw hat."

Mr. Tunner agreed with him. The boatswain, however, evinced no surprise at the state of the cargo.

"If ye want to know what's wrong with the fish, sir, I'll tell ye," he said. "The ship's a lady, an' the fish come aboard as dry as my throat; but that there heathen idol has driven its divilments right thru the whole concern, from stem to stern."

Mr. Tunner looked uneasily from the boatswain to the captain. He was a modern seaman, he was, and a certificated navigator, and it would never do for him to agree too suddenly to such an explanation of the trouble. Of course, if the captain saw anything in it, he would give the boatswain's theory his attention.

"Nonsense," exclaimed Parkin. "How could a wooden figure under a bowsprit damage a cargo?"

Mr. Tunner, having his cue, laughed in a supercilious manner.

"T'is nonsense, right enough, sir. I never heard o' such a thing," he said.

Denis Whalen turned on him.

"If I had a shillin' in me box for every thing ye've never heard of," he cried, "I'd buy a bigger vessel nor this one an' use her for a pleasure yat. But I ain't talkin' to you. I'm talkin' to a sailorman, named Captain Parkin, I am.

"Look'ee here, sir," he continued, turning to Parkin, "I'll tell ye, just from one sailorman to another, the place for that there fetish, or idol, or what-not, is slap on the bottom o' the ocean."

The skipper laughed; but with so uncertain and mirthless a note that the boatswain felt a twinge of pity for him.

"Ye've lost good money, sir, along o' that mahogany figurehead. I'll just step for'ard an' cast him loose," he said.

A quick flush spread up to the captain's cheeks. "You'll just step for'ard and mind your own business," he snapped.

As the boatswain walked away, Parkin turned to Mr. Tunner.

"Sailors are fools!" he exclaimed.

The mate nodded.

"Mermaids! heathen idols!" continued Parkin, bitterly. "Didn't they ever see a damaged cargo before?"

"It's a queer thing, tho," ventured Mr. Tunner. "She is tight, hull and hatches, an' the fish was stowed aboard as dry as ever I see. It's queer, I must say, comin' atop o' this laughin' from under the bowsprit."

"Queer," cried the skipper; "of course it's queer. But it's not queer enough to make us behave like children."

He mailed a long letter to Mr. Beale. Three days later, with a ballast of sand and the unpopular figurehead still in place, he sailed northward for Barbados. It was his intention to there take in a freight of molasses.

For five days and nights the "trades" held strong and steady, and the "Mistletoe" slipped along like a racer. Then, with no more than a half hour's warning, a hurricane burst upon the barkentine.

Close-reefed, she drove onward in the fury of the wind, while the dark and the tumult momentarily increased and thickened about her like an enveloping doom. It seemed that the impact of the gale must tear out the masts and crush the decks, or else that the stricken vessel, intact, must be pressed beneath the furious sea. Men clung to whatever they were within reach of—and suddenly, audible to every ear above and against the madness of the wind, sounded a hooting, diabolical peal of laughter.

By dawn the storm had passed, leaving the "Mistletoe" plunging across an outraged sea, under a reefed foresail and one jib. The mizzen mast, deck forecastle and lower and upper topsail yards were in a state of wreckage.

Captain Parkin walked forward to where the crew clustered near the windlass. His face was drawn and his eyes bloodshot from the long watch and anxiety.

"Lads," said he, "this has been an unusual voyage—and an unlucky one. The 'Mistletoe' is a good vessel, and we've sailed her as well as most ships are sailed; but we've had hell's luck, and that's the truth. I'm not pretending to know what the matter is—I'm not wishing to so much as give opinion—but two good men, with cold chisels and hammers, could knock away that figurehead in about fifteen minutes."

"Ye're right, sir," cried the boatswain, and immediately produced the required tools, as if they had been in readiness.

Soon the clicking of the hammers ceased, and the mahogany image dropped from its place and plunged into the trough of the sea directly under the barkentine's forefoot.

"Down she goes," cried the boatswain, climbing back to the reeling deck. A scattered cheer broke from the crew.

"Look there! to port!" cried Mr. Tunner. All faces were turned in time to see the brown figure rise, waist high, from the foaming side of a wave, stare shipward a moment with its blue china eyes, and then sink like a stone.

Eastward the waves rocked against a golden horizon, their million tumbling crests vanishing in the wide but quiet flame. As Parkin gazed afar at the scene, his eyes gladdened by the freshness and motion and color, but his mind brooding heavily over the matter of the figurehead so recently sacrificed to the superstitious fear of himself and his crew, he became conscious of something that was of neither the sunlight nor the water, flashing, vanishing and recurring to his vision. He braced himself more

firmly against the swoop and lift of the deck and raised his binoculars. Quick as thought, the far, weltering horizon and the flaming portals of the day leapt to him. He saw the veinings of foam on the sides of those distant billows, and the black valleys gliding and yawning as if to lure and engulf him. And suddenly, into that tortured place, swooped an open boat, climbing and vanishing and climbing again with a flashing of pigmy oars and a glint of sail.

Two hours later the occupants of the boat were safe aboard the "Mistletoe." There were ten of them all told—six sailors, a cook, a mate, a gray-bearded skipper and his daughter. Captain Parkin received them with a correct blending of sympathy and cordiality in his manner.

"My name's Watson," announced the mariner with the gray beard, "and this is my youngest girl, Mary. We've been knockin' about in that boat a matter of fifty hours, and, by ginger, I'm glad to be out of her."

"Fifty hours?" queried Parkin. "When did the hurricane strike you?"

"No hurricane struck us," replied Watson. The old 'Walrus' caught afire about this time three days ago. We stuck to her as long as we could, but had to quit at last."

Parkin turned to the young woman, who leaned heavily against her father's shoulder. Her eyes were dark with weariness, and her blond hair shone, wind-ruffled, about her pale face. She was taller than the old mariner and far from meager in figure; but there was that in her attitude of fatigue, and even in the oilskin jacket which she wore, suggestive of fragility. Parkin felt a distressing uneasiness at his heart as he looked at her.

"My cabin is at your disposal, Miss Watson," he said.

But the old man was so absorbed with the recollection of the fate of his vessel that he made no motion to help his daughter. Parkin summoned all his courage to his aid and stepped close to her.

"We are pitching frightfully. Let me help you aft," he said.

She loosed her hold on her father, and then the barkentine tried to pitch and roll at the same moment, and she flew into Parkin's arms. He caught her securely, and, masking his embarrassment, bore her swiftly to the door which led thru the messroom to the cabin.

Barbados lay on the nor-western horizon, a low, opalescent cloud. Old Watson was below, smoking his host's cigars and still pondering over the loss of his brigantine. Miss Watson and Captain Parkin sat near the skylight, under the casual eyes of the man at the wheel. They had been talking very softly, and seriously, for some time, and had scarcely lifted their eyes to the distant landfall.

"It was only nine days ago," said the girl.

Parkin turned his shoulder to the steersman.

"Nine years could do no more—and nine minutes were enough," he whispered. They looked into each other's eyes and then at the deck. "Thank God I'm a superstitious sailor, and cut away the old figurehead when I did," he continued. "He was no more than under before I sighted your boat. He laughed in the dark, and spoiled our fish, and knocked us about with a private hurricane; but he is harmless now. It sounds childish, but I cannot help believing that he was a thing of evil."

"Do you think he was responsible for the hurricane?" she asked.

"Yes," he said. And then: "Remember, dear, I am nothing but a simple sailor."

"Indeed, you are deliciously simple," she replied. "Why, Jack, we have that hurricane to thank for — for this. It blew you out of your course—and into ours. So the less you say about the bad luck of that figurehead, the better I'll feel."

"By George! God bless his old, mahogany face!" cried Parkin. And then, not a moment too soon, he remembered the mariner at the wheel.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Literature

Biology a Science of Experiment

CUVIER classified the sciences into three categories: the sciences of calculation, as pure mathematics, most of astronomy and part of physics; the sciences of experiment, as most of physics and chemistry, and the sciences of observation, as natural history. And in the order as they stand do these different groups of sciences approach exactness and certainty in their claimed facts. The sciences of zoölogy and botany and geology, then, are the least sure as to fact. To make them more certain it is necessary to raise them, if possible, from sciences of mere observation into sciences of experiment and calculation.

About 1880 Carl Semper, the zoölogist of the University of Würzburg, wrote a book called "Animal Life as Affected by the Natural Conditions of Existence" (published in the familiar red-bound International Scientific Series), in which he laid the foundation, or at least pointed the way, to make biology, in part at least, a science of experiment. In 1897 Charles B. Davenport, then instructor in zoölogy in Harvard, now director of the Carnegie Laboratory for Experimental Evolution, gathered together in two volumes under the title "Experimental Morphology" the facts known at that time touching the relation of individual plant and animal reactions to environmental or extrinsic influences. And now comes the latest summary account from Dr. Morgan,* professor of experimental zoölogy in Columbia University, of the status of the study of animals by experiment.

Since Davenport's book several European books have appeared, as Haake's, Maas's and Przibram's, and a journal for the publication of original investigations along this line (*Archiv für Entwicklungs Mechanik*) has been established. Also the general papers of Roux, Hertwig, Herbst, Driesch and other active Continental experimental zoölogists have been published. But most of these books and papers limit their attention to experimental work with the egg and immature stages of animals—that is, to animal development, and Morgan's is really the first satisfactory authoritative account of experimental zoölogy in all its phases. This is at once an evidence of American interest and activity in this modern aspect of biological investigation and a reason for our self-congratulation.

What is experimental zoölogy? The first step in the development of a fertilized frog's egg is a splitting or cleavage quite thru the tiny mass of protoplasm and yolk (altho the halves do not separate, but remain within the egg membranes and apposed). Now this first cleavage occurs in nature regularly parallel to the pull of gravity. Is the direction of this cleavage perhaps determined by gravity? By compelling the egg, which has its yolk and germinal plasm definitely arranged with regard to each other, to lie so that the axis normally parallel to gravity is at right angles to it, and noting the direction of the first cleavage in eggs so placed, it may be determined whether this direction is caused by gravity or by some more intrinsic influence, such as the relative disposition of yolk and plasm. Does this first cleavage which divided the yolk and germ plasm into halves indicate the median plane of the future embryo, or, in other words, is each one of these halves of the egg predetermined to produce a right or left half of the developed frog? By killing or removing by delicate manipulation one or the other of these halves the answer to this question may be found out.

What is fertilization? Is a sperm cell actually necessary to initiate and maintain the development of an egg cell? Loeb's experimentally obtained results in initiating by physico-chemical stimuli the development of unfertilized egg cells of sea-urchins and other animals help toward getting answers to such questions.

And so on. Experiment in biology is the introduction into the zoölogical and botanical laboratories of the familiar

* EXPERIMENTAL ZOÖLOGY. *By T. H. Morgan.* 454 pp. 25 Figs. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.75.

processes of the physical and chemical laboratories, whereby conditions are known, controlled, measured and modified, and the corresponding results or effects are accurately noted. Such methods have already been applied to determine the influence of external conditions in causing changes in the structure of animals, the effects of hybridization, the factors that influence growth and development, the factors that determine sex and secondary sexual characters, etc.

Professor Morgan's book is the best, indeed the only up-to-the-moment abstract of the results and the various phases of this experimental investigation of the life and make-up of animals. It is not primarily a book for the general reader, but there is no other for him on the same subject. And he can better afford not to understand a few of Professor Morgan's references and yet be able to rely on what he does understand as being true, than to look for a more popular and less reliable account.

Stories of Russia and Revenge

The Long Road[1] is a charming story, charmingly told. Its author is not himself a Russian. We did not, therefore, expect to find in it the wealth of detail, the nice shading, the searching analysis of national character, the profound implications with which the novels of Russian life by the great Russian masters have made us familiar. The Siberian landscape and its living forms are lovingly depicted, the essentially simple characters are drawn in strong lines, the passions evolved are the elemental ones common to all humanity—love of wife and child, hatred of the oppressor, the longing for revenge. And the conditions under which the story develops are so general, so fundamental to Russian life, that the events narrated might have taken place at any time since the establishment of the Russian governmental system, prior to the construction of the trans-Siberian Railroad and the rise of a spirit of revolt in the Russian people. These conditions are, on the one hand, the arbitrary, unrestrained despotism, which descends in a straight line from the Despot of All the Russias to the meanest official stationed on the remotest and most inhospitable confines of the empire; and, on the other hand, the seemingly endless patience and innate submissiveness of the Russian people. Its pictures of an actual primitive life are much more true than those of hypothetically reconstructed pre-Adamites ever can be.

In the *Ferry of Fate*[2] we have the story of a young Jew in Russia struggling to raise himself from abject poverty thru an academic education and a professional career. His hopes are about to be dashed by official arbitrariness when he is saved from the brink of ruin by the arbitrariness of the official's wife. Her favor establishes him in an honorable position, to obtain which he had to embrace the official religion. Baruch is a guest in the house of the Governor of Ditomar when he learns that the sudden death of his parents was caused by the Governor. He resolves to avenge himself thru the Governor's daughter. But he is incapable of hiding his secret hostility from his intended victim, and also falls in love with her and gives her up without a struggle. The other Jewish characters, whose doings affect the fate of Baruch, are in keeping with the character of the hero. They are noble and vile in turn and incapable of forming any resolution except on the spur of the moment — only to regret what they have done as soon as they have done it. It is quite possible that such characters do exist among the Russian Jews. The horribly perverted conditions under which they are forced to exist, robbed of elbow room for a fair, honest fight with their fellowmen and with nature, undoubtedly mangle their characters, make them vacillating of purpose and subject to momentary impulses, which are regretted as soon as they are converted into deeds. Such characters, however, can become interesting only in the hands of a subtle analyst, whose love of mankind, even in its degradation, is as great as his perception of its wonderful possibilities. The *Ferry of Fate* shows the hand of the promising apprentice.

[1] The Long Road. *By John Oxenham.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

[2] The Ferry of Fate: A Tale of Russian Jewry. *By Samuel Gordon.* New York: Duffield & Company. $1.50.

Muther's Histories of Painting

It is not often that one is permitted to write with unqualified enthusiasm of a history of art that is encyclopedic in its range, for the reason that few men who have written upon the subject combine Professor Muther's profound erudition, sureness of judgment, excellence of taste and grace and fluency of expression. His *History of Modern Painting*[1] covers the entire field of European pictorial art from the time of Hogarth to within ten years of the present day. He shows admirable skill in following the sequence of influences which, proceeding from one nation, from one school to another, give rise to the organic evolution of European art. But he is far too modern, far too enlightened to fall into the great sin of the earlier evolutionary historians. In Taine, for example, such great overemphasis is placed upon climate, soil, etc., that the reader comes presently to doubt whether art is the work of human genius at all, whether it is not, indeed, an inevitable fruit of the ground, like pumpkins, squash or beans. Professor Muther has a sufficiently keen sense of the psychology of each period, of the peculiar intellectual and religious tendencies that give to each age its characteristic and dominant style. But it is always of painters rather than of painting in the abstract that he writes; he understands with Hugo that what nature is to God that art is to man. It is hardly extravagant praise to say that in its happy reconciliation of the force of "tendencies" with the force of individual genius his work is comparable to that of the English historian Green.

The enlightened and liberal spirit which enables Professor Muther to treat paintings as "human documents," without robbing his history of the vital interest which is inseparable from the appreciation of the life and genius of great men, will more particularly commend his volumes to the general reader who is looking for a satisfactory reference handbook on modern painting. To the special student of painting, however, they will appeal, because of the author's rare ability to criticise works of art from the painter's point of view. He is one of the exceptional critics who understands that the business of the painter is with color, and not with philosophy, poetry or story. He cites with approval Whistler's doctrine that the only true painter is the man "who draws the motives for his harmonies from the accord of colored masses," and thus introduces into the popular discussion of art a much-needed counterblast to the dogmas of Ruskin, whose writings, while they have hung countless photographs of paintings by Fra Angelico and Botticelli upon the walls of college settlements, have prepared the public mind to go into maudlin raptures over the banalities of Greuze and Breton and Bouguereau.

The *History of Modern Painting* is beautifully printed, illustrated with 50 full-page color plates as well as numerous half-tones, and furnished both with a complete index and an unusually full bibliography.

The same psychological method which he applies to the study of modern painting Professor Muther brings to bear in the two volumes of his *History of Painting from the Fourth to the Early Nineteenth Century.*[2] This work shows the same subtlety of sympathetic insight as the more elaborate study already reviewed, altho, owing to its great condensation, it is somewhat better adapted to the classroom than to the library. And yet it is only by comparison with the larger work that this two-volume *History of Painting* elicits criticism. There is hardly another work of similar scope that is at once so compact with information and so pleasant to read.

Fräulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther. By the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Fräulein Schmidt is a distinct acquisition. Her letters to Mr. Anstruther express a new individuality, the Bachelor Maid at her best. We all know her, but we do not meet exactly her like in books. She has the rare gift of friendship for men, and we would like to shake the un-

[1] The History of Modern Painting. *By Richard Muther,* Professor of Art History at the University of Breslau. Revised Edition. 4 vols. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $25.00.

[2] The History of Painting, from the Fourth to the Early Nineteenth Century. *By Richard Muther.* 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.00.

seen Mr. Anstruther for forfeiting such a precious possession as a real friendship. To be sure, he does not have a fair chance; it is one of those one-sided, telephonic correspondences, in which we have to guess at his part of the dialog. He may have been nicer than we think. It is manifestly unfair to tell only one side of a dual story, but it is the device used by so great an artist as Mr. George Moore in "The Lake," and it has an effect of coherence and of character-drawing which a fuller report might lack. Then, too, it is doubtful whether lovers ever really "answer" each other's letters! They must speak to the beloved at brief intervals, and they rush into vehement speech without waiting for a cue. And so there are endless misunderstandings, and heart-aches, and woes that might have been avoided, if both were reasonable and logical; which Heaven forbid!. Let us have a little unreason, that the world may not grow old and wise too soon! Rose-Marie Schmidt is a fascinating correspondent, as we might expect, since she is "Elizabeth" herself, in the guise of a poor German *Fräulein*, with no riches except a well-furnished brain, and an unquenchable spirit. It is the latter which attracts us most, and the wholesome heroism with which she remakes her broken life until "it is very rich within," until her friends call her "Fräulein Hebe," proves her robust of nature; she has a sense of humor, is the best of company, and a tonic for the morbid.

Partners of Providence. By Charles D. Stewart. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Mr. Stewart has followed "The Fugitive Blacksmith," of two years ago, with a new story of life on the Mississippi, and has given a new boy to literature; for Sam Daly is not a Tom Sawyer by any means; he has a personality all his own, and a most attractive one. The lonely little fellow of fourteen, put ashore from the packet at New Orleans, with 60 cents between himself and starvation, and it did not stay between very long, as Sam says, "I ought to 'a been more careful with that 60 cents," is a brave but very hungry boy before that chapter of his history ends. He is a pretty hardened reader who can read the New Orleans episode without a lump in his throat. The boy is so little and so brave, with no companion, except Rags, his dog, and a pet alligator, bought with thirty of his precious sixty cents, and named, "George . . . the best I could do, . . . as I didn't know no alligator names. It's mighty hard to name an alligator, because they don't take after anything." Sam journeys for a short time on a "show-boat, bossed by a professor, not a school professor, but a professional professor," in company with a fat lady and "freaks from a busted show"; he finds a friend; loses him; searches for him; and when the warm-hearted policeman asks the forlorn mite "An' have ye no frinds at all?" says "I was maybe going to have one this winter"; and we become as eager as he to find Clancy. Other stories than his own find a place in his narrative, and bits of boy-philosophy crop out in unexpected places.

> "When you make a law for yourself you don't want to repeal it; there ain't no use in you making up sensible laws if you don't live up to them." "Well, I got into an argument about it; but she stuck to it she was right anyways. Maybe she was, too; only you couldn't prove it."

The Religion of All Good Men, and Other Studies in Christian Ethics. By H. W. Garrod. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.20.

Mr. Garrod is an Oxford tutor, a very facile and even brilliant writer, manifestly an accomplished scholar and as evidently a man of devout moral sincerity, who confesses himself unabashed a Goth in religion, a devotee of Gothic ideals rather than either Christian or Greek. Chivalry and honor are the Gothic virtues which he declares to be the real inspiration of modern good men, and these he does not find in Christianity, which he interprets as the religion of resignation. He would seem to agree with Tolstoy in his understanding of the Gospels, but instead of essaying to put such an effete faith into practice he abjures it violently and looks for his ideals of life elsewhere. This sounds very terrible, and Mr. Garrod would seem to be conscious that he is somewhat shocking and not to be altogether displeased there-

at. The total impression, however, from his entertaining essays is that he is not so bad as he calls himself. His religion is a very decent type of Tom Brown muscular Christianity, and that he will not name it Christian is due to his critical verdict that the religion of the New Testament was something very different and very much less worthy. As a critic, however, Mr. Garrod is not infallible, and it is by no means certain that the resultant doctrine, after full and fair consideration of the total teaching of the Gospels by the severest critical standards, is quite the weak and other-worldly piety which it appears to be on the pages of this essay. The chapter on "Christ the Forerunner," whose thesis is that Jesus desired to foretell a kingdom, not to usher one in, is the least satisfactory in the volume, if we except the inordinately violent philippic against certain hymns which, in America at least, are now little used. Yet the critical judgment implied in the title "Christ the Forerunner" is responsible for Mr. Garrod's position in regard to Christianity, and if it can be shown that this judgment is mistaken, which is likely to be the case, the strictures on Christian morals will lose their force. The spectacle of a sincere man disavowing Christianity because it is not good enough is sufficiently novel to pique one's interest, and whoso is drawn by curiosity to Mr. Garrod's pages will find his attention kept alert.

Jeanne D'Arc. By Percy MacKaye. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Why is it that all these "literary" plays are so unsatisfactory, even in the reading, Mr. Phillips's as well as Mr. Mackaye's? Oddly enough, it seems comparatively easy to make them carry on the stage, before an indulgent public, by clever acting and attractive scenery. But in the study or closet, with an eye to which it may be assumed they were written, their weakness is unmistakable. Nor would the fact be so extraordinary if they were not in the main so good. There are passages that quite thrill you in the first act of *Jeanne D'Arc.* But at the same time there is a kind of inconsequence about the piece as a whole which destroys, at least to some extent, the effect. Not even Corneille and Racine are unsatisfactory reading, foreign as they are, tho they probably wrote with less thought of the printer. There is a gratifying consistency about them; they may be dull or heavy to the English reader, but they are not disappointing. The fact is that the kind of interest demanded of a poem that pretends to the form of drama, even if it is only a reading drama, is dramatic. And the interest of *Jeanne D'Arc,* as of so many other of these better current plays, whether staged or not, is not purely dramatic. For the peculiar characteristic which has come to distinguish these plays there is no name that exactly suits, tho perhaps ethical comes nearer than another. At least such is the name by which Aristotle would call it. That is to say, the interest, as, for example, in the case of *Jeanne D'Arc,* lies wholly in the hero's or heroine's character, the exhibition or revelation of which constitutes its sole coherence and unity. In other words, the play becomes the representation of a quality rather than of a situation or transaction. And this circumstance gives it a kaleidoscopic effect; it is a series of apparitions—not a consequence, but a phase. While in the lack of fundamental dramatic integrity the author is forced to rely exclusively upon two substitutes — picturesqueness and poetry, the one for the eye, the other for the ear; and the mind, which ought to find its account in the significance of the whole design, is only disconcerted and bewildered. Read the first act of *Jeanne;* see how pretty and pictorial it is—and whenever the picture leaves off, there is always the poetry; and then compare it with the exposition of a masterpiece like "Tartuffe" and observe that it proposes scarcely one genuine dramatic postulate.

Five Fair Sisters. By H. Noel Williams. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

The five fair ladies in Mr. Williams's plot are the nieces of Cardinal Mazarin, whom that wily and supple diplomat introduced to high life in France and married off successfully, according to the standard of the time. The story opens with the position of the Cardinal at the French Court, discusses his relations to

Anne of Austria, and then relates the loves and intrigues of Mazarin's five nieces. Naturally enough, Marie Mancini occupies the center of the stage, owing to her romantic and sorrowful courtship with Louis XIV himself. The other four sisters are by no means neglected and the whole is worked together in a well wrought story. Mr. Williams is more careful with his facts than most writers of similar books, and there is a certain balance proportion which gives it additional charm.

Researches in Experimental Phonetics. The Study of Speech Curves. By E. W. Scripture. Washington: The Carnegie Institution.

That an investigation of the nature of verse could not be carried out without the use of the mechanical and mathematical devices elaborated in this book will occasion some surprise. But the very fact that Dr. Scripture felt compelled to forego the realms of versification until he had made more sure of the elements of speech itself marks the advance to a genuine scientific procedure in phonetics. How the vocal mechanism works in the production of speech, the physical nature of the sound waves, and the impression received by the ear—these three branches of the science are reconciled on the basis of an adequate analysis of the sounds themselves as recorded by the phonograph and gramophone. No one heretofore has succeeded in doing this and the whole science, and a large portion of philological research as well, has been rendered disreputable by the failure, particularly when the absence of any definite standard has led to the uncritical acceptance of what the ear seems to hear in the case of any particular speech sound. The present work tends to the other extreme, disregarding the verdict of the ear in favor of a mechanical record of which the accuracy is not as yet well enough established. The particular conclusions reached regarding the glottal action and the relative importance of frictional factors in the tones upon the resonating cavities is of technical interest as in the opinion, supported by elaborate experiments, that the cavity tones are not partials of the fundamental glottal tone and that our theory of hearing must be modified because of the consequent impossibility of applying simple harmonic analysis to such inharmonic sounds. But significant as those results are for the science they are of minor consequence beside the achievement of a method of solution for such questions. The book contains full descriptions of the machines used in enlarging the talking machine records, directions for the interpretation of by inspection of the curves, and for elaborate mathematical analysis of them. Even a set of schedules is provided for harmonic analysis up to seventy-two ordinates. The procedure is necessarily arduous as yet, but abundant examples are given to show that it is feasible and the way is made plain to standardize all the vowel sounds and define their essential differences, to trace the modes of pronunciation in different localities and among different peoples, and to exhibit the actual effects of emotion in vocalization.

The English Patents of Monopoly. By William Hyde Price. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Pp. xi, 261. $1.50.

This book is the first number of the Harvard Economic Studies. It is uniform with the Harvard Historical Studies and is published from the income from the David A. Wells Fund, having been awarded the David A. Wells Prize for the year 1905-06. The monograph is a credit to American scholarship, inasmuch as it treats of a subject in English economic history hitherto much neglected by English economists. The two leading writers of English industrial history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Mr. Charles Unwin and Mrs. Lilian Tomm Knowles, have directed their studies mainly to the incorporated external trading monopolies of the period, of which the East India Company is the leading example. The patents of monopoly, however, antedate the incorporation of the great trading companies, a record of such grant having been made as early as 1562. The patents were first granted to individuals, frequently as a reward for the introduction of some new art or manufacturing process in the kingdom. As the scale of industrial undertakings in Great Britain was enlarged, incorporated companies

began to receive monopolistic privileges. In fact, the beginning of corporate enterprise in England may be traced to the patents of monopoly. Nearly every important monopoly in the seventeenth century was held by a joint stock company. The effect of the "projecting spirit," which was encouraged by the formation of monopolistic corporations, was not always advantageous to the community. Consequently, there arose a popular outcry against the patents of monopoly. In the legal struggle that ensued it was held that monopolies were contrary to the common law. A subsequent struggle ended in a statutory confirmation of this principle, and when Charles I, ignored both courts and Parliament, a revolution finally succeeded in firmly establishing the principle.

The Development of Religion in Japan. By George William Knox. (American Lectures on the History of Religions, Sixth Series, 1905-1906.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Ideally equipped for his work, the professor of the History and Philosophy of Religion in Union Theological Seminary treats less of religions than of religion in Japan, and how it grew. In Nippon only the cool philosophers and hot partisans discern between Shinto, Buddhism and Confucianism. To the average native they have long ago amalgamated, furnishing in each case patriotism and reverence to the past and the dead, hope for the future, and rules of conduct for the present. Dr. Knox, long on the field, has studied, with keen sympathy, the man as well as the books. He knows that few think. The mass feel and follow. He handles modern theorists, who account in this way or that for the origin of religion, with consummate ease. Development is greater than evolution, for Japanese religion was propagated even more than it was originated. The forces were mainly from without, and progress was far from continuous. The Norito, or late rituals of Shinto, are official expressions on the State dogma. There was no such thing, in mind or reality, as a Japanese nation until toward the twelfth century. Even the Kojiki, "the Bible of the Japanese" (712 A. D.), has for its story "the marriage of the worship of Nature to that of the worship of the Imperial House." There is very little left of Herbert Spencer's theories as to the origin of religion in Knox, as in Aston. Shinto is the worship of Nature, not of ghosts or of men. The Aryan religion of Buddhism, "the worship of the Absolute," reached Japan when already old and transformed. The noble eightfold paths of ethics had been forgotten in a maze of priests' rules, and the Buddha of history lost in the dreams of scholasticism. With masterly hand the evolutions of Buddhist Gnosticism in Japan are traced. It failed to satisfy the intellect of the thoughtful, tho still ministering to the lowly. Of Confucianism, as polity and ethics and as a world-system, Dr. Knox writes with consummate analytical power and due appreciation, for he is at once a correct historian and a philosopher of clear vision and profound sympathy. He knows, too, the glorified Bushido and the neo-Buddhism of the young writers, who hope for the regeneration of Nippon thru a purified worship of the Absolute. Less interesting as a human story than "The Religions of Japan," by another American author, this work is far superior as the philosophic presentation of a most fascinating chapter in the grand story of the human mind.

The Curse of Rome. A frank confession of a Catholic priest and a complete exposé of the immoral tyranny of the Church of Rome. By Very Rev. Canon Joseph F. MacGrail, former Chaplain United States Navy. 12mo, pp. 96. New York: J. F. MacGrail, 242 West Forty-first street.

A very strange character is confessed in this little book. The author was chaplain in the Navy and was court-martialed in the Philippines for drunkenness and licentiousness. He admits that the charges were true and the sentence just. He feels humiliated, but does not pretend to have repented and reformed. He tells how honestly he entered the priesthood, how soon he fell into unbelief and sin, what a hypocritical life he then led and continued, while acting as chaplain. He puts the blame of his fall on the Church, which put him in fetters which were too strong for him. He believes confession to be a help to character and faith. He

returned to this country after his court-martial, and altho his record was known to his ecclesiastical superiors, he was not suspended from his priestly functions, but was sent to a temporary service at Oxford, Mass., with clean papers, and then left the Church of his own volition. He owns that he was a "coward" and a "hypocrite" while in the Church, and that the last year in New York he has been more than once arrested for drunkenness. This is not an agreeable confession. If he has any religious sympathies they are still with the Catholic Church. He has no bitterness against other priests, no scandals other than his own to intimate, and he seems to plume himself that now he is at last an honest man. He appears to be selling the book and lecturing for a living.

Chicago Traction—A History, Legislative and Political. By Samuel Wilber Norton. Chicago: Published by the author. $1.00.

The controversy between Chicago and the traction interests which control the transportation facilities of that city has been a long-continuing one which has aroused considerable national interest, and the outcome of which has been awaited as an event of great significance in its probable bearing on other municipalities. The traction question was the pre-eminent issue in the recent election in Chicago; and, altho the defeat of Mayor Dunne was heralded as the death blow to municipal ownership in Chicago, it is certain that the question will come up again, not under the sponsorship of a mild and ineffective reform party, such as was Dunne's, but as one of the issues of a movement which will proceed to abolish the anomaly of farming out a great city's streets to a few individuals. Altho this work was written with a special view to the recent election, it is of permanent historical and economic value. It traces the origin of the granting of the transportation franchises and uncovers the scandalous bribery and other political debauchery which accompanied the grants of franchise rights and leases by legislature and common council. It shows how private interests have used the streets and transportation system of Chicago, not with a view of accommodating the public, but as a gigantic plan of exploitation from which vast fortunes have been extracted. From the revenues thus obtained the traction interests have been able to control elections and representative bodies. Their grip on Chicago is stronger today than it ever was. The work is soberly, dispassionately written, largely in chronological order, and is a good, in fact, a valuable, contribution to current matter pertaining to municipalities.

European Enamels. By Henry H. Cunynghame, C.B. The Connoisseur's Library. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.75.

Glass. By Edward Dillon, M.A. The Connoisseur's Library. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1907. $6.75.

Not connoisseurs alone, but amateurs who are struggling to master the mysteries of enameling, will be guided and profited by Mr. Cunynghame's beautiful and instructive volume, fair in proportions, noble in print and generous in full-page illustrative plates, several of which are richly colored. The author has a practical knowledge of the technique of this art, and has dealt more particularly with methods of work in an earlier volume. This book is the first attempt to give in English a systematic history of enamels. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to European, especially French, students who have written much upon early enamels. His familiarity with various processes of the art has enabled him to give very clear descriptions of methods of work. Beginning with those ancient times when the enameler's art was exercised upon articles of jewelry, he shows it under the Byzantine influence representing religious subjects, and during the Middle Ages still further employed for purposes of religious instruction, when large enamels of striking color were bestowed upon churches and cathedrals. Then followed painted enamels and miniatures, until the art was degraded to snuff-boxes and to jewelry once more. Just now a new interest has been awakened in enamels, not only in England and on the Continent, but in America, and amateurs are testing their skill in the art. The Connoisseur's Library, to which these two books belong, is under the general editorship of Mr. Cyril

Davenport. Mr. Dillon, its author, claims that it is in the British Museum and in the South Kensington Collection that the history of glass should be studied. More than two-thirds of the illustrations used represent objects in British collections. About a hundred works by seventy-nine different writers are named in the useful Selected Bibliography. The first half a dozen chapters are devoted to primitive and early glass down to the Middle Ages. In addition to the evidence of Babylonian glass given by Mr. Dillon might be mentioned that found by Dr. Peters at Nippur of the thirteenth century B. C., colored blue with cobalt and green with copper, not blown. There are also Assyrian cylinders of glass and an Assyrian cone of the beautiful emerald glass. Other chapters tell of medieval treatises on glass, of Saracenic enameled glass, of Venetian glass, whether enameled or otherwise, and that of the Renaissance, French, Spanish and Netherlandish. Two chapters are devoted to German, two to English and one to Dutch glass; Persia, India and China together supply material for another chapter; while the final pages are devoted to contemporary glass, which commands but little praise except in the case of M. Gallé's new methods as practiced in Nancy and the *pate de verre* used by the French sculptor, M. Henri Cros. Tho the book deals chiefly with "hollow ware," some interesting and valuable pages are devoted to stained glass and to Venetian beads, and the subject of drinking glasses of the eighteenth century is discussed at length in the English section. The book is technical enough to be useful to the student, and full enough of history, romantic suggestion and beautiful illustrations to hold the attention of the untrained person with artistic impulses who is beginning to take an interest in glass.

Studies in Biography. By Sir Spencer Walpole. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. 478. $4.00.

Biographical essays, especially essays on contemporaries in English political life or on men recently dead, if they are to be worth reprinting after a lapse of years, must possess distinct literary value. As history, they are superseded almost as soon as published, for new light is thrown continually on the outstanding figures of last century by the publication of letters, diaries and papers, not only of the individuals themselves, but of their colleagues and opponents in public life. Sir Spencer Walpole's volume includes nine essays, all of which have already appeared, seven of them in the *Edinburgh Review*. To say that Sir Spencer Walpole's literary work can hardly be expected to have the permanent value of the essays of Macaulay is no depreciation of its merit. The essays in the present volume are all readable, and have to a high degree the human interest which differentiates biography from general history. Several of them are of the nature of reviews of lives or memoirs, which, at the time they were written, had recently appeared—reviews that are enriched with personal reminiscences and much incidental knowledge. Of the eight statesmen who are subjects of these essays, Peel, Cobden, Disraeli, Gibbon and Dufferin are Englishmen; the others are the two most outstanding makers of history of Continental Europe during the middle decades of the nineteenth century—Bismarck and Napoleon III.

Manners and Social Usages. Revised and corrected. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

No one need ever fear the taking of an awkward step in company if only he will master the excellent and comprehensive precepts in this book. There are 368 pages of it; it is authoritative, much of it having been prepared by the late Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood, and it is brought up to date. It covers about everything that can be imagined as needful to the man or woman trying to break into society or to remain there. Not many persons, of course, can do or avoid doing, all of the many things about which instruction is here given. This is a busy world, especially for men. To the great majority, therefore, so elaborate a schedule of social conduct must remain a counsel of perfection not to be realized in practice. But it is well to have it all set down somewhere, so that the curious, when necessity prompts them, may be able to find the particular requirements for a particular occasion. We know of

no other book that so amply meets the need.

Literary Notes

....A good book of advice to ministers is Principal Pollok's *Studies in Practical Theology* (Edinburgh: William Blackwood & Sons). Words of wisdom on all topics connected with the life and duties of a clergyman are here clearly and courteously expressed. The book does not contain overmuch that is new, but it calls attention ot a good deal that is likely to be forgotten.

....The thrilling story of *The Age of the Maccabees,* so important to a knowledge of Hebrew history, is well told by the Rev. H. F. Henderson in a recent issue of the Temple Series of Bible Handbooks published by the Lippincotts. The popular impression that the ancient Jews were all long-bearded psalm-singers would be quite thoroly dissipated by an hour's attention to this excellent manual.

....The output of sermons in Germany is no smaller than in this country, yet very cordial welcome is accorded to a translation of fifteen discourses of Phillips Brooks entitled *Ein Ruf in die Höhe* (Berlin: M. Warneck). The Germans seem to recognize at once the intellectual and spiritual qualities which made Brooks so well beloved in England and America. The book has an introduction by Professor Peabody, whose name has come to carry no little weight in the land of the Kaiser.

....Visitors to the Jamestown Exposition should know something of the history of the settlement that it celebrates in order to get the benefit of their excursions to numerous historic sites in that vicinity. Hale's *True Stories of Jamestown and Its Environs* (Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, Nashville, Tenn. $1.00) supplies the information most needed for this purpose, with many curious quotations from the original narratives. The romantic tourist will be disappointed, however, in not finding the story of Pocahontas's rescue of Smith.

....Romeyn Beck Hough, B.A., the author of "American Woods," is now publishing a *Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada, East of the Rocky Mountains.* The book is photo-descriptive. It is calculated to appeal to the amateur observer of trees, the lumberman and to the technical botanist. A tremendous amount of hard field work has been done in connection with this book, and surprisingly good photographs have been secured and used, so that the identification of trees is made exceedingly easy as well as certain. The descriptive text is also good. Romeyn B. Hough, Lowville, N. Y., ($8 and $10 according to binding).

....The Rev. Samuel Gardiner Ayres, librarian of Drew Theological Seminary, has taken the pains to prepare a bibliography of over 5,000 volumes on the life of Christ or topics connected with the doctrine of Christ Works in other languages than English are not included, save the few that have been translated, and this fact has prevented the mention of many of the most important treatises of all shades of opinion. A large number of the works listed have now merely an antiquarian interest. The tone of Mr. Ayres's annotations may be discerned from his comment on the work of Prof. N. Schmidt, "Rationalistic, but Honest." The bibliography is published by A. C. Armstrong & Son.

Pebbles

ELLA—Marry you? Why, you couldn't dress me.

Edgar—I wasn't asking for a position as lady's maid.—*Pick Me Up.*

CHARLOTTE—The second time I saw him I was engaged to him.

Kit—What caused the delay?—*Evening Telegram.*

JUST AS HE SAID HE WOULD.

"BE *mine*!" he cried in a voice surcharged with anguish. "If you refuse me, I shall die!"

But the heartless girl refused him. That was sixty years ago. Yesterday he died.—*Tit-Bits.*

FIRE AS A SOCIETY EVENT.

HOW A FEMALE REPORTER DESCRIBED THE BLAZE FOR HER PAPER.

THE regular reporter was taking a vacation, according to the Neodesha, Kan., *Sun,* and the editor was busy in the office, so when it was learned that on the previous evening there had been a fire in a remote part of the city the young lady who writes the society news was sent to bring in a report of it for the paper. She came into the office an hour later with the following very interesting account:

"Quite a number of people in this part of the city attended a fire last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Blank in Thirteenth street. Some went in carriages and buggies, but a majority walked. The alarm was sounded about 9.30, and many who attended the fire had just returned from church, consequently they were already dressed for the occasion.

"Mr. Blank was not at home, being out of the city on business; hence the affair will be quite a surprise to him when he returns. Mrs. Blank wore a light percale kimono and had her hair done up in kid curlers.

"The firemen responded readily and worked heroically to subdue the seething flames. Most of them were young and fairly good looking. They were dressed in oilcloth suits cut short, with trousers to match. Their hat rims were narrow in front and broad behind and sagged down in the rear. The chief's hat was ornamented with an octagonal brass spike, which stuck up above his head like a horn, giving him the appearance of a unicorn.

"When the flames broke out thru the second story and cast a lurid hue over the surrounding buildings the view was one never to be forgotten. At a late hour the sightseers went home, and all felt that they had past an evening full of interest and excitement."

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The Constitutional Power of the People

We have no means of knowing how many generations of our ancestors, with tom-toms and vociferations, worshiped fetishes of wood and stone, and it doesn't much matter. We know that three or four generations of our American ancestors have rendered worship "for the most part—but not altogether—of the silent sort" to political fetishes, created in 1788, or thereabouts, and that we ourselves are diligently keeping up the habit.

"Reverence for the Constitution" is a fine-sounding phrase, until one happens to ask himself just what meaning, if any, it has. Why should we reverence our own handiwork, or cerebral output? If we should adopt a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to enact the income tax that the Supreme Court set aside, ought we then to reverence it? Or, do we reverence the Constitution because it was put together by the clever log-rolling of a lot of very nice gentlemen in knee breeches a hundred and nineteen years ago? "The wisdom of the Ancients" is commonly taken for granted, but this is fetish worship, too. The ancients were not always so "long" on wisdom as we imagine, and their stock of information was meager. We do not think it necessary to reverence their pikes and chariots, their thumb-screws or ducking-stools, their imprisonment of debtors, or their chattel slavery. As for our less remote forebears, their wood-burning locomotives and paddle-wheel steamboats gratified them immensely; but electric motors and turbines answer our purposes better.

Constitutions, like other mechanisms, are usually better if up-to-date. Antiquated patterns are all right for museums, but they are unsatisfactory auxiliaries in the struggle for existence. The American Federal Constitution is an eminently dignified document, and many of its provisions are still good working rules, but there is no denying that by comparison with the constitutions that modern life calls for and that other great republics, like France and Switzerland, have adopted, it is a clumsy device, which wastes in unnecessary friction an enormous part of the constitutional power of the people.

We are moved to make these remarks by the recent very able utterances of such men as Senator Knox and Mr. Justice Brewer, who have been reminding the public that there are strict limits to the power of Congress to regulate industry under the Interstate Commerce clause, to readjust taxation under the revenue clauses, and to deal with such matters as employers' liability and the factory labor of children. These distinguished constitutional lawyers admit that the constitutional power of the people is unlimited, since the powers of Congress and of State governments are enumerated, and unenumerated powers are reserved to the people; but, they remind us, the people can exercise their reserved power only thru constitutional amendment.

This is the plain truth, and it is helpful to have it plainly spoken. To state it, however, is in effect to say that the Federal Constitution is exceedingly clumsy and defective in its most vitally important provision. Practically — so great are the difficulties of amendment— the people are prevented from exercising fully and freely their sovereign political power.

It does not meet this criticism to say that the people would use their power recklessly if obstacles were removed. For this is to say that the people are unfit for republican government. Either popular sovereignty should give way to

personal or to class sovereignty, or it should be a reality.

Practically we are in very much the same position under our Constitution that the English people are under their House of Lords. They can neither make it do what they want it to do nor get rid of it. The vote of four hundred and thirty-two against one hundred and forty-seven in the House of Commons supporting Campbell-Bannerman's resolution calling for such a restriction of the power of the House of Lords, "that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decisions of the Commons shall prevail," really avails nothing. The Lords are not bound by it, and they will not vote their own political annihilation.

In America and in England the real failures of popular government are traceable directly to sheer political fetishism, to the assumption that because institutions are venerable and cherished they are therefore wise and workable. France may not be the model republic of the world quite yet, but France has the only method of constitutional amendment, short of the Swiss method of referendum, that is really consistent with the assumption that the people are sovereign. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate by concurrent resolution may at any time come together as a national assembly, and, as such, may to any extent revise the Constitution. This method secures ample deliberation and at the same time makes necessary changes comparatively easy of accomplishment. It gives actual expression to the reserved powers of the people. It is as superior to the American method as an American railroad is superior to a *chemin de fer*.

Even better, however, is the out-and-out democratic method of amendment by referendum, which most of the American commonwealths have adopted. It is this method which is receiving constantly increasing attention in English political discussion, and which the most influential part of the English press is now declaring to be the one possible way to bring the House of Lords to terms. This method, adopted in our Federal system, would make our whole political scheme of things self-consistent, and in practical working republican.

A New Syllabus

Pius X follows the example of Pius IX and gathers up the new errors and tells the Church under his care what it may not believe. One would have thought that Pius IX in his *"Quanta Cura"* of December, 1864, in which he gathered a Syllabus of eighty popular errors, might have included about all that needed absolute prohibition, for they covered pantheism, absolute and moderate rationalism, indifferentism and latitudinarianism, "such pests as Socialism, Communism, secret societies, Bible societies, and clerico-liberal societies," the denial of temporal power, unsectarian public schools, the separation of Church and State, civil marriage, and freedom of worship. Pius X has, however, discovered sixty-five other errors that have within these forty-three years newly come up out of the Pit, and have found currency in the writings of professed Catholics, such as the Abbé Loisy, Houtin, Fogazzaro and a dozen other French, German, Italian and English scholars; and we fear even American Catholics are infected, for we have seen such hints in a certain semi-monthly Catholic journal of St. Louis, which hammers the heretics and the Catholic University at Washington at every opportunity.

The text of the new Syllabus of Errors is not yet received, but we are told that it is devoted chiefly to the Scriptures. Among the errors condemned are the following:

"Divine inspiration does not guarantee all and every part of the Holy Scriptures against error.

"The resurrection of the Saviour is not an historical fact, but is purely supernatural. It can neither be demonstrated nor is it demontrable.

"The Roman Catholic Church becomes the head of all churches, not by divine ordinances, but by purely political circumstances.

"The Church is the enemy of natural and theological sciences.

"The Christian doctrine was first Judaic, then Pauline, then Hellenic, then universal.

"The principal articles of the Apostles' Creed had not the same significance to the primitive Christians as they have to the Christians of the present time."

The hopes set upon the document are large, and in the Curia many are confident it will root out and banish forever the new views, altho, as is well known,

even the clergy are drinking them in more and more deeply. The old Syllabus is forgotten. No one ever hears a bishop at home or abroad refer to it. In fact, most Catholics know nothing about it. It will be the same with this one.

It is a curious fact that for some reason or other the Congregation of Studies, whose prefect is Cardinal Satolli, we believe, were not asked or consulted about it. And yet to this Congregation was committed the task of reforming the seminaries. Their friends are angry, and ugly comments are heard. Possibly these cardinals were ignored because, as every one knows, this Syllabus is directed in good part against liberal teaching in the seminaries themselves. So good an authority as the new "Catholic Encyclopedia," the writers of which are mostly professors in seminaries, gives the current views of the critics on the Bible as freely as the traditional, and in such a case the new is apt to seem to have the better reason.

We are in the beginning of the twentieth century, and Pius X does not know it. The world has moved; science has advanced; new sources of history are available; criticism claims its conclusions. It is useless, it is ridiculous, for a committee of priests in Rome to tell thousands of men as learned and intelligent as they what they shall believe. This work has been done, we gather, by the Congregation of the Holy Office, also called the Congregation of Roman and Universal Inquisition. It is presided over by the Pope himself. Its object is "to combat heresies and false doctrines and to restrain heretics from injuring the Church." As an Inquisition it has lost its physical power, but it still attempts to suppress men's reason. It is likely that the Catholic laymen's league of which the *Correspondenza Romana,* an unofficial organ of the Vatican, gave information the other day, is the last occasion for this condemnation. Its object is to advocate reforms in the Church, and it is said to have many adherents in Germany and Great Britain, and it has sent a petition to the Pope against the recent pronouncements of the Index, and asking that the Index be abolished. The Pope has lately approved a severe prohibition against the writers for the Italian review which represents their views. That Pius IX and his namesake, who now wears the tiara, are thoroly religious men, worthy of the name they have chosen, we do not doubt. That they are competent to decide on a question of scholarship or faith we do not believe. A member of the Pope's household says that he hesitated to take this serious step until in prayer he had a vision of the Blessed Virgin who extended her hands over him in benediction and encouragement; that in obedience to her he rose and signed the decree. That proves him pious but not wise. Possibly he misinterpreted the vision, and it was his hesitation which she meant to encourage.

No Congregation of the Inquisition, no Pope, no Council even, can block human thought. That must be free to study evidence and follow wherever truth seems to lead. Truth is regal, pontific, above all rule of Church or State; and reason and only reason is arbiter. The pity of such a restraint of reason as this attempts is this, that a multitude of scholarly, profoundly religious and conscientious men, who love their Church and wish to be loyal to it, are compelled to be silent, to suppress their belief, to submit outwardly, to satisfy themselves by ambiguous utterances, while waiting for the storm to blow over. It is an unhappy situation; but in their own hearts they know they cannot compel their reason to submit, if they can suppress their words.

The Extinction of Korea

THE scenes now being enacted in Seoul possess all the elements of a great drama, except the hero. There is pathos in the confidence of the Emperor that an appeal to the Powers assembled at The Hague would save his country from the fate to which they had long ago tacitly consented. There is tragedy in the deaths of the humble Korean patriots who offered a futile and belated resistance to Japanese aggression. Behind all the movements of the individuals there is essential dramatic element of fatality, the inevitableness of the catastrophe which is putting an end to its three thousand years of history. And, lastly, the play is enlivened by plenty of humorous dialog and farcical situations.

It is no wonder that Japan and Korea have been chosen as the scene of our comic operas. Could any but Orientals go thru diplomatic dialogs like those reported from Seoul without breaking down and laughing? The Emperor of Korea asks Marquis Ito if he ought to abdicate. The Marquis replies that that is purely a matter for imperial consideration, and that he cannot, as a representative of Japan, interfere with the internal affairs of Korea. The Minister of Justice subsequently explains to Marquis Ito that the Emperor has resigned, not on account of any outside pressure, but purely on his own initiative, as he had been contemplating doing it for the last ten years. The Marquis changed the subject. The Cabinet comes to Marquis Ito in the dead of night begging protection, for the ex-Emperor has ordered the Imperial Guard to kill them. The Marquis answers that the ex-Emperor had requested his aid in repressing disorder, and so he sends Japanese troops to confine the Imperial Guard to their barracks and cover them with artillery.

But this formal foolery has no significance or importance. Japan has pursued her policy of benevolent assimilation with more directness and swiftness than is usual. The process was so transparent that it could be watched in all its stages as easily as when a microbe is enveloped and digested by a phagocyte. Marquis Ito, as soon as he became Resident General at Seoul, assumed the position of a Mayor of the Palace to a *roi fainéant,* or, to use a nearer analogy, a Shogun to a Mikado. Month by month the toils were drawn closer about the ill-fated Emperor. Japanese guards were placed at the gates of the palace, and only those whom the solicitous Ito regarded as proper associates and advisers for His Imperial Majesty were allowed to enter. In the official report of the Residency General it is explained how this "singular operation" of the "purification of the court" was "resolutely carried out" just a year ago. The passage is worth reading from the light it throws on the situation as well as the quaint *naivété* of its wording:

"In years preceding Korea experienced a series of troubles within and worries from without, and the anxieties of the Emperor were incessant and painful. Taking advantage of this state of the Imperial mind, men and women of uncertain origin and questionable character, but all with stories to catch His Majesty's ears, had in a considerable number come to find their way into royal palace, until the latter had become a veritable rendezvous of adventurers and conspirators. Divining, fortune-telling, and spirit-incanting found favor there and knaves and villains plotted and intrigued within the very gates of the court, in co-operation with the native and foreign schemers without. By cheating and chicanery, they relieved the Imperial treasury of its funds and in their eagerness to fill their pockets never stopped to think of what dangerous seeds of disorder and rapine they were scattering broadcast over the benighted peninsula. In view of this perilous trend of affairs, the Resident-General waited on the Emperor and explained to His Majesty the imperativeness of henceforth enforcing strict scrutiny on those gaining access to the Imperial abode. In court circles there were no doubt some who at first felt alarmed at this radical turn of affairs; but the sterling sincerity of the Resident-General's solicitude becoming gradually better known, the force of resentment has since slackened, until no voice is now heard in open opposition."

It is unnecessary to say that the Cabinet Ministers were as carefully chosen as the palace favorites, but Marquis Ito deemed it necessary to take precautions against the disturbance of the imperiai mind by discordant and ill-considered opinions even of his official advisers, so he instituted a month ago what might be called ministerial dress rehearsals. The Cabinet met on one day at the Residency-General and the following at the Palace. His Majesty had the spirit to refuse to meet the Cabinet under this condition, coming to him, as he said, with tainted and second-hand opinions. It is probably this quarrel that precipitated the *coup d'êtat* and led to his deposition.

He will find few sympathizers and no champion. It was different twelve years ago when the Japanese had possession of his capital. Then there was a mighty nation eager to espouse his cause. When his women smuggled him out of the palace in the disguise of a female servant, he took refuge in the Russian legation where he lived for a year until the Japanese had retired to their own land baffled for a time of the fruits of their victorious war against China. He paid rent for his rooms at the legation by granting to his hosts the right to fell timber on the banks of the Yalu River, a

trifling concession it perhaps seemed to him but certain personages of importance in Russia appeared to want it badly.

This was one of the pivots of the world's history. Today there is no Russian legation in Seoul and the Japanese are logging on the Yalu.

We may regret that Korea has not been allowed to develop its own racial individuality and to work out its own destinies. But it never has been and its people seem to have lost the power of asserting themselves. If they had been inspired with the spirit of the Boers they could at least have made themselves of sufficient importance to be courted as allies instead of being treated with contempt by the armies that overran their country without resistance or impediment. The Land of the Morning Calm has always been a battlefield for other nations. Thruout its history China and Japan have simultaneously claimed and alternately exercised suzerainty over Korea. Seventeen hundred years ago a Japanese woman, the widow of a Mikado, appeared in Korea with a fleet and army. The King of that country submitted without a struggle. He tied his hands together and suffered Queen Jingu to hang her bow over the gate of his palace and to inscribe on it "The King of Korea is the dog of Japan." Ever since the Japanese have claimed the domination of Korea. Yi-Heui is only following in the footsteps of his ancestors in his present conduct. Marquis Ito, in a recent address to the Koreans, told them with remarkable frankness where their fault lay. He said, "you may talk all you please about the independence of Korea, but no country can be made independent by others if it cannot stand alone. One who wants independence must learn how to get it."

The Anti-Trust Law

PUBLIC criticism of the Sherman Anti-Trust law has been stimulated by the Government's application, in its complaint against the Tobacco Trust, for receivers who shall "wind up the business and affairs" of corporations capitalized at $230,000,000. Resort to a method of procedure so harmful to innocent stockholders and so depressing in its influence upon other industrial corporations was suggested by the virtual failure of certain notable attempts in the past to enforce this law.

It is a statute which could not be rigidly enforced without upsetting the business of the country and destroying a considerable part of it. As interpreted by the court of last resort, the Sherman act prohibits all contracts or agreements in restraint of trade, even those the effect of which is beneficial. Not only actual restraint of trade, but also the acquisition of power to restrain, is made unlawful. So far as railroads are concerned, the decisions of the courts under this law have caused the construction of such combinations as the makers of the statute desired to prevent. Joint traffic associations and compacts—without which, the Commission says, it is difficult to see how the railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of both shipper and carrier—having been made unlawful, capitalists and managers sought to exercise control of traffic by means of consolidation resting upon "community of interest." Thus the grouping of our railways in the hands of a small number of men was hastened by a statute aimed at monopoly.

Those industrial combinations which the authors of the law had primarily in mind have been only slightly affected by it. The number of such combinations has greatly increased since the statute was enacted. Very little has been accomplished in the public interest by the prosecution of any of them for combination and for monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, the products of an industry. If the Government be successful its case in the approaching trial of its suit (under the Sherman act) against the Standard Oil Company, it is not probable that the power which those who control that corporation now exercise in the oil industry will be perceptibly diminished. It was not proposed in the complaint against this combination that receivers should be appointed "to sell off the factories" and refineries to bidders from "independent concerns." What the result of the suit against the Tobacco Trust will be we cannot say, but we are confident that a "winding up" of the

American Tobacco Company's affairs and a sale of its factories will not be ordered by the court.

The Sherman act should be amended. It should not prohibit contracts or agreements in restraint of trade when the restraint is reasonable and even beneficial. Railroads should be permitted to become parties to joint traffic agreements, but these agreements should be subject to inspection and approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission. With respect to great industrial combinations, what the Government needs for the protection of the people is not power to disintegrate, to tear apart, and to "wind up" the business of a vast consolidation, but power to prevent the consolidated interests from acting unjustly.

Everybody knows that there are evils connected with the operations of some of these organizations. Comparatively weak competitors are oppressed and even ruined by the unjust practices of the greedy and unscrupulous managers of great Trusts. Those who are familiar with Trust methods of silencing competition can testify that they are of an exasperating character. Generally, one result of the use of such methods is a tax upon the consuming public, designed to increase the combination's profits. All this is well understood.

In the face of repeated official exposure and of convictions in the courts during the last two years, the existence of these evils cannot be denied by honest and intelligent men. As exposure follows exposure, and one conviction follows another, the American people long more and more earnestly for relief. Sometimes, being angry and impatient, they seek it by new statutes that are both futile and childish, as they are doing this year in Texas.

They are determined, we think, to put an end to the evils if they can do it by their ballots and by the efforts of their representatives in the Legislatures and in Congress. It is feasible to suppress the evils by official regulation or supervision. President Roosevelt argues earnestly for such regulation and has procured the enactment of a law by which provision is made for it in the case of railroads. He would now have the powers granted by this law increased, in order that the supervision may surely be effective. Mr. Bryan, believing that Government ownership will be the ultimate solution of the railroad problem, sees, as he said last week, that regulation must be thoroly (and unsuccessfully) tried "before the masses will be ready to try a more radical remedy."

Is there to be a thoro testing of the national Government's power to regulate and supervise the conduct of interstate railways? That is for the people to decide. Prefering regulation, as they do, to public ownership, they should not complicate the situation and injure their own cause by supporting unwise and ill-considered rate reduction bills in State Legislatures. Regulations of interstate railway traffic, affecting rates or practices, should be the work of an honest and competent national commission. The power to regulate will not be fairly tested if every State Legislature is to take a hand, cutting rates arbitrarily and without that careful inquiry which the subject demands.

Government ownership of great industrial combinations as a remedy for unjust and evil practices is not proposed by more than a very small minority of the American people. Official regulation and publicity are remedies that can successfully be applied to compel justice in the conduct of these organizations, if the Constitution will permit. Legislation for such regulation should displace the objectionable provisions of the Sherman act. It will be extremely difficult to procure repeal or modification of that law, but earnest effort should be made to convince the public that modification of it is needed.

If Senator Knox is right, the methods heretofore proposed for regulation of great industrial corporations may find no warrant in the Constitution. This is a question which should be studied carefully by competent men who are not moved by partisan prejudice or committed to the advocacy of public ownership. If it shall be shown conclusively that under the present provisions of the Constitution the national Government is not authorized to regulate the affairs and conduct of these corporations in a reasonable way, the people will probably decide that the Constitution should be

amended. With respect to railroads, and possibly in the case of great industrial combinations, there will eventually be a contest at the polls between official regulation and public ownership if the effect of regulation shall not be satisfactory to a majority of our voters.

Appreciation of One's Town

An interesting story comes from a little Western city telling of a teacher in the public schools who, after thirty years of service, rested from her labors and left her life's savings to the school fund. For over a generation she had exerted her influence in uplifting the boys and girls of the community, all the time practicing small economies that she might increase the bounty that her heart prompted and which the town has accepted with reverent acknowledgment.

The fact that she gave her money to the public schools indicates that she loved her work, but the fact that she gave her life to the schools proves it better. The town can never repay to her memory adequate recompense for her sacrifice—but she does not need payment. Her life was full of rewards, even tho it closed in pain and sorrow and suffering. These are small things compared to the joy a soul finds in service.

In another Western town, not far removed from the first, died recently a "character," a bachelor who had worked thru the years with little recognition in the social world and apparently with small standing among the leaders of the community's life. His will provided that $30,000, the savings of his lifetime, should build for the town a public library, his gift to the place in which he had humbly toiled.

These incidents are not prodigies, nor are they the doings of eccentrics; they are types of a growing sentiment in this country that the town in which we live deserves from us some return for the joy it bestows year after year upon us. The East, with its long-established families, its possession of entailed wealth, has known this secret for decades; the South, rich in tradition and prestige, realizes it; the West is just coming into the satisfaction of fulfillment of the duty toward one's neighbors.

A town of tenants and of landlords is a misnomer and a failure; a town of homeowners is one great family, in which each owes to the other something of courtesy and of return for benefits received. It is doubtful if the dweller on city boulevards realizes the sentiment that animates the resident of the country town. The mutual dependence, the community helpfulness, the thoro understanding of the business and social status of one's neighbors, all these tend toward a sentiment of respect and admiration for the town that finds expression in reciprocal deeds of usefulness.

After all, our attitude toward our neighbors depends upon the view with which we consider the community as a whole. If it be to our mind merely a place in which to make money, an opportunity to reap financial benefits because people must pay us tribute, a narrow and unsympathetic picture is certain to present itself and the result is the unloved citizen who squeezes his neighbors' purses and blights their lives that he may thrive. If the viewpoint be one of mutuality, if the town be looked upon as one great family in which the uplift of all means the advantage of each member of the community, if a spirit of helpfulness be abroad, if good cheer and courtesy reign, there is radiated from the town a wholesome, generous kindliness that makes it what the Westerner terms, "a good town to live in." The difference between a town good to "live in" and one good merely for business purposes should need no discussion; the difference ought to be patent to the most casual observer. Living is one thing and business another of so different caliber that there is no comparison between them. The town that goes in for business alone makes the same mistake as the individual who pursues his life under the false impression that there is nothing higher toward which he should aspire than a bank account; the town that goes in for mutual interest, that tries to inculcate a spirit of good cheer and frowns on bickerings and bad feeling among neighbors, is on the road toward good living and is in a position to invite population on the

best ground of all—that it is "a good place to live in."

We owe a great deal to our town, to our neighbors. From our surroundings comes the joy of living, and the greater our return of goodwill the greater shall be our reward.

When a Trust Is Not a Trust

In this country we apply the opprobrious epithet "trust" to almost anything that we are afraid of or don't like. It is too promiscuous to be libelous. But in England it is different. Last fall the soapmakers of Great Britain formed a combination for the purpose of checking competition and curtailing advertising expenses. These aims being contrary to the interests, certainly of the newspapers and presumably of the public, the former aroused the latter to an attack by means of the boycott. The "non-trust" soaps were given free and extensive advertising. People declined to buy the favorite brands that they and their ancestors had used for a century, and refused even to enter the shops where they were sold. As a result of this vigorous action the soapmakers promptly repented of their incursion into what is known across the water as "American finance." Regretting that their benevolent aims had been so misinterpreted, they dissolved whatever combination or mutual agreement they had.

But the yellow journals crowed too soon over their victorious defense of the rights of the people. William Hesketh Lever, who makes Sunlight Soap and attempted to make the combine, had a reputation of value to himself, being the Liberal Member of Parliament for the Wyrrol Division of Cheshire. He brought suit for libel against the Harmsworth papers, the London *Daily Mail* and *Evening News,* which had charged Lever Bros. with establishing a trust and also cutting down on the weight of their bars of soap. The Levers produced evidence in court that their sales had fallen off $200,000 the first week after the Harmsworth attack, and that they had lost a million dollars in consequence of the reduction of their sales and the value of their stock. The defendants put in a plea of justification, but after two days agreed to withdraw their charges and pay $250,000 damages and the costs rather than await the verdict of the court. If all the newspapers in this country had to pay $250,000 whenever time they accused a business corporation of forming a trust or of fraud, without being able to prove it, some of them would in time be driven into bankruptcy.

Educational Aspirations

One who wishes to keep informed of the aspirations for better educational and religious conditions in the South should not overlook the successive numbers of *The South Atlantic Quarterly,* published at Trinity College, Durham, N. C. Trinity College is under the control of the Southern Methodist Church, as is Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn.; and of all institutions wholly under white Southern control none are doing more for right feeling, mutual understanding and progress in every right direction. Such men as Chancellor Kirkland and Professor Gillett at Vanderbilt and President Kilgo and Professor Mims at Trinity are a force for generous right thinking not to be overlooked.

In the July number of *The South Atlantic Quarterly* President Kirkland discusses the Southern college. He tells a sad story, but a well known one, of its present inefficiency and indicates what is being done to create a higher standard.

A multitude of Southern colleges have the ambitious name, but are no more than passable high schools. In any well co-ordinated system of education there must be a sharp distinction between the secondary school (high school) and the college. But no such distinction has existed in the South. The larger part of the high-school work, says Chancellor Kirkland, has for forty years been done by "illegitimate institutions," not calling themselves high schools at all:

> "This work is done today by normal colleges of every grade and description, by a whole host of colleges and seminaries for young women, by preparatory classes in colleges and universities and technological schools, and, finally, by college classes themselves in the same institutions."

The States, he says, need to reorganize their system. State normal schools

ought to require two years in the high school for admission. Schools of technology are teaching the elements of grammar and arithmetic to the neglect of agriculture and engineering. For example, an agricultural and mechanical college in the South, which has the Morrill fund, has more than 700 students, of which about 600 are doing high-school work. A certain State university takes pupils even from the eighth grade of the grammar school, and if such students were excluded the enrollment would shrink from 400 to 100.

The Carnegie Foundation calls that institution a college whose requirements for admission are expressed by 14 units, each unit representing a year of high-school work above the eighth grade, with five daily recitations a week for a year. That rule would exclude pretty nearly every college in the South. Instead of 14 units, one of the best colleges in its section, aided by the Rockefeller General Board of Education, requires but 5½ for admission, altho Latin must be added for a degree, which brings the requirement up to 8½. But another institution requires only 5½ units and on that basis gives any degree without either Latin or Greek. These are not low-grade institutions, and there are others much worse. Even the best institutions need to stiffen their requirements for admission. Thirteen years ago there was organized an association of Southern colleges pledged to have no preparatory department, to require written examinations and entrance examinations for all candidates for degrees covering 10½ units of high-school work. At that time there were only six institutions in the South willing to enter into this agreement. Twelve others have joined since, but not all of them adhere strictly to the agreement. There are whole States in which no college or university reaches this rank.

These are the better institutions; but for every one of them there are half a dozen of a lower grade, called colleges or universities, and giving worthless degrees, deceiving their pupils and the public. Says President Kirkland:

"It is a crime to sell or give away educational degrees without any attempt to maintain honest standards. Any group of persons so desiring, in almost any State, without an acre of land or a building or a dollar's worth of property, can secure a charter authorizing them to confer all literary and professional degrees. . . . Over and over again have I come in contact with lives that have been marred and almost ruined by the work of such institutions."

The South is now rich enough to require and provide, at least in its State universities, a standard of admission which shall equal the requirements in reputable Northern colleges. But this involves a vast improvement in the high schools. Raise the college standard, and that will compel the high schools to follow. Very few are the high schools in the South that could supply the 14-unit standard. We doubt if one such can be found, altho there are those which claim to give a four years' course for white youth.

Charleston, S. C., is an example of an ambitious and prosperous Southern city which begins to recognize, at least, the low standard of its public school system. We take from our able contemporary, *The News and Courier*, an account of its schools as given by Principal Tate, of the Memminger Normal School. He says Charleston pays less per capita for educating its children than any other city of its size in the country. Less than 10 per cent. of the cost of city government goes to education. No other city of its size pays more for police than for schools. The average salary of teachers is just about that of the street-sweepers. The cost per pupil for schools in Charleston is $13.33⅓; in New Orleans it is $27; in Atlanta, $22; in Nashville, $21; in Richmond, $20; in Birmingham, $19. These are all very low figures, and the leading journal of the State calls for an advance. Will the citizens tax themselves? It is cheaper to educate the children than to pay the police.

Venezuela's Refusal

If Venezuela stands stubbornly by her announced determination not to pay The Hague tribunal's award, which condemned her to pay $2,000,000 to her Belgian creditors, it will be a very serious matter for her. There has as yet no international way been found to compel a derelict nation to submit to an award of

The Hague to which it has accepted reference, but a way will be found in any such case. The fact is that it had not occurred to any one that any nation would or could do so ungentlemanly a thing as to decline to keep its promise and falsify its word. But it seems there is one such freebooter nation, and the nations of the world will find some more effective way than even the boycott to bring it to its senses. The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs says the Government will spare no effort to protect Belgium's interests; and whatever drastic measures it may decide upon no other nation will object, so long as the occupation of Venezuelan territory does not impinge on the Monroe Doctrine. But we presume that Belgium will first ask the United States, as a sort of responsible protecting Power, to put pressure on Venezuela to pay its debts; and it may, if she refuses, be necessary for us to take possession of the ports and collect the revenue until the debt is paid. We must not fail to understand the duties correlative with the Monroe Doctrine. If we tell other nations not to take possession of the territory of American countries, we must see to it that they observe international obligations. Fortunately there are only one or two such dubious countries, and it may be well to ask Mexico or Argentina to join us in the unpleasant duty.

Returning Sanity

With the imprisonment of San Francisco's Mayor, and the appointment of an honest man to take his place, and the absolute overthrow of the vile element that has ruled the city and made its name odious, has come the return of sanity on the Japanese question. The Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco has announced that it does not favor any immigration law that will discriminate against the Japanese, or permit them to be treated any differently from the people of any other country. They wish no barriers to friendly trade relations between the two countries. This looks as if the fear of the tyrannous hoodlum element were past away, which is sincerely to be hoped. It is not the decent and substantial citizens of San Francisco that have made the trouble, or have fostered the attack on Japanese and Chinese which has so affected Congress and created our anti-Mongolian legislation. It is a shame that a Chinese or a Japanese should not be allowed to land and become a citizen as well as a German or an Englishman. The ground of the attack has really been that the lowest element of the population wanted a monopoly of certain forms of labor, and wished no competition, and that when there was a scarcity of labor. The return of sanity on this matter is aided by the report of conditions in Hawaii, where the Orientals, Japanese and Chinese are freely admitted and form half the population. Governor Carter says that there is no anti-Japanese feeling in Hawaii. He adds:

> "Twenty-five per cent. of the children in the Territorial schools are Japanese, studying side by side with the whites, and there has never been even an intimation of a demonstration. I regard the Japanese as desirable."

That is as might be expected under civilized conditions. Children are by nature democratic, and have to be taught race hatred. Governor Carter said this at Seattle, and we may imagine that the possibility that Japanese trade will be diverted from San Francisco to Seattle may have helped the conscience of the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange. It will not be for the interest of Seattle commerce to imitate San Francisco, and California will not be pleased to see the Pacific trade moving northward.

The Elks, who, we understand, are a social and incidentally benevolent organization like the Masons, had a costly celebration and parade in Philadelphia on one of the hottest days last week, when two or three thousand spectators and paraders collapsed with the heat, and scores died of sunstroke. The scene was like a battle, as the hospitals were swamped, and the victims were laid in rows on the grass. Nothing like it was ever seen here. Very likely the hysteria of a crowd-madness had something to do with it, but it seems strange that such a parade should be arranged for the severest heat of July. And it is provided that the next parade shall be at the same date

in Texas. One good thing may be said for the Elks: they have voted to give up the elk's tooth as their badge, for the elks were being exterminated thru the country, like the buffalo.

The invitation of the Meadville Theological Seminary (Unitarian) to Prof. Henry Preserved Smith, D.D., to take the Old Testament chair, which he accepts, is in the line of a more scientific rather than dogmatic view of theological studies, and reminds one of the fact that others than Unitarians are now professors in the Harvard Divinity School. Professor Smith was one of the two martyrs of the Briggs controversy, having then been suspended from the ministry by the General Assembly, when he joined the Congregationalists and was for a time professor in Amherst College. He is the author of several scholarly works of much value. It is distinctly understood that in going to Meadville Professor Smith is not expected to change his present ecclesiastical relations.

The separation of Church and State in Europe moves steadily on, since the bitter conflict which achieved its success in France. The Canton of Geneva has decreed it by a vote of 63 to 23, almost three to one. The Catholic members of the Grand Council voted for it, after first setting themselves right by declaring that they would have preferred a law which gave subventions equally to all churches, but in default of that favored a law that equally gave aid to none. In Spain and Italy the question is before the public and the parliaments, and in England the Non-Conformists are angry because no bill has been proposed by the Liberal Government for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales.

The president of the Richmond, Va., Chamber of Commerce, Mr. James R. Gordon, must himself obey the Jim Crow law, or the law cannot be enforced at all. He does not like it that he was not allowed to ride in a negro car and smoke where he wanted to, and he appeals from his fine of $10. It is really too brazen to say that a black man must obey the law, but a white man need not. It is a step toward fairness when the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that cars for negroes must have every accommodation that cars for whites have, down to towels and washbowls, even altho it cannot invalidate the foolish law.

If a man does you or any of your family a social wrong, shoot him, kill him—that is the "unwritten law" which Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, sworn to maintain the written laws of his State, has just pronounced emphatically in the case of the pardon of a woman who had shot her physician. She was condemned by judge and jury, but the Governor pardoned her without waiting for her to be taken to jail, saying of the "unwritten law": "I believe it should prevail in this State." That is lawlessness, which is barbarism, anarchy.

The dean in charge of the administration of a New England college writes us:

> I am not sure that I ever read an editorial utterance so frankly and clearly expressing my own sentiments upon college life and who should live it, as does "After the Commencements" in *The Independent* of July 18, which I have just opened.

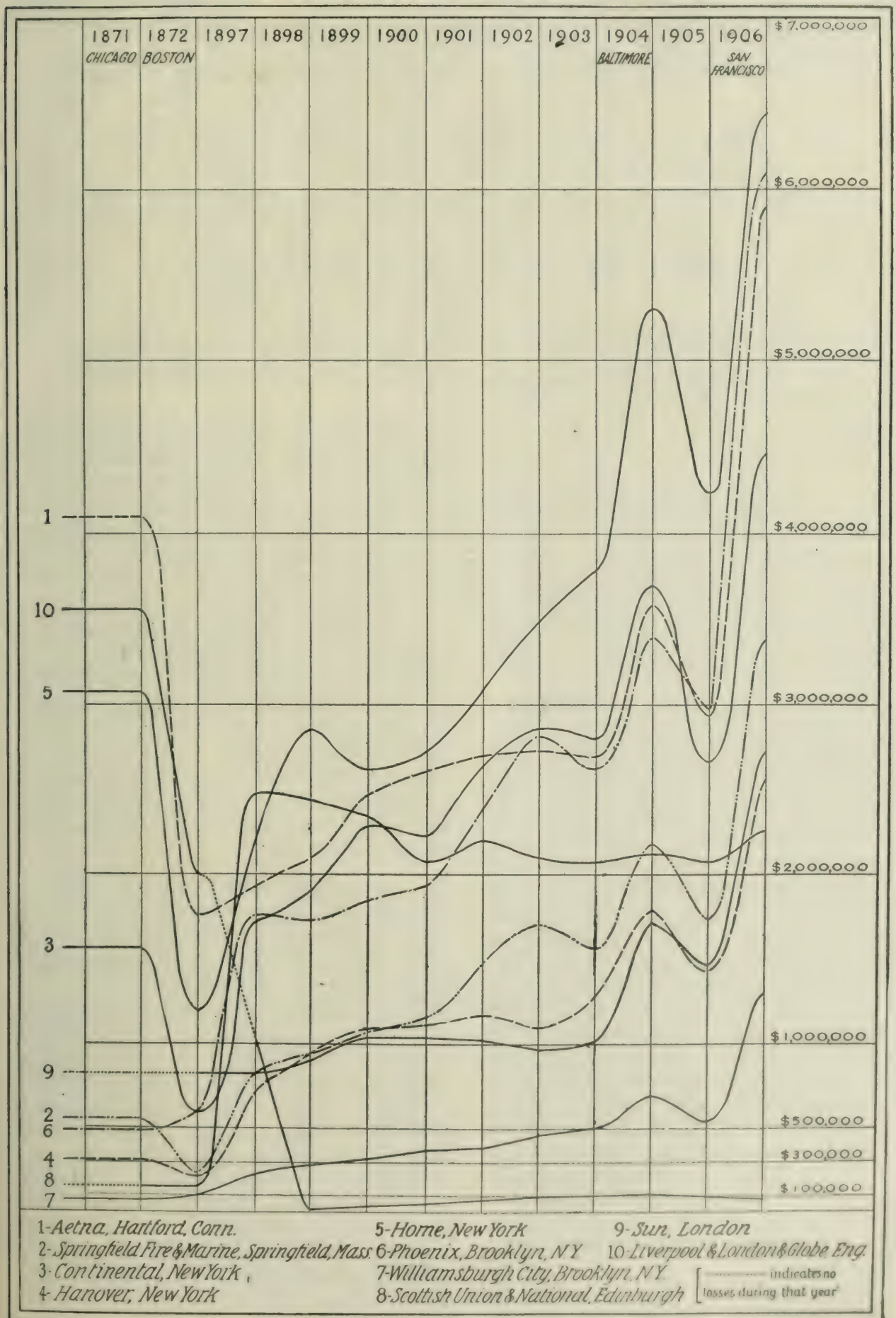
We are not glad that so competent an observer finds that our description of current evils was so nearly correct.

It is a very serious matter for the Governor of North Carolina to attempt to resist by force the courts of the United States. He had better think what nullification would mean. In such a case as this it would be safe to allow an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the Circuit Court, for there must be no clash between the Nation and a State. That does not pay. It has been tried.

The Georgia Legislature has one negro member. His seat was contested by a white man, but the negro was given the seat for the excellent reason that he was legally elected, and the evidence proved it. We thank the Georgia correspondents who have called our attention to a creditable fact, which we are glad to record.

TABLE SHOWING FLUCTUATIONS OF LOSSES IN TEN FIRE COMPANIES (SELECTED AT RANDOM) FROM 1897 TO 1906.

The Chicago fire of 1871 and the Boston fire of 1872 are included for comparison. Based on the *Argus* insurance chart.



Financial

Fiscal Year's Foreign Trade

ALL previous records were broken by the foreign trade of the United States in the fiscal year ending with the month of June. When comparisons with the figures of the preceding year are made, the new totals show an increase of nearly $207,000,000 in imports and of almost $137,000,000 in exports. The sum of our exports and imports has now risen to $3,315,252,116, against $2,970,426,946 in 1906, and only $1,815,000,000 ten years ago. How our trade with foreign nations has expanded is shown by the following table:

Fiscal year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports.
1907	$1,880,851,024	$1,434,401,092	$446,449,932
1906	1,743,864,500	1,226,562,446	517,302,054
1905	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	401,048,595
1904	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	469,739,900
1903	1,420,141,579	1,025,719,237	394,422,422
1902	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	478,398,453
1901	1,487,764,991	823,172,165	664,592,826
1900	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	544,451,898
1899	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	529,874,813
1898	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	615,432,676
1897	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	286,263,144
1896	882,606,938	779,724,674	102,882,264
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965	75,568,200

Some reference to the movement of gold and silver should be made. Imports of gold exceeded exports by $63,000,000, the excess having been a little larger than in 1906. In the case of silver, on the other hand, there was an export excess of $13,820,000, but this was less than that of any other year since 1892, the export excess in each of the five years ending with 1906 having been about $21,000,000.

Analysis of the tables of imports shows that the growth has been due largely to the purchase of manufacturers' materials. The increase of crude materials has been from $200,000,000 in 1899 to about $485,000,000 in the past year, and (during the same period) that of manufactured articles, for further use in manufacturing, from $92,000,000 to $275,000,000. In the same eight years our exports of manufactures ready for consumption have grown from $263,000,000 to $470,000,000, and our exports of crude materials of manufacture from $278,000,000 to $600,000,000.

Agricultural products exported last year amounted to $951,634,669, the largest total ever reported, cotton ($481,000,000) having been the most important item. The value of cotton exported in 1906 was $400,427,000, which was considerably in excess of the total for any previous year. An increase of $80,000,000 in cotton and $34,000,000 in wheat (and flour) was met in part by the following decreases: Corn, $18,000,000; oats, $14,000,000; barley, $4,000,000; cattle, hogs and sheep, $7,000,000; meat and dairy products, $10,000,000. But the net increase of the total was $61,000,000.

*

....For the two years ending with May, the New York stock transfer tax yielded $12,064,471, of which about $10,500,000 was derived from transactions on the New York Stock Exchange. When the law was enacted, it was estimated that the tax would yield about $4,000,000 a year.

....June's output of pig iron was 2,231,575 tons, May's having been 2,295,505. The output for the first half of the year has been about 13,500,000 tons. In the entire year of 1906 the product was 25,307,191 tons. Since January 1st ten new blast furnaces, having a capacity of 1,340,000 tons per annum, have come into operation, and twenty-six more are now being built.

....Massachusetts has a new direct inheritance tax law, supplementing former legislation taxing collateral inheritances only. The tax on collateral inheritances above $1,000 (charitable, religious and educational institutions excepted) is 5 per cent. Under the new law, direct inheritances by father, mother, husband, wife, and lineal descendants up to $10,000, are exempt. Above that sum the tax is graduated from 1 to 5 per cent., the largest rate applying above $250,000. Inheritances by brother, sister, nephew or niece are exempt up to $1,000, and above that sum are graduated from 3 to 5 per cent., those exceeding $100,000 coming under the latter rate. It is thought that the new law will yield an annual revenue of $1,500,000.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907 No. 3061

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Railroads Yield to Governor Glenn

An agreement providing for a peaceful and orderly settlement of the controversy over the new passenger rate law in North Carolina was reached on Saturday night, the Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line accepting a proposition made by Governor Glenn on the 25th. The terms of the agreement are that the railroads shall adopt the prescribed rate of 2¼ cents a mile, beginning not later than August 8th; that the State shall appeal to the United States Supreme Court from Federal Judge Pritchard's order discharging upon writ of habeas corpus the Asheville ticket agents sentenced to the chain gang; that the Southern Railway shall appeal to the highest State court from the imposition of a fine at Raleigh, and, if defeated, shall take the case up to Washington on a writ of error; that the State may indict the Atlantic Coast Line once, as a basis for further action; that both parties shall co-operate to procure a speedy determination of the whole matter; that all pending indictments and prosecutions, except those to be used in appeals, shall be dismissed and that there shall be no new ones; and that the Governor shall advise all persons against bringing any penalty suits pending a final decision of the main question as to the constitutionality of the statute. This victory for the State authorities was won at the end of a long conference in which the Governor, his counsel and the railroad attorneys took part. A few hours earlier, the situation had been made more menacing by the arrest at Asheville of W. W. Finley, president of the Southern, upon a warrant issued by a police magistrate, and his speedy release by Judge Pritchard, before whom he was brought upon a writ of habeas corpus. Preparation had also been made for a second arrest of ticket agents recently discharged by Judge Pritchard, and for holding them in the custody of a State judge. This might have led to the use of force by the Federal authorities. It was known that the Governor had decided, if his terms should not be accepted, to call a special session of the Legislature and ask for an annulment of the Southern's charter. A line nearly 300 miles long, operated by the company, is owned by the State. An attempt to cancel the lease of this line would have been made. Speaking of the agreement, Governor Glenn said on Saturday night that he regarded the victory as one for State rights. The people, he continued, were determined that they "would not submit to the oppression of the railroads or to the interference of the Federal courts," and if all the other States "would take up the fight to curtail the growing power of these courts" there would be no difficulty in controlling the railroads and other corporations. Commenting upon the case, Senator Overman remarked that the two leading planks of the Democratic national platform next year ought to be tariff revision and the preservation of State rights.——The record of events preceding the agreement may be summarized as follows: On the 22d, at Asheville, Judge Pritchard, in a long opinion, declared that the penalty clause of the new law was unconstitutional, pointing out that the penalties, if en-

forced for the sale of each ticket, would amount to $2,500,000 a day, and that the enforcement of them would close the doors to a judicial hearing. He then discharged the two ticket agents who had been sentenced to the chain gang. The Federal Court, he asserted, had in all the proceedings simply pursued the regular practice which the United States Supreme Court had approved, and it must preserve its jurisdiction. He hoped there would be no conflict, but if conflict should occur he would not evade his responsibility. An appeal was taken. Assistant Attorney-General Sanford came down from Washington, conferred with the railway attorneys, and obtained their approval of a proposition which he caused to be submitted to the Governor. This proposition the Governor rejected, because it did not provide for obedience to the law pending a final decision. The substance of it was that both parties should use all possible efforts to hasten a decision by the court of last resort, and that there should be no additional prosecutions in the meantime. Governor Glenn in reply submitted the terms which were afterward accepted without modification except with respect to the date for beginning to obey the law. He had asked for immediate obedience, but good reasons for delay until August 8th were given. When Mr. Sanford arrived the railway companies' attorneys were considering the project of seeking an injunction restraining all attorneys or other persons in the State from bringing suits against the companies under the law. Owing to his disapproval this was laid aside.——In the Federal Court at Omaha, Judge Munger has decided that the new State law reducing express rates by 25 per cent. is constitutional. Application from the express companies for an injunction restraining the enforcement of the statute was denied.——Three prominent milling companies in Minnesota, indicted for accepting rebates on grain from the Great Northern, pleaded guilty last week and paid small fines.

Acquittal of Haywood

William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, who for some weeks past has been on trial at Boise, Idaho, for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, was acquitted on the morning of the 28th, the jury having been out eighteen hours. On the first ballot eight voted for acquittal and two for conviction. Two declined to vote. On one of the succeeding ballots there were four for conviction. Samuel D. Gilman was the last to stand out against acquittal. It is said that the four who for a time voted against Haywood were the jurors who had been regarded both by the prosecution and by the defense as especially friendly to his cause. It is shown by the statements of jurors that the judge's charge made it impossible for a majority of them to vote for conviction. Of the 65 paragraphs in the charge, 31 dealt with the subject of reasonable doubt. There were jurors who did not believe Orchard's story; there were others who held that the corroboration of it had not been sufficient. When Orchard was told in the penitentiary that Haywood was free, he said:

"I have nothing with which to reproach myself. I have told the truth in the interest of justice, and that is all there was for me to do. I am tired of the strain and suspense, and I hope my trial will be set quickly. I am anxious to have it over with, and am ready to pay the penalty for what I have done."

Governor Gooding says that the verdict was a great surprise to him:

"I have done my duty and my conscience is clear. As long as God gives me strength I shall continue my efforts for government by law and for organized society. The State will continue a vigorous prosecution of Moyer and Pettibone and Adams, and of Simpkins when apprehended. There will be neither hesitation nor retreat."

It is expected that Pettibone will be tried in October. Haywood will return to Denver and resume the work of his office. He says that he never feared the result of a fair trial, and he expresses gratitude for the support given to him by representatives of labor in the court-room and elsewhere. Socialists in the cities rejoiced publicly on the 28th over the verdict.

Trust Laws and Suits

In an address before the Wisconsin Bankers' Association, last week, Charles G. Dawes, formerly Comptroller of the Currency, criticised the Sherman Anti-

Trust law and urged that it should be amended. His views were like those recently expressed in THE INDEPENDENT'S editorial pages. The law, he pointed out, made unlawful and criminal even such agreements in restraint of trade as are beneficial to the public. Agreements to preserve a high standard of manufacture, to prevent sales below cost, or to prevent at any point an oversupply of perishable commodities, he said, were prohibited. Agreements made for the purpose of extorting unreasonable prices should be under the ban. Because the law did not clearly define the crime, he continued, scrupulous men refrained from making beneficial agreements, but unscrupulous men violated the statute with greater impunity, knowing how difficult it is to enforce a law which makes innocent acts and guilty acts equally criminal. Amendments should clearly define the offense. Trade agreements should be considered by a commission in their relation to the public interest. "Beneficial trade agreements should then be legally sustained; bad ones should be forbidden and, if consummated, punished."——It is announced that the Government will begin its suit against the Powder Trust this week, at Wilmington, Del. The head of the combination, T. Coleman Du Pont, is chairman of the Delaware Republican Committee, and a cousin of Senator Du Pont, who is interested in several of the corporations.——In Mississippi the State has sued the Standard Oil Company to recover $1,480,000 in statutory damages for violation of the local Anti-Trust law. ——The Attorney-General of New York has brought suit against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies for annulment of their charters, alleging that, owing to a business agreement, they constitute an illegal monopoly. The existence of such an agreement is denied by the defendants.

The Situation in San Francisco

It appears that Dr. Taylor was the third person who was asked to take the office of Mayor of San Francisco after Schmitz had been sentenced and Boxton had resigned, Dr. John Gallwey declined the place because he was not, he thought, qualified for it by temperament or professional experience. Ralph C. Harrison, formerly judge of the Supreme Court and afterward Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, would not accept, because he feared that at his advanced age the strain of the work would be too severe. Mayor Taylor, retaining Tveitmoe and O'Neill, who were appointed by Schmitz and were not smirched by the investigation, has appointed sixteen new supervisors, as follows, in the places of those who confessed their guilt:

A. D. Ancona, physician; Joseph P. Booth, editor; H. U. Brandenstein, attorney; Gustav Breuner, retired merchant; George H. Center, real estate dealer; A. Compte, Jr., attorney; Bernard Raymonville, insurance agent; Thomas Magee, real estate dealer; D. E. J. Molern, president Academy of Sciences; Charles A. Murdock, printer; D. D. Murphy, attorney; Henry Payot, merchant; Loring H. Rixford, architect; Lipman Sacks, merchant; G. W. Stafford, merchant; M. I. Sullivan, attorney.

In this list there is no representative of the labor unions, because no prominent unionist would serve. But Tveitmoe and O'Neill are union men. To an industrial peace conference held last week the street railway company sent as delegates President Calhoun and two other officers under indictment. The conference asked that these be withdrawn, saying it could not recognize indicted men. President Calhoun replied that this was a cowardly act. At the trial of Louis Glass, Emil J. Zimmer, vice-president of the telephone company, who had served five days in jail for refusing to testify, was again placed on the witness stand. He again refused to answer and was again sent to jail for five days. Glass is defended by Mr. Delmas, who defended Harry K. Thaw. In court he attacked Prosecutor Heney, calling him a "human blood hound," and saying that the late Senator Mitchell was one of his "victims." The wife of Supervisor Boxton testified that her husband brought home and gave to her the $5,000 with which he had been bribed by the telephone company's manager, Halsey, who is soon to be tried.

The Philippine Islands

Reports from Manila say that the entire number of voters registered in the archipelago for the election of members of the new Assembly, to be held this week, does not exceed 60,000, which is

about 10 per cent. of those entitled to vote. In Manila, whose population is 225,000, only 7,902 names have been placed on the lists. In spite of the strenuous efforts of party leaders, there has been very little popular interest in the movement.——Some time ago, Sakay, Montalon, Villafuerte and Devega, chiefs of marauding bands of ladrones, were tried, convicted and sentenced to suffer death. The sentences have now been confirmed by the Supreme Court. This action will affect the popularity of Dominador Gomez, an agitator who is prominent in the Nationalist party. As an intermediary or agent of the Government, he induced Sakay to surrender, and is said to have promised that this outlaw should escape severe punishment. ——Among the Filipino students at the Cornell University summer school, two or three in public addresses, professing to represent the opinions of the islanders, have expressed opposition to American rule and even a preference for the rule of Spain. Others, including a nephew of the Mayor of Manila, have replied to these remarks with some indignation, asserting that the people regard American rule with satisfaction, except in the matter of tariff duties.

Cuba and Porto Rico

When our Government's plans for restoring home rule in Cuba were made, some months ago, it was thought that the municipal elections, which are to be the first test, could be held in September or October of this year. So much time will be needed for taking and tabulating the census, however, that these elections must be deferred until January or February.——A curious story about plans for an uprising in the Province of Santiago has been widely published. American military officers sought to improve the appearance of the grounds of the Morro fortress by setting out one hundred young cocoanut palms. Six years must elapse before these will bear fruit. A rumor spread that the Americans intended to remain until the fruit should appear. Secret meetings were held (it is asserted), revolutionist leaders were consulted, and an attack upon the troops was planned for July 12th. Secret service agents discovered the little plot, so the story goes, and checked the revolutionists by pointing out the absurdity of their reasoning.——Señor José de Diego, Speaker of the Porto Rican House, has come to Washington. His purpose is to prevent, if possible, an increase of the French duty on Porto Rican coffee. At the same time he asks that Congress, for the protection of the coffee of the island, shall impose a duty upon all imports of coffee into this country from other sources. The plea for American citizenship and for an elected Senate is made again by him. Admitting that the sugar and tobacco industries of the island have been greatly stimulated by annexation, he remarks that these are controlled by corporations or capitalists, while coffee is produced by small farmers and the people generally. An increase of the French duty, he says, would be a very severe blow to this industry.——July 25th was the ninth anniversary of the landing of American troops in Porto Rico. Altho it was a legal holiday, there was no celebration of the anniversary in any town on the island.

Central America

It is now reported that Nicaragua will not attack Salvador. Nicaragua's Minister at the Mexican capital has suggested that Salvador's claim for damages on account of the recent raid upon Acajutla and Sonsonate by an expedition sent from Nicaragua be submitted to President Diaz for arbitration. To this Salvador may consent. Until this matter shall have been adjusted, Salvador and Guatemala will decline to take part in a Central American peace conference at Washington. Two of the Moissant brothers, American citizens owning large plantations in Salvador, who were imprisoned upon the charge that they assisted the raiders at Acajutla, have been released, owing to the interposition of the American Minister. Another brother fled with the raiders when they were defeated. Complaint was recently made by the resident Ministers of several European countries at the Guatemalan capital because final action concerning the sentences of persons convicted of complicity in the attempted assassination of President Cabrera had not been taken. On the 26th, the death sentences of the lower tribunal were con-

firmed by the Supreme Court.——The new treaty with Santo Domingo has been proclaimed by President Roosevelt. Owing to prevailing prosperity, the salaries of the island's executive officers and legislators have been increased.——President Diaz appointed a committee to provide for the celebration, on September 16th, 1910, of the centennial anniversary of Mexican independence. This committee has decided that on that day the construction of public improvements of various kinds shall be begun in more than 900 cities and towns, and it is estimated that the cost of these projects will be nearly $100,000,000.——On the 25th, Venezuela, replying to a note from Secretary Root, again refused to submit to arbitration the five American claims (those relating to the asphalt concessions included) which have been the subject of much discussion.

The Hague Conference

The most important event during the past week at The Hague was the adoption of the principle that debts shall not be collected by force except after a recourse to The Hague Court. Thirty-seven nations have endorsed this proposition while seven, including Switzerland, Belgium and Turkey, abstained from approving the scheme. This proposition has been under the direct charge of General Porter, of the United States delegation, and is a personal triumph for him. As we have explained before in THE INDEPENDENT, this proposition, which is a modified form of the Drago or Calvo Doctrine, will practically prevent war between the Old and the New World. The other American propositions are still under discussion. Our plan as outlined last week for strengthening of The Hague Court will probably be accepted with some amendments to which, however, the American delegates will offer no objections. Also our scheme for a general arbitration treaty is meeting with some opposition, but the British delegation and the German delegation are supporting America and the matter will probably go thru in the end. Mr. Stead, who is editing *La Revue de la Paix*, which is serving a very useful purpose as a medium between the conference and the outside world, is thoroly disgusted with the British delegation. "As members of a conference striving for peace ideals," he says, "they are about the most incompetent set of beings that ever achieved an unmitigated failure." It has been decided in regard to signs that are to be hoisted over buildings to be spared during a bombardment, that they shall consist of a large rectangular panel of wood or linen divided into triangles, the upper triangle being black and the lower white. The proposition of England that contraband of war be abolished has been utterly defeated thru Germany's opposition. Lord Reay made a long argument for this proposition, but Dr. Kriege, the Germany delegate, declared a complete negative of the proposition. Mr. Bartholdt, of our Congress, and the ex-president of the Interparliamentary Union, reports from The Hague that the outlook is bright and that he is especially interested in promoting two things, first, the automatic continuance of the Conference, and, second, the codification of international law. It is expected that the Conference will take action on both of these subjects. The president of every delegation was entertained at a banquet on the evening of the 22d by Queen Wilhelmina, who presented each guest with a beautiful commemorative medal, on one side of which was stamped a representation of the Hall of Knights where the Conference is held, over which was rising the sun, signifying justice, and on the reverse an inscription with the date. After the dinner the Queen spoke to all the delegates and is said to have told Mr. Choate that she desired to visit the United States. It is rumored that Russia wants to bring the Conference to a close by the 20th of August, but that will probably be too early.

England and Ireland

The Evicted Tenants' bill, which past the House of Commons on its second reading, met with strong opposition in the committee proceedings. Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had stated to the House that he contemplated the reinstatement merely of the 2,000 claimants for whom the Estates Commissioners had estimated in their special report that holdings should be provided, and 8,000 acres were given as

the amount of land necessary for their reinstatement. In the committee of the whole an effort was made to force Mr. Birrell to limit the scope of the bill to these figures, and when he refused the bill was opposed on the ground that it placed an unlimited and arbitrary power in the hands of the two commissioners, who, if they saw fit, could approve of the whole 8,400 claimants and give them forty acres apiece by evicting present tenants of any land. According to the bill a *bona fide* farmer who had for twenty years occupied and cultivated his farm might be evicted to give way in favor of the representative of some former tenant. Mr. Birrell and Mr. Redmond argued in defense of the bill that this power was, in the opinion of the Government, absolutely necessary in order that the social and political objects of the measure might not be frustrated. Many of the planters are not *bona fide* farmers, and there would be no injustice in removing them. Compulsory power was necessary, because in some cases an obstinate man who insisted upon his legal rights and refused to go might keep a whole county in a state of turmoil. "There must be," the Attorney-General said, "some limit to the expense to which a state is put in providing protection for an unpopular man." The Opposition seized upon this as an admission that if the Irish agitators only made it hot enough for a "land grabber" the Estates Commissioners would get rid of him for them.——The split between the Sinn Fein Society and the Nationalists under John Redmond continues to grow, and it appears to be largely the fear of losing the money contributed from America for the Irish cause which maintains a nominal unity. Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde has come out openly as a Sinn Feiner. He declares that:

"Parliamentary agitation is worthless, since England would never give home rule or any other concession for the asking. Ireland is no colony. She is a sovereign nation and should give up begging with bated breath and whimpering humbleness in a foreign legislature for the restoration of her stolen liberties."

——The Belfast situation is complicated by the demand of the Royal Constabulary for increased pay on account of the extra work imposed upon them by the strike. The leader of the movement, Constable Barrett, was suspended from duty, but he addressed the meeting of 500 policemen and thousands of people, held to secure his reinstatement, and was then carried in a chair on the shoulders of a crowd thru the streets of Belfast. ——At the Parliamentary election for the Colne Valley division a young Socialist named Victor Grayson won by 3,648 votes to 3,495 for the Liberal and 3,227 for the Unionist candidates. Last year a Liberal was elected without opposition by 15,474 votes. Mr. Grayson was elected not as a labor member, but as a Socialist, with a very radical program, including the abolition of marriage.—— Last week the Harmsworth newspapers, the *Daily Mail* and the *Evening News*, paid $250,000 rather than await the judgment of the court in a libel suit brought against them by Lever Brothers, soapmakers, for accusing them of forming a trust for the monopoly of the soap business in England. A similar action brought against the papers this week by Joseph Watson & Sons, of Leeds, was settled in the same way by the publication of an apology and retraction and the payment of $250,000 or more in damages by the newspapers.

French Affairs

The generals at the head of the army are very indignant at the action of Parliament in making the two years' service law retroactive instead of applying first to the class of 1906. They believe it to be dangerous to the safety of the country, because for a third of every year for some time the army will be seriously weakened. Generals Hagron, Metzinger and Michal have resigned from the Supreme Council of War as a protest against this action, and it is rumored that other members of the Council have done the same, altho the Government is concealing the fact until their places can be filled by younger men. Major Alfred Dreyfus has sent in to Minister of War Picquart a request to be retired on half pay. The reason is believed to be that he is disappointed in not being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, which he would have reached if he had not been sentenced to Devil's Island. It will be remembered that General Picquart lost his position in

the army thru his defense of Dreyfus, but when the latter was vindicated a year ago he was reinstated with the rank of brigadier-general, and is now at the head of the War Department. Probably General Picquart feared to reopen the old bitter controversy by promoting Dreyfus.——A mutinous spirit still prevails in the French army. Three hundred members of the Fifty-third Regiment, indignant at being ordered to Perpignan, decided to return to their old barracks at Tarbes, but were dissuaded by their officers.——The representatives of the Viticulturist Association of the Midi resolved at a recent meeting to continue the struggle against the Government by a policy of passive resistance. One of the mayors of the South of France who took part in the recent strike of the municipal officers was tried for refusing to discharge an official duty, but the court acquitted him. Mgr. de Beauséjour, Bishop of Carcassonne, was fined $10 by a local court for violation of the law in performing the religious ceremony of marriage before the civil formalities had been fulfilled. Owing to the strike of the mayor the civil ceremony could not take place. His action marks the beginning of a movement on the part of the Catholics for complete freedom from State control in the matter of religious ceremony now that the State has ceased to recognize any cult.——Under the new law passed at the last sessions of the Chamber of Deputies married women in France are now entitled to their own earnings and all profits of the investment of the funds. They are not held responsible for their husband's debts unless these were contracted in the interests of the ménage.

Russian Disorders

The strike in the cotton mills in the vicinity of Moscow continues and is increasingly assuming a disorderly and political character. Forty thousand men are now out, and it is expected that other big mills will become involved. Many arrests have been made and the troops in dispersing revolutionary meetings have fired upon the people. The Seminovsky Regiment openly refused to take part in the maneuvers when the troops in camp at Tsarskoe-Selo were being reviewed by the Czar. A large quantity of revolutionary literature was found in their barracks. The object of the demonstration was to compel the retirement of General Reimer, who has just assumed command and was disliked by the troops because of the part he made them play in putting down the Moscow revolt with such terrible slaughter in 1905. General Min, Reimer's predecessor, was assassinated at Peterhof a year ago, and General Reimer, fearing a similar fate, fled to Alexandria, from which he has now returned to take charge of the regiment. ——Almost the only work of the last Duma was the abolition of the drumhead courts-martial, but the system has again been put into force in a more stringent form than before. Only seventy-two hours for appeal are permitted to elapse between indictment and execution, including the appeal of the Military Court of Cassation, whereas a fortnight was permitted under the old régime. The new military courts have jurisdiction in all provinces, not merely, as formerly, in those that were in a state of extraordinary defense. A number of summary executions have taken place in the week during which the new regulations have been in force.——The period for the registration of votes for the third Duma has expired, and very few of the voters have taken part in it. For example, in Odessa there were only 48 registrations out of 20,000 votes. Owners of real estate are not required to register.——The police report the discovery of a new plot to kill the Czar. Maps of the fortress at Kronstadt and of St. Peter and St. Paul at Petersburg, and the Tsarskoe-Selo and Peterhof palaces were discovered and an engineer was arrested as leader of the conspiracy.——The Constitutional Democrats will not be allowed to hold their congress in St. Petersburg. They will try to meet in Finland in September. The newspaper organs of the party have recently been fined heavily.

The Japanese in Korea

It seems that the Emperor of Korea did not regard his forced abdication as valid and binding on him, for he continued to incite plots against the Japanese and prevented his son from as-

suming the prerogatives of government. Another all-night siege by his Cabinet was necessary in order to secure from him a formal and distinct renunciation of the throne. The new Emperor thereafter consented to acknowledge the congratulations of the Emperor of Japan upon his accession and to sign State papers. The attempts made by the ex-Emperor and his friends to arouse the troops to mutiny and the populace to rioting were not successful, owing to the strict guard kept in the capital by the Japanese. The Korean Army repudiated entirely the pro-Japanese Minister of War and refused to obey his orders, but as the amount of ammunition they had was small and they were confined to their barracks they could not do anything. The electric light plant, the railways and the houses of foreign residents were protected by Japanese troops. In several parts of the Empire Japanese residents were attacked and buildings burned, but any concerted movement of opposition is apparently impossible on account of lack of patriotism and unity among Koreans. Six prominent Korean officers, including one of the Elder Statesmen and Pak Yongho, Minister of the Imperial Household, were arrested during the night for attempting to organize an insurrection against the Japanese and the new Emperor. The part which Pak Yongho has played in the recent crisis is very obscure and not understood even by those on the spot. He was exiled from Korea some ten years ago on account of conspiracy against the throne, but a few weeks ago he appeared in Korea, ostensibly brought back by a sudden and imperative desire to see his family. Altho he had not been pardoned, he was received graciously by the Emperor and courted by both parties. It was generally believed that he came back to head an anti-Japanese movement, but the Marquis Ito showed him great favor and he associated himself with the Il Chinghoi or Japanese party. At this a plot was formed under the Korean nationalists to assassinate him, and ten men pledged themselves to carry out the plot at a public meeting held in Seoul to welcome him home. Pak Yongho was apparently taken sick and went to the hospital instead of attending the reception. One of the conspirators, seeing that they had been foiled, committed suicide. A proclamation to the Koreans was found on his body, showing that it was the intention of the conspirators to make martyrs of themselves as an example of patriotism to their distressed countrymen. Pak Yongho mas made Minister of the Imperial Household with the approval of the Japanese, then removed, but reappointed by the young Emperor. They now seem to have found reason to distrust him, or have taken advantage of the crisis to crush him. A further step toward the annexation of Korea has been taken in the new agreement which was signed at the Japanese Residency at midnight on July 25th by Iwan-Yung, the Korean Premier. It contains the following provisions:

The Government of Japan and Korea, with a view to the early attainment of prosperity and strength in Korea and the speedy promotion of the welfare of the Korean people, have agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations:

Article I. The Government of Korea shall follow the directions of the Resident General in connection with the reform of the administration.

Art. II. Korea shall not enact any law or ordinance or carry out any administrative measure unless it has the previous approval of the Resident General.

Art. III. The judicial affairs of Korea shall be kept distinct from ordinary administrative affairs.

Art. IV. No appointment or dismissal of Korean officials of high grade shall be made without the consent of the Resident General.

Art. V. Korea shall appoint to official positions such Japanese as are recommended by the Resident General.

Art. VI. Korea shall not engage any foreigner without the consent of the Resident General.

The clause in the convention of three years ago providing for a Financial Advisor to the Korean Government is annulled, and Japanese will fill the more important administrative offices thruout the Empire directly instead of acting thru native incumbents as before. On account of the expense and the lack of qualified Japanese, the introduction of Japanese officials will take place gradually. Two members of the Korean delegation which have been appealing in vain to The Hague and European courts for protection against Japan have embarked for this country to present their claims to the President.

For a Better Understanding Between the East and the West

BY BARON KANEKO KENTARO

[Baron Kentaro is the ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and a member of the House of Peers of Japan. During the Russo-Japanese War he was in the United States as the especial representative of Japan in addition to the Minister at Washington. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard.—EDITOR.]

IN the troublesome path of bringing about a better understanding between the East and the West, there are two obstacles standing out with more emphasis than others: One the religious prejudices of different peoples and the other is what is known as the race problem. I have always looked upon the religious prejudices as perhaps the gravest barrier between the races of the East and the West. My eighteen months' stay in the United States, however, during the Russo-Japan war, gave me a new idea. I was happy enough to be admitted into intimate association with a large number of people of affairs in America who are leaders of thought, men of affairs commercially and otherwise.

My association with this class of Americans resulted in the conviction that, so far as the religious horizon of the people of the United States is concerned, it was very broad indeed. The consensus of opinions of religious circles of America is based upon the lofty and broad principles of charity, and is distinguished with tolerance surprising to the outsider.

In fact, I found that the prevailing sentiment of the religious American was strongly in favor of our country, not at all prejudiced against us because of creed, and what is more, in some cases, it was even decidedly prejudiced in our favor. Thus I had the pleasure of throwing away from my mind the fears that I had entertained for many years, arising from the difference of religious cults as a potent factor in wrecking the worthy efforts for the consummation of which all of us are longing—of bringing about as complete an understanding as possible between the East and the West.

On the other hand I discovered, I regret to say, a new difficulty, after all as grave as the religious prejudice. From year to year the misunderstandings which arise from the difference of blood gained their force, and at this time they have come to assume the serious proportions of an international menace.

In the United States, while the amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic races seems to have brought about a very happy result, the distance between these two races (I mean the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic races) and the Latin races seems to be not a whit closer than it was in the days of old. The fact has a pertinent significance to us, read in the light of these days, when the public opinion of the United States has begun to tell abroad. It has widened its influence over the seas, and with the growth of its prestige and actual sovereign power over the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines it has come to wield a powerful influence in the domain of the Far East.

The same may be said of Great Britain, Germany and France. They are exceedingly active in extending their spheres of influence into Africa and the East, so are coming into close touch with alien races. The chancelleries of the great powers of the world today seem, in fact, to show a strong penchant in the occupation of the tropical domain. In their program of mastering tropical domains, however, they have changed tactics; they used to dispatch their religious teachers as a herald of their onset. Today they do not do so. In order to bring these barbarous or semi-civilized races under their influence, the great powers depend almost altogether on the military or money powers, or both. Their ambition is created with money and sword.

One of the serious problems which is engaging the energy and time of American and European men and scholars today is whether or not the European and American races can occupy African and Oriental territories in the tropics, and occupy them permanently, and as a corollary they are looking into the question as to whether the African and Oriental races can establish their own institutions, develop them to the level of those in the civilized states, and maintain themselves independently.

Not long ago a learned book was published. It was written by one of the students of international politics on the control of the tropics. It is surprising to note what a very wide attention among the statesmen and scholars of the West it claimed, an incident which goes far to show the extent and interest of the West in such matters. It was just at this point of time that the world saw the opening and progress of the Russo-Japan war. The war commented plainly on the ability and the spirit of the Nippon race in maintaining and defending its vested rights, and in the conduct of a great military campaign, and this it was that gave the Western powers a somewhat exaggerated dread of what it may be able to do. They have come to the conclusion, the chancelleries of the West, that here is one race at least in the Far East with all the necessary, and in fact more than necessary endowment in not only maintaining itself against all comers, but with the power and ambition of extending its domain and influence abroad; thoroughly competent to occupy the territories, not only in the Far East, but in the tropic regions. And this conviction was the father of a new emphasis which is now being put on the racial question throughout the world, bearing especially on the differences of the Western and Eastern races. So it came to pass that Europe, which of old used to tame the Far East thru their honeyed words of religious propaganda, has, all of a sudden, changed its tactics completely, and today is active in assuming a somewhat hostile attitude, which we see expressing itself thru many measures, either barring out the Far Eastern races from their own domain, or carrying out drastic measures in openly fighting their interests. This phase of the anti-Oriental movement on the part of the Western races is a matter which ought to claim our most serious attention.

While this anti-Oriental sentiment has been carefully fostered in attaining its surprising growth, it is plainly seen that the differences between the different countries of Europe and America are coming together into a common household, with more or less success, with more or less appreciation of each other. Indeed there are many prominent leaders of thought and politics both in Europe and America who are straining their efforts and marshaling their powerful influences, and bringing about a consummation of a better understanding between the European and American races.

Chief among these, according to the current reports of the day, are his Majesty the Kaiser and the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. Germany has already created a chair at the Berlin University, and distinguished it with the name of the Roosevelt chair. She invited professors from the United States to come over and lecture to the German students on the conditions and events of the United States. The Columbia University of New York has dispatched one of its professors to fill this German chair created by the Kaiser, and his lectures are on the Constitution of the United States and the popular rights in America.

In response to the kindly initiative of the German Emperor, Columbia University has created the Kaiser Wilhelm chair. It invites a German scholar to fill it, in much the same manner as the German University invites an American professor. Professor Schumacher, of Bonn University, filled the chair and lectured in New York on commercial and industrial Germany, and the Americans who have had the pleasure of listening to him are loud in commending the special advantages which accrue from this series of lectures.

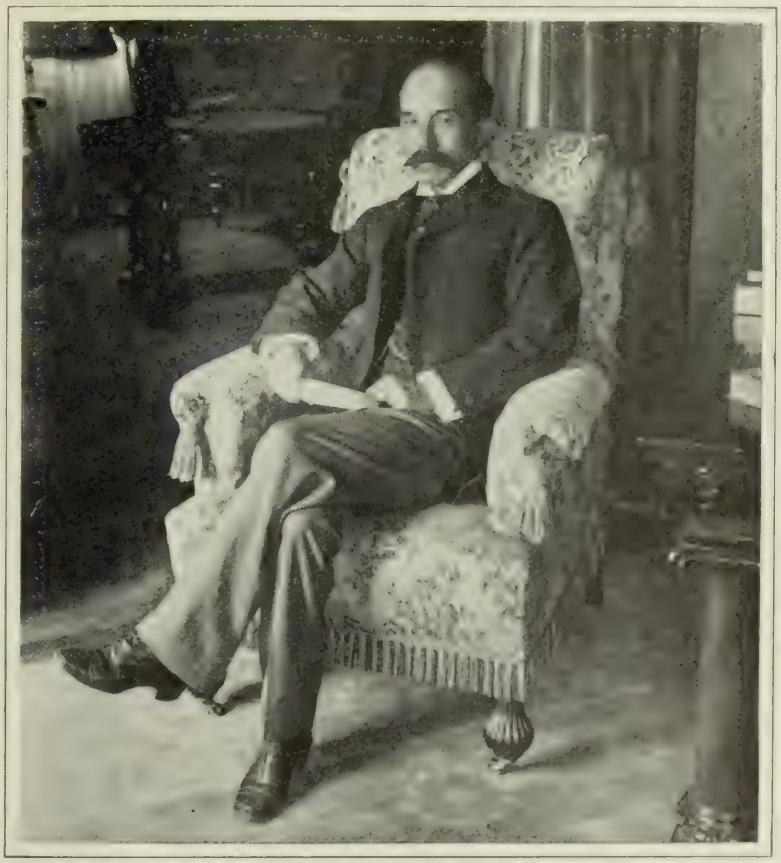
Now this exchange of scholarly men between the United States and Germany is an admirable effort to sweep away the somewhat unpleasant misunderstanding which has for many years clouded the prospect of bringing about a thoro understanding between the two peoples, and

there is no doubt but this will prove to be one of the most efficient measures to attain the end.

Italy lost no time in following this good example; at once she established in the city of Rome a chair for an American professor. Thru him Italy wishes to learn more intimately of the different affairs of the United States. At the same time the United States promptly returned the courtesy and showed her appreciation of this effort on the part of Italy, and went about creating chairs in different American universities for scholars and artists from Italy to instruct American students in Italian art and in the more modern developments of Italian civilization. Perhaps one of the reasons which induced Italy to take this measure of encouraging a more intimate friendship between herself and the United States was occasioned by the desire of nullifying the effect of an unfortunate misunderstanding which arose from an unhappy complication in New Orleans, where a certain number of Italians were murdered by Americans. The world knows how, at the time, the Italian Ambassador closed his Embassy in Washington and returned home. Ever since the friendly relation between the two countries has always been under a cloud, and this effort in establishing a sort of scholarly alliance between Italy and the United States is hoped to sweep away the last shadow, if such still remain, resulting from the unfortunate incident of many years ago, and thus call this scholarly *entente* to the assistance of diplomacy.

England followed suit: Mr. Moseley is the originator of what is known as the Moseley Educational Commission. Thru the liberality of this wealthy citizen of Great Britain, five hundred educators were dispatched to the United States from Great Britain for special investigation along commercial, industrial and educational lines. Mr. Moseley defrayed all expenses incurred by the commission, and the results seem to have produced more than the expected advantage.

This seems to me a golden hour. The leading powers of Europe and America are assiduous in bringing about this scholarly alliance between them. It is to be heartily hoped that our Imperial land may not fail to appreciate the significance of the opportunity which is facing her today. Nothing is more gracious and profitable than the exchange of ideas, of knowledge, of experiences; nothing would do quite as much in making our race closer to another as to enlighten it on the conditions of the other race. It is one of the pressing duties and necessities of the State. That, at least, is my conviction. It is highly important that many of the races' differences, so difficult to understand, and which are arising almost every day, should be thoroly investigated, and, if possible, explained and reconciled. Who shall say that such efforts as this should be neglected by one desirous of friendly relations among the powers. The time is here when the racial question is



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dictating the foreign policy of the great powers of the world. It is the racial question that is either to develop the friendly relation between the nations of the East and the West or utterly break it.

For that reason it is my opinion that we should follow the admirable example of America and Germany in the matter of scholarly understanding between the nations. By all means let us encourage a movement which should result in the exchange of lecturers between the universities of Europe and America on the one hand, and, on the other, those at home. Last year an English university invited Dr. Kiluchi to lecture upon the educational system of our country. Our universities ought to seize upon this opportunity at once, and should return the compliment by inviting a scholar from England to teach our countrymen of the institutions and condition of affairs in Great Britain.

This measure is doubly profitable: Our people can learn at first hand and from a competent authority the affairs of a foreign country in which we are interested, and at the same time we can take an effective step toward the establishment of an international friendship.

Indeed, we have with us in our midst Professor Ladd, from the Yale University. He came over to our country at his own initiative, and he is responding now to the invitation of a number of schools all over the country, lecturing to them on the educational development, systems and institutions in his country.

Such is exactly the work that I would hail with enthusiasm. His personal efforts are giving us an opening by which we may profit very largely. We should extend the sphere of his activity, we should enlarge the scope of the work so auspiciously begun by Professor Ladd.

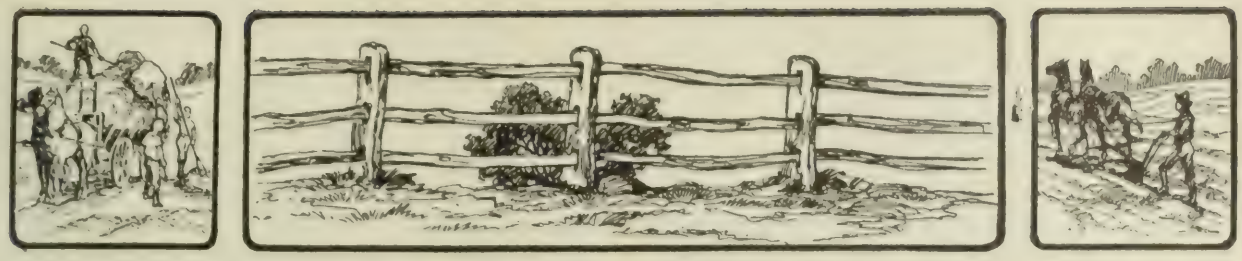
Last year, at the time I was leaving the United States, Mr. Green, the secretary of Harvard University, wrote me and said that there was a movement afoot among Americans for creating a special chair to invite a scholar from Japan to lecture to Americans on the history of Japanese civilization, and especially on the transition and development of the political and social Japan of the modern date. If there be found among the people of Nippon those who are willing to endorse this movement and bear a portion of the expenditure in connection with such program, he suggested that Harvard University would at once establish such chair, supported by a joint contribution of both the American and Japanese friends, and thus create a friendly chair between Harvard University and Japan by constantly having in their midst a Japanese scholar filling the chair thus created. He asked me if I would not take an interest in this matter and do what I could for its success.

I have no doubt but that, if I may be happy enough to find a number of wealthy men in Nippon who are willing to share a portion of the expenditure connected with the creation and support of this chair, we may have the pleasure of seeing in Harvard University a chair devoted to the study of Japanese history and institutions.

The foreign nation, as I have pointed out, is anxious, on her own initiative, to know more about the history and present condition of our country. We cannot do less than return the compliment of this very kindly desire on the part of our friends, and on our part should at once take an active step in inaugurating such measures as would result in the establishment of a chair at our own university devoted to the study of the history, industry, education and other affairs of our neighbors, taught by scholars from abroad. Nothing in my judgment would be more gracious than this intellectual alliance. Nothing would untangle more effectively the sad knots of misunderstanding which are resulting from racial differences and racial prejudices. Nothing would work so well in smoothing a path of friendly relation between the nations as this move.

In short, I look upon today as a golden age, in which we may be permitted to bring about a scholarly alliance between the East and the West, which of necessity would inaugurate a better day of friendly relations between the powers.

TOKYO, JAPAN.



Agricultural Colleges and the People

BY E. P. POWELL

I HAD trouble with my tomato vines, and was told that I could find all the advice needed in the Bulletins of Cornell Experiment Station No. 32, Department of Agriculture Bulletin 76, New Jersey Experiment Station Bulletin 136, Iowa Experiment Station Bulletin 47, Alabama Experiment Station Bulletin 108. More detailed directions could be obtained from a book published by Dean Bailey, of New York State Agricultural College. While in Florida I desired to raise Smyrna figs, but was told I must first get the caprifig wasp, introduced into this country by the Department of Agriculture, and experimented with by the California College of Agriculture. My neighbor, Hodge, is a dairy farmer. I found him using the Babcock test, to determine the comparative value of his cows—the invention of a professor in the Agricultural College of Wisconsin. Desiring to build a silo, I was referred for instruction to bulletins from Wisconsin Experiment Station, and to others from Indiana and Oregon. So it turns out with every possible need of horticulture or agriculture, or what more exactly should be called aericulture. Recent bulletins discuss legumes, alfalfa, meats, farm drainage, irrigation, apple growing, peach growing, grape diseases, orange culture, sugar beets, forestry, poisonous plants, insecticides, country homes, marketing, all sorts of insect pests, spraying orchards and gardens, and otherwise enter into every field and branch of home life, home thrift, and national prosperity.

In every essential particular the experiment stations are a part of the agricultural colleges, and all of these constitute parts of a great system headed by the Agricultural Department at Washington. The stations are less pedagogical, but equally experimental with the colleges. There are over sixty, including those of Alaska and Hawaii; organized under the Hatch bill of 1857. With the establishment went fifteen thousand dollars a year to each station. The States have generously supplemented this, until the amount appropriated is annually close to two millions. The compensation has fully satisfied the people. Their bulletins reach almost one million homes. North Dakota claims that its station is worth "one hundred million a year to the State itself." The two stations in New York have done fully as much for the people in fighting pests and teaching scientific agriculture. I found the Florida station busy with legumes and storage, two problems vitally essential to the South. The value of the velvet bean and beggar plant in enriching the soil is something the Northerner does not understand. In a Western State there are over two thousand wheats being tested at a single station. Bear in mind that a wheat averaging fifty bushels to the acre must be created, for we are close up to the limit of exporting wheat.

The agricultural college was the dream of the veteran Senator and sage, Morrill, of Vermont. It was during the Civil War, in 1862, that his bill was enacted by Congress, granting thirty thousand acres of land to each Senator and Representative in whose State should be established a college, whose object should be to improve the agricultural methods of the State. The first created was in Michigan, which happened to be the first State also to establish a State classical university—about

fifty years earlier, in 1818. Michigan is a model American State. A peninsula among the Great Lakes, it has its own imperial resources, in the way of lumber, fruits, fish, salt, and a population which entitles it to be called the second New England. It was appropriate that the President of the United States should assist in commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of its agricultural college; a college which stands for a vast educational revolution. After the Michigan college, others followed in rapid succession; about half of them being adjuncts to State universities or classical colleges. The number now in attendance on these institutions is about six thousand. The graduates are double that number. The New York college reports approximately five hundred pupils.

The first impression created upon the public was unfavorable. In the first place it was not easy to get good teaching corps. Investigation had not been the habit of our colleges; science had been secondary. Their graduates held literary achievements as pre-eminent, and it is to the agricultural colleges that we owe a change of frontage to our whole educational system—a Baconian frontage. Such instructors as could be obtained knew little of original research, nor was there a vast volume of accumulated facts behind them. Agriculture was despised. Farming was out of joint. Deserted farms were annually advertised by several of our States. It is no wonder that at the outset 90 per cent. of the graduates of the agricultural colleges failed to devote themselves to agriculture. I confess that when I took up this topic I did not fully realize that the agricultural colleges had passed entirely by the experimental stage, and had not only created for themselves a most abundant and capable staff of teachers, but had injected the spirit of investigation into every school in the United States—in other words, had made the study of land-culture the very ideal. But I find the whole United States netted with a new and innovating system of education; an intolerant system so far as this, that it will have nothing to do with medievalism, while it bases itself strictly on industrialism—that is, the development of the industries of the State; to educate and ennoble labor; and to prepare its pupils not only to think, but to think in connection with modern affairs and everyday life. I find, farther, that our agricultural colleges are getting to be the intellectual centers of America. There is about them not only an atmosphere of investigation but of application. Had education become industrialized at an earlier date not only would much wasted power have been saved, but many of those who became eminent in philosophy or theology would have been eminent in practical science. Jonathan Edwards, when a boy of thirteen, without aid or advice, anticipated several of our modern scientific discoveries. Professor Silliman, of Yale, says that in a more favorable age Edwards would have become another Isaac Newton.

While it was not easy at the outset to man our agricultural colleges, we find that a new sort of scientific enthusiasts has been evolved—a sort of men desirous of nothing so much as to apply science in finding out things; and these practical scientists are making our agricultural colleges the most forceful institutions of learning ever instituted. The young men and women that flock to them are dead in earnest, and are never found in hazing and other occupations which disgrace our colleges. Ninety per cent. of the graduates now go into farm work or correlated industries. They are not drafted off into our cities, seeking employment in the crowd. The wave countryward, which has been going on for fifteen years, is largely due to these fellows. I know a young woman, member of a wealthy family, but with an enthusiasm for the land. She went to Cornell, while her mates went to Vassar and Wellesley. Today she is modernizing one of the largest women's clubs in the United States, while her summer is spent in the garden, orchard and hay field. This girl does not need to know one fact less about music, or French, or art, because she knows the exquisite art of orcharding and the high art that reaches from breeding cattle to cross-breeding fruits and flowers. She is a practical gardener, and there in the garden comes back to her, not only the lore but the health of her grandmothers. She has learned, not only to create with

God but to transmute her creations into wholesome food, and a wholesome personality. I am not sure but that the liberal education of women came about one generation too soon. Had there been a little delay, just long enough for industrialism to get its grip on life and thought, co-education would have created more home builders, housekeepers and garden makers. Horace would have had less influence with them, but Darwin would have had more.



CENTRAL BUILDING, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, MADISON, WIS.

Agricultural education reaching out by its bulletins, lectures and orchard talks, not seldom adding reading courses for farmers' wives and farmers' children, is doing a great deal to break up the dead level of farm life, the insipidity of an industry from which the factory had taken the brightest and pleasantest occupations. For fifty years farm life could be described as

> "To nod with grazing cattle, where slow days,
> Most like the slow streams, creep in endless levels."

Once arcadian and idyllic, farming had become the treadmill of an unenlightened population, thinking of the distant city as a Paradise—but out of their reach. But this new sort of schools has touched every farm home to quicken it; has turned all the sciences loose in our orchards and gardens. It proposes not only to greatly increase the product of our land per acre, but to make our labor intensely interesting. Not all of this is due to the Agricultural College and its congeners, but vastly the larger part of the work has been done by these institutions. I think there are some evidences that, by carrying lectures and talks and reading courses into every hamlet, these extensions are going to displace the Chautauquas, as the Chautauquas supplanted the lyceum platform and lecture courses.

The economic problem is, however, just now the more striking, if not the most important. After the Civil War we found ourselves financially embarrassed; our needs increasing, but our productive capacity not increasing in the same ratio. We needed an enormous development of productive enterprise, and it was fortunate for us that just at that time the agricultural colleges were created. Along the line of evolution our present struggle is with the least significant forms of life. Our national entomologist, Dr. Howard, sets the annual

loss on cereals from insects alone at two hundred millions; on stored crops, one hundred millions; on forests and lumber, one hundred and fifty millions; on animal products, one hundred and seventy-five millions; on fruits, twenty-seven millions; on cotton, sixty millions; on hay and grass, fifty-three millions; and on all other products, about seventy millions. Homer is of great value to us, but he cannot help us in this pinch. Euclid alone could do nothing to stop the march of the Rocky Mountain locust. The wheat weevil, the hop louse, the codlin moth, the saw fly, the ox warble, the Texas cattle tick are facts that we cannot scan in hexameter. Education of the old sort had its mission, but it was incompetent to deal with the modern problem of subduing a continent to aggressive civilization. Agricultural education is reducing the annual losses steadily. We know now how to fight and how to conquer the currant worm, the curculio, the codlin moth, the pear psylla, the tent caterpillar; and altho the battle must be repeated each year we can save our crops.

Other lines of work are as novel as they are interesting; some of them inspirational. Professor Bolley, of North Dakota Agricultural College, has a nursery and hospital on the college grounds for curing the sick and strengthening the well, for sickness in the vegetable kingdom is quite as common as in the animal. He studies wilt, rust, smut and other diseases. His treatment of smut with formaldehyde has already saved millions of dollars to the State. His object, of course, is to seek a plant that will be immune, and at the same time he would discover a way to cure sick soil. Whenever a plant gives proof of its virility the seeds are preserved, labeled, and the next season planted to secure their posterity. He is working with wheat and flax as well as fruits, and it may be noted as a special feature of this sort of work that it requires probably ten years to secure a satisfactory result.

Recently Professor Hunter, of the entomological department of the Kansas State University, has turned his attention to the collection of parasite bees, to kill the green bugs that have caused such an excitement in the wheat market. These parasites are sent free of charge to the farmers of the Southwest. Reports from Texas and Oklahoma inform us that the bugs are practically exterminated from those States. In Kansas and Missouri the colleges are especially busy with the locust; the thirteen-year variety, which gave its last appearance in 1894, being due again this year. If they are able to accomplish relatively what Riley accomplished with the Rocky Mountain locust, it will be worth at least millions to the farmers. But for the strenuous labor of these collegiate corps, the San José scale would long ago have obliterated the horticulture of half the United States. At least a dozen colleges and as many more stations are at present co-operating with the National Entomological Department to destroy the terrapin scale.

Professor Holden's corn-gospel trains have become famous all thru the corn belt. He is accredited with having accomplished a reform which once more sends us into the millions for our estimates. These trains travel from town to town, at State expense, summon the farmers to a conversational lecture, and teach a scientific method of selecting the seed for cultivating our grandest cereal. Professor Budd, of the Iowa College, has ransacked the world for better fruits, and has introduced into the United States a very large number, either entirely novel to us, or improvements of those we already possessed. As an illustration of the result of his work and that of his able assistant, Professor Hansen, take the melon department alone. In 1898 thirty-five American and fifty-six of his Oriental sorts were tested at colleges and stations. The South Dakota College reported that the five best varieties were of the imported sorts. The Iowa State Horticultural Society decided that the winter melons were equal to the very best in quality, but that winter melons were not called for by the Iowa climate. The introduction of the olive has greatly added to our wealth as well as our pleasure. The commercial value of the orange, the melon, the strawberry, the tomato, as well as other fruits, and nuts has relied almost entirely upon the work of our professors. For instance, in New Jersey the station has been able to secure

an average gain of over sixteen hundred quarts per acre on irrigated plots of blackberries.

Taking up the problem of forestry, our agricultural schools show us how to make deserts over into arable land, and at the same time prevent the making of any more Saharas. A bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture reports that our timber supply is melting away three times as fast as the increment of our forests supplies waste. The quantity of lumber annually used would make a floor, one inch thick, for all of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware. On the other hand, if rightly managed, our forest area is sufficient to perpetually furnish timber enough for every legitimate need; in fact, as Professor Fernow says, it might yield a large annual income. The forests of the German States produce an annual net revenue of two dollars and forty cents per acre, and it is judged that our own forests should do considerably better. Canada anticipates a yearly revenue of thirty millions under her improved forestry system. Our agricultural educational institutions have not only agitated this question until most of the legislatures have been persuaded to act, but graduates from the forestry departments are in great demand to take charge of privately owned forests. I do not know of any one line of work likely to do more for the permanent prosperity of the American people than the exaltation of tree planting and the specification of such trees as will best thrive under local conditions. The State of New York commenced work in 1901 by planting white pine in the Catskill district. Its forestry work was for a while placed in charge of Cornell, but an unfortunate dispute ended this control, perhaps temporarily.



VIEW IN ONE OF THE STOCK LECTURE ROOMS, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, MADISON, WIS.
Short course class receiving instruction on the form of the Dairy Cow.

Perhaps not least important has been the State soil surveys, carried on by a larger part of our agricultural colleges. Any farmer may have a specific soil examination by communicating with his State experiment station or college. In

this way a very large amount of labor is saved, in the way of cultivating crops least likely to produce a maximum revenue. Professor Miller, of Missouri, has been eminent in this sort of work, and he reports that the farmers of that State fall in with the idea very cordially. In Florida I found that Southern farmers were peculiarly in need of soil analysis, having in some way adopted prejudices against any effort to widen the list of crops experimented with. It is only within a very short time that the Irish potato has been one of their marketable products. The State bulletins have been eminently useful also in teaching the value of legumes, like velvet bean and cow peas, to make the sandy soil most fertile. A source of enormous loss to fruit growers has been the lack of accurate knowledge as to cold storage and shipping. The Department of Agriculture and the State colleges have taken up this question in all its varied shapes. California, which was losing more than half a million of dollars a year, reports that nearly all of this is now saved.

The work of Mr. Burbank has become so well known that he has been misplaced, if not misunderstood. He is simply one of the first to turn his homestead into a private experiment station. He is not only assisted by the United States Department of Agriculture, but he received his stimulus in the first place from agricultural colleges and stations. There are dozens more who are doing equally good work, altho not so extensive. Mr. Munson's grape catalog is one that might easily be issued from a State station, and he is author of bulletins on the subject of grapes, published by the Government. We seem to be coming to an era when our whole land will be covered with farms and farmers, who are also creators of new fruits and flowers as well as new races of animals. In other words, the agricultural colleges have established a sort of university extension, which has proved workable to an extent beyond that ever before scheduled. The object of these colleges is to reach the people, rather than to create a learned class, apart from the people. Every man who grows fruit or vegetables or flowers is interested in developing better sorts, while the boys and girls find the best part of their education in personal experiment and investigation. When anything new is produced it belongs to the world as well as the family, and the originator is expected to enter into correspondence with his agricultural college.

The Cornell Experiment Station is just now very busy over three or four problems that deeply concern plain farmers. Its experiments in root crops have developed mangels yielding eight thousand pounds of dry matter per acre, while the best yield of dent corn is four thousand pounds. It also has at present not less than fifteen thousand plants of timothy under observation, with the expectation of developing a timothy that will furnish three to four times the amount of hay per acre over the selections commonly grown. In the dairy school it has recently demonstrated that a high quality of butter can be made from the fat wasted in whey. The value of this butter in New York State alone would be annually over seven hundred thousand dollars. It is also paying especial attention to the invention of a better system of brooding chickens in large flocks; at the same time saving 75 per cent. of labor.

Not by any means least to be estimated is the profoundly good literature which we owe to these colleges. I do not know where to find volumes more attractive in their makeup, more charming in their literary style, more fascinating in their narrative, more educative in every way, than a volume of the "Nature Study Leaflets," published by the New York Agricultural College workers. Of all the "manuals of horticulture," not one ever published equals that issuing from the Iowa Agricultural College, and written by Professor Budd, and his colleague, Hanson. Of course the "Cyclopedia of Horticulture," published by Dean Bailey, is absolutely invaluable; and only for his relation to the agricultural college, we should know very little of Munson's masterly work with our native grapes.

Summed up, we find that the Department of Agriculture is so correlated with State colleges, and these with State experiment stations, as to constitute a new American university system. It has put

medievalism to shame. It has asserted the simple life as the true end of education. It is recreating the country home as ideal. It has gathered fruits, cereals, vegetables and flowers from all the globe, with which to create the country garden, yet it teaches the intelligent owner to improve what he receives. By the art of making soil from the air the land owner may hereafter reap his acres but never rob them. The property held by the agricultural colleges alone is over seventy millions, and a people never had a better investment. The problem now is a more perfect elaboration of studies, and how best to extend the system to the secondary and primary school grades. Most of the colleges require a preparation in English history, simpler mathematics and civil government. Massachusetts adds psychology, physical geography and plane geometry—much more than Yale and Harvard required one hundred years ago. Electives are allowed to some extent, and specialization between agronomy, dairying, animal husbandry and horticulture. A few of the colleges allow as high as sixty electives, based, however, on a prescribed course. Cornell has eight groups of electives, and it is doing very much in the way of reaching those unable to leave home for an extended period. A few of the States have created agricultural high schools. Alabama has nine, that is one in each Congressional district. In Missouri the normal schools teach agriculture to teachers. A few of the States graft agricultural teaching onto the common school curriculum, while Reading Courses and Farmers' Institutes constitute supplements in Michigan, New York, South Dakota and West Virginia. Maine, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Washington add to their regular course high schools.

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Merchant Weighs His Merchandise

BY DORA READ GOODALE

STRANGE, glittering gifts, when all was strange and new,
Life with indulgent smile spread out to view;
Toys, weapons, tools. With leaping heart I chose,
Here, there; for beauty, these, for service, those;
Grasped unnamed wealth—"Ah! ah!"—with courteous ease
Life's hand restrained me—"First, my payment, please!"

"What, payment! I? Wherewith should I requite?
Fierce cravings tell me these are mine by right.
Be generous! Give!" Lips pursed, and narrowed eyes,
The mighty huckster scanned his merchandise.
"Something on trust I might perchance supply,
Yet days of reckoning come—and rates are high!"

"But I—I ask so little, stand so needy!
See—this, and this—what! folding them already?
A trifle, now, must serve." "Both small and great,
All in my pack is paid for, soon or late.
With toil and sweat, men yield me up the price,
With pangs and groans, with risks and sacrifice—
Soul's coin, or body's. 'Take my all!' you cry?
All's yours. You shrink? Farewell!" And Life passed by.

REDDING, CONN.



A Plea for the Needy, Mediocre Student



BY SUSANNE WILCOX

For some years I have been located in a college town where many of the citizens take a vital interest in the life of the students, who average about fifteen hundred young men and women each year. Being one of the interested citizens, I have had ample opportunity to participate personally in this life and observe its various phases.

Like most Americans I have been an enthusiast for education, and without stopping to define definitely this term, so flexible in meaning, to me it has always stood unquestionably for the medium of acquiring the maximum of power in the larger sense. Indeed so abiding was this faith in the wonders which education could work for the young man or woman starting life that it seemed to me no sacrifice made to obtain it could be too great. Not until after prolonged and disappointing observation among college students did this conviction gradually become infected with doubt, which caused me to question whether the price paid is not often too dear, or whether among the many other avenues of philanthropy, a way might not be devised for assisting the average young man or woman who is ambitious and persistent, and must earn all or most of a livelihood while going to college. For the exceptionally capable student there are always prizes or scholarships to be had, and with little difficulty he succeeds in enlisting the sympathy and interest of some one who is glad to assist him. The great mass of needy, mediocre students, however, often men or women of fine taste and feeling, pick their way from one wabbling stepping-stone to another, with only success flickering dimly in the distance as a beacon light to lure them on. It is after watching the struggles of this class of students that one's faith in the pre-eminent value of an education which requires the sacrifice of health, the most primitive comforts of life, and reasonable peace of mind, becomes shattered, and one's heartstrings are often strained to their utmost tension.

The first case among this class of students which came to my notice was that of a young man who heard that we needed some one to do sweeping and cleaning. He had only several hours free on two days of each week, so we employed him for all his spare time. He was a bright-eyed, moderately healthy and intelligent-looking boy, not ashamed to work, and so full of enthusiasm that the way looked easy. One day I came into a room where he was dusting and noticed that as I entered he was startled and opened his eyes drowsily, as if he had been dozing erect.

"I am afraid you are not getting enough sleep, Mr. G——," I said.

"Not any too much, I dare say," he replied.

"How many hours last night, for instance?"

"Four," he said, hesitatingly, for once before I had reproached him for stealing from the hours which he needed for rest.

"Would you mind telling me just how much work you are doing each week?" I persisted.

"Well, I go four times a day before each meal and in the evening to attend to Dr. Rainer's furnace; then I wait on table at Mrs. Steel's for my board, room and light. I have a place now in the library as assistant two hours each afternoon, which pays most of my tuition; besides three hours a day to attend classes,

which, along with your work, leaves me no time during the day for study. In fact, I have been putting off asking you to let me get you some one else."

Frequently during the year I saw Mr. G—— in the library. He always seemed hopeful, and insisted that he was getting on very well, altho each time he looked more hollow-eyed and fatigued. The following autumn he returned to college after having worked all summer on a farm. Various people who were interested in the lad began to be anxious about him and predicted that he could not hold out. Shortly after Christmas he was sent home to recuperate, ill and completely broken down.

A similar case was that of Miss T——, an ambitious girl, from a neighboring village, whose father was able to pay only her tuition. She went into the family of one of the instructors to work three hours a day for her board and room. There were books, some clothing and incidentals which were not yet provided for, so she asked if she might do ironing, mending, etc., in order to earn some extra money. Her first year's work in college was above the average, consequently she was permitted to carry five hours a week extra. At the end of the second year she looked faded and worn, and all her freshness and buoyant spirits had vanished. During the second term of the third year she was forced to give up and return home, a very young woman with youth and health gone.

Another case was that of a young man whom every one knew. He managed a boarding club, did typewriting and played for dancing parties several evenings a week. People said: "Mr. W—— is a wonder; he is a good student and supports himself and his widowed mother while he is getting his education." The third year of his course he did not return to college, and when his friends wrote to inquire why he replied: "I've given it up, boys, and I'm afraid I must confess that I have been beaten at the game. I'm going West now to work and hope to pick up a little health and get back some of my grit."

These examples, however, do not come within the category of the most dispiriting ones. By a little prudence and moderation these young people might have reached their goal unharmed, or at least only slightly disqualified. Among the worst and not unusual cases is the man, often an ambitious country school teacher, who has plodded industriously ahead trying to prepare for college until he has reached maturity. Suddenly he finds that his interests have concentrated in an attractive country girl, whom he marries in spite of his ambition. In time she too becomes inspired with the idea of having her husband go to college. The prize for him at the end is a high school position paying perhaps a hundred dollars a month, and for her comfortable living in a town and social elevation much above that of those among whom she was reared. In time education becomes for this earnest couple the golden gate at the entrance to an earthly paradise, and until it is gained they agree that no sacrifice must be too great, and every difficulty must be surmounted.

The man's immediate earning capacity is small and his talents perhaps very limited. The woman's part is to work in the house, devise ways of economic living, and to save all she can from the meager earnings. At the end of a few years they have laid by several hundred dollars. In the meantime a child or two has been added to the family, who do much to brighten the way, but they, too, must be fed and clothed, and have kept down the economics considerably. But the time has come when this couple feel that they are ready to make the long contemplated step. The woman now works almost without ceasing, giving a deft touch to her plain worn clothes and getting all things in readiness. Then they go to the college town. Rents are high and provisions dear, but after much searching about they find a cheap cottage in the suburbs among the poorest classes, and settle down hopeful and undaunted. During the opening days of college the husband comes home buoyant with his new experiences; the professors are very agreeable and the students are glad to give him information or direct him about. A notice is posted in the library announcing that an eminent musician will play the great organ on Sunday. All are invited and they will go. After the first few days the lessons begin to be longer

and loom up very formidably to this man who has had inferior preparatory training. A long theme to be written daily, several chapters of psychology, fifty pages a day in history. Can he ever forge thru so much he begins to wonder? And soon he discovers that the bright, hustling town boy accomplishes easily and with good results what he does only poorly and with infinite pains. But this he does not reveal to the little woman who believes him to have no peer.

Several times they go to hear the great organ, and such an awakening to the woman whose life heretofore has run tranquilly in a very narrow groove. The first time she is so overwhelmed with the flood of music that she is wholly unconscious of the details of her surroundings. The second time, however, she takes stock of all about her, and becomes bitterly conscious that she is plain and shabbily dressed, and, after a week of conflict with herself, she decides that she will not take the chance of shadowing her husband's prospects by appearing with him so noticeably again, and the following Sunday she deftly makes excuses about the children and goes no more.

At the end of the year the husband finds that he has failed in one study—he never could get fifty pages of history a day—and he has barely passed in his other courses. Then he and the brave wife openly face their problem, and begin to devise subtler methods of economy or study the art of existing just next the border-line of starvation. He then reduces his college hours and works during the summer months. She has already procured a little sewing or does cooking for the Woman's Exchange; or, if she be yet more enterprising, she proposes hazarding the remainder of their little hoard on a larger house and furnishings in a more desirable quarter, to accommodate boarders or roomers. From this point on there are various ways leading to diverse ends. I have known a long siege of illness or the death of a child to swallow up all the economies at one blow, and the disappointed couple have been forced to abandon hope and return to the country school or the farm.

I once heard of a couple who had a fourth of an acre of ground attached to the shanty in which they lived. They decided to sow the whole plot in turnips, and on this produce and a little cornmeal they hoped to be able to subsist during the winter.

Others less thrifty and courageous lapse into utter poverty and squalor. In one family of which I knew, the dishpan for want of other utensils, served as cooking pot, wash-basin, scrubbing pail and bath and wash tub.

Often, however, affairs go easier, as in the case of the woman taking boarders, and the more fickle husband begins to look well-groomed and dapper. He is all too readily persuaded that he must dress well and that the personal appearance of the wife and children is not so important. Then the observer begins to wonder whether this man to whom clothes are so significant a factor is not often embarassed by the wife who has begun to look worn and faded and whose clothes are shabby and antiquated. More frequently these material dissimilarities do not creep in. Both face the world frankly and make no pretences beyond honest impecuniosity, and they struggle on together for years. Eventually the husband reaches his goal and climbs even higher than he had originally aspired—but in the meantime subtler disparities have become manifest. There is a little intellectual rift which at first seems unimportant and is easily bridged over by the common ties of family, domesticity, etc., but little by little the gap widens until it can no longer be spanned; their outlook upon life and all its institutions is no more the same. The woman has been left behind in the race, and if she too have intelligence and be aspiring, she is most painfully alive to the situation.

A few years ago I became much interested in a thrifty ambitious and refined little housewife, who seemed bright above the average. Her husband was thoro and substantial but his mental equipment very mediocre. The wife did her housework, sewing, washing and ironing, and assisted her two children with their school and music lessons. One morning I chanced to meet her and noticed that she looked very tired, and accused her of overworking; whereupon she proudly confessed to me that she was getting up every morning at four o'clock

so as to find time to prepare a French lesson each day. She was doing the same work which her husband did in a French course in college. Knowing how long and tedious a task learning a language is ,and being curious to know why this ambitious little woman had selected this above all other studies, I asked: "But, why are you so anxious to study French?" After a moment's reflection she bowed her head and her lips began to quiver as she hesitatingly replied: "You see, I too would like *so* to be educated."

The more pushing and superficial women often make places for themselves in the various women's clubs and there study diligently about the Ramses and Tahutmes (ancient Egyptian kings), and thus easily persuade themselves that they too are being educated.

Perhaps the most striking case which has come within my observation is that of a couple who for years strove together until the husband became a professor in a great university and won national recognition in his subject. The wife at thirty-five was bent and showed the marks of much deprivation and hard physical labor. I have been told that in her strenuous days for several years she scarcely took a vacation from the labor in her kitchen as she cooked for a large boarding club; also that she went at times in winter with her feet only partially shod in order that her husband and children might be warmly clad. Today she has a sort of tolerated access to the society in which her husband has placed her, but she is always conspicuously ill at ease and awkward. Nevertheless she is a stoic and makes the best of her situation and no pretenses beyond what she actually is. Her husband is kind and courteous to her and buys her books which he thinks will amuse her, altho they are of the sort which he himself would not deign to read. In fact he denies her nothing which might contribute to her physical comfort, but in what concerns his outlook on the larger questions of life, his beliefs, etc., there is neither understanding on her part nor sympathy between them. Many wonder at this incongruous couple and pity this eminent professor because he has been so unfortunately mated, but no one is more keenly conscious of the fact that she is a social misfit than this wife herself. One day, in a little heart to heart talk with her, she chanced to speak of education and in an unguarded moment she slipped out from her usual guarded stoicism and said: "I'm sure education is all right for some people and in some walks of life, but I often wish that no one belonging to me had gone beyond the farm."

And so, in following the careers of this class of students, one often sees the health and hope of youth vanish; individuals, as in the case of many earnest young wives, sacrificed, so to speak, upon the altar of their golden image—education; men entering life weary and embittered after prolonged grappling for a little learning and a bare physical existence, who plunge readily into the pitfalls of modern commercialism, abandoning all ideals and retaining only success—and no matter what kind or how attained—as the ultimate goal. And after these experiences repeat themselves one begins to wonder whether dipping into the ologies and isms of a college course, attended with such an enervating expenditure of effort and spirit, often brings approximate rewards.

One is readily convinced that the weaker ones had better remain upon the farm, and for the more capable and persistent, who have the making of most excellent citizens, one wishes the way might be made less difficult so the burdens do not crush out all hope before life is actually begun or tempt the jaded spirit to give himself over to mammon.

In this day of genial and generous philanthropy, is this not a much neglected field? Could any work be more commendable than to assist earnest men and women who lack the stature to pick the free-for-all plums which hang only on the highest branches? Much has been done for the exceptionally gifted, but they comprise only the smallest fractional part of the great mass, and are by no means always the best human types because of their talents.

"The Loan Fund" at Harvard, where men of average ability can procure small sums and repay them when and only if they wish, is one of the few institutions established on this basis, and ought to be the forerunner of many. Nor should the ambitious fellow be shut out who has

dared to yield to the instincts of nature and taken to himself a wife before he has gotten his equipment. I am told that it is more easy for the rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven than for a married student—no matter how great his talents—to obtain material assistance at any of our American institutions of learning.

But it is difficult to enlist sympathy for the mediocre man. If one can say, "Here is a bright sparkling fellow who is poor," the attention of the listener immediately becomes focused. It may be necessary to add that the young man seems to have various reprehensible qualities, but it rarely diminishes the interest in him. On the other hand, one may say: "Jones is only an average student, but a fine fellow, and needs assistance," and there is little or no response from the listener. It is therefore with faint heart that one attempts a plea for the average man, for the philanthropist has generally pinned his faith to the literal interpretation of the text "to him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken that which he already hath," and the sociologist is invariably wedded to the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" and all that it implies. Surely, however, not all the good red blood runs in such veins. There are still big men and women who have subtler and more human ways of working out life's problems, and the methods of assisting the needy mediocre student is one with which little has been done, and much of great value and importance can, and, let us hope, will be accomplished.

Public Ownership and the Civic Federation

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

[Professor Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, was a leading and active member of the Civic Federation that went to Europe, and was the author of one of the reports favoring municipal ownership.—EDITOR.]

THE municipal ownership movement is primarily a protest against the influence of public service corporations in politics.

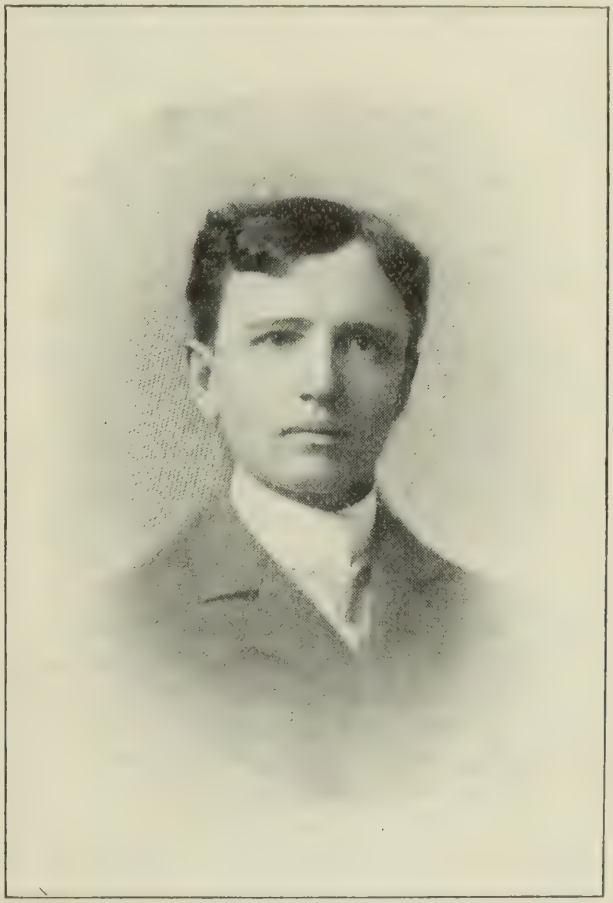
It is not so much a business proposition as it is a policy of municipal reform. At the same time, if municipal ownership cannot stand business tests it cannot be supported as an effective reform. On this issue the National Civic Federation was able to induce public service corporations and municipal ownership advocates to join in an investigation of the facts. An interesting outcome ensued. The experts employed by the commission were able for the most part to agree on the facts. The commission was unable to agree on a summary of the facts, but did agree on recommendations based on the facts. In other words, particular items of fact can with patience and expense be fastened down and established, but the significance and relative importance of those facts are matters of opinion and self-interest, while a compromise program for the future can be outlined that will place both sets of facts and opinions on an equality for comparative experiment.

I do not know of any investigation ever conducted, either by government or by private endowment, that was so representative, competent and studious in its personnel as this one. Private corporations were able to bring out all essential facts thru the leadership of Mr. Walton Clark, of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia; Mr. Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Illuminating Company of Boston, and Mr. W. J. Clark, foreign sales agent of the General Electric Company. Municipal ownership was equally well cared for by Prof. E. W. Bemis, superin-

tendent of the Cleveland Water Work; Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, former editor of *Municipal Affairs,* and Prof. Frank Parsons, president of the National Public Ownership League. Trade unions whose members are employed by municipalities and public service corporations were represented by their international presidents, and labor in general was represented by Mr. J. W. Sullivan, of the typographical union. The general public might be said to have been represented by men like Prof. Frank Goodnow, of Columbia University; Dr. Albert Shaw, of the *Review of Reviews;* Mr. Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia *Record,* and Mr. Walter Fisher, traction counsel to the Mayor and Municipal Council of Chicago.

The commission decided to make a thoro examination of a small number of municipal and private undertakings—such an examination indeed as an intending purchaser would make. For this reason it was necessary to employ engineers and accountants. At first it was thought that one engineer for each kind of utility and one accountant for all utilities would be enough. But when it came to looking over the field it was felt by the municipal ownership leaders that this would result in the employment of experts in the service of private corporations. The integrity of the National Civic Federation in promoting the investigation is shown by the fact that thereupon it doubled the appropriation and enabled the commission to employ two sets of experts satisfactory to the two sides of the question. The reports of these experts occupy two of the three volumes to be published by the Federation, and they furnish a mass of detailed information of the greatest value to all serious students of the subject. In addition to the engineers and accountants, certain members of the commission, Messrs. Maltbie, Sullivan, Prof. John H. Gray, of Northwestern University, and the writer of this article, were engaged to investigate the legal, historical, political and labor aspects of each undertaking. Their exhaustive reports are printed in the two volumes with those of the other experts.

The selection of the localities and undertakings to be investigated was a matter of much discussion. Naturally each side would select the best examples to prove its case. Consequently the report may be taken as the best that either can offer. This worked to the disadvantage of municipal ownership in America, because water works is the only public utility operated by enough municipalities to afford a field for selection. Street cars were not investigated at all in this country, because there are no municipal undertakings to compare with those of pri-



JOHN R. COMMONS.

vate corporations. There are only a few municipal gas properties, and of the thousand municipal electricity plants the large ones are confined to street lighting.

The American investigation was also deficient in the field of private companies. The companies took the ground that the public was concerned only with their charges and the quality of their service, and refused to permit the engineers and accountants to value their property and examine their books. Under these limitations the investigation of both municipal and private ownership in America is rather a suggestion of what needs

to be done than a report on what is doing.

The report on British undertakings is much more satisfactory. Physical valuations were made by the engineers of municipal and private gas, electricity and street car properties, and the accounts of both were carefully analyzed. Water works were omitted because American cities furnished enough municipal examples. Astonishing results were found. Gas is sold at 33 cents to 60 cents per thousand cubic feet, by private and municipal management, and one gas company has nearly $4,000,000 of physical property in excess of its capitalization. In other cases the capitalization somewhat exceeded the property. Whatever may be said of British industrial decadence in general, the gas business does not show it. Indeed, both municipal and private undertakings are almost too enterprising for the level of wages. Expensive machinery has been installed to displace labor where American managers would hesitate to displace it if they could get it as cheap. There is keen rivalry between municipal and private undertakings and the municipal ownership movement has served to stimulate and improve private operation.

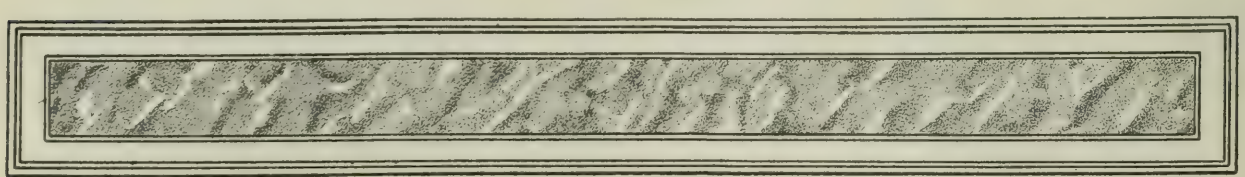
The gas business in Great Britain furnishes the best opportunity for comparison because municipal ownership has been longest practised, and the regulation of private companies has been brought to the highest state of perfection. The electricity and tramway undertakings are more recent and legislation is less favorable to the private companies.

In summarizing the work of the experts, the commission found itself after prolonged effort unable to agree and consequently each side was permitted to make its own summary. These comprise the third and most readable volume of the report. The public is left to draw its own conclusions.

In the matter of recommendations a partial agreement was secured. Taking together the lessons of the several British undertakings investigated, the commission reaches the conclusion that American cities should have complete home rule and borrowing powers adequate to engage in municipal ownership if they choose to do so; but that the prospect of success depends so much on local conditions that a general endorsement of municipal ownership cannot be entertained. The presumption is in favor of private ownership, but this must be regulated so as to prevent fictitious capitalization. Uniform accounts should be kept by municipal and private managers, prescribed by State authority. The accounts of municipal undertakings should be separated from the other municipal accounts, and the management should be concentrated in a single responsible head.

Of course, these recommendations are the result of compromise and concessions. They do not present a consistent scheme and no individual is satisfied with all of them as they stand. Personally I think they omit the principal lesson taught by the investigation, namely the importance of having a physical valuation of the property as a starting point for regulation and publicity. They also omit reference to the regulation of rates and services, and they dodge the question as to regulation thru municipal commissions or a State commission. Indeed the commission was not appointed to make recommendations, and this part of the report is of minor value compared with the mass of facts and the summaries. Neither municipal ownership advocates nor private companies can get satisfaction from the report of the commission as a whole. But the serious student or legislator desiring to deal fairly with all interests involved will find in the report a greater amount of assistance to his efforts than he can find in any other publication.

University of Wisconsin.



The Instinct to Eat

BY IRVING FISHER, Ph.D.

[The author of the following article holds the chair of Political Economy at Yale, and is doing much to settle the old question of whether sociology is a science by making it a science thru the introduction of the lacking elements of mathematical methods and laboratory experimentation. Recently he has been absorbed in the subject of experimental dietetics on the lines advocated by Mr. Fletcher.—EDITOR.]

A GREAT deal of interest has been aroused during the last few years by Mr. Horace Fletcher, in a new method of eating. And yet the method is new only in the sense of being a revival. What is now called "Fletcherizing" is simply thoro mastication combined with an obedience to the instinct of taste. As is well known, Gladstone attributed his good health largely to the fact that he tried to take thirty-two chews to each morsel of food. Another prominent man, Brillat-Savarin, a Frenchman who lived during the Reign of Terror, wrote a book on "The Science of Good Living," the principles of which are practically identical with those of Mr. Fletcher's "A.B-Z of Our Own Nutrition," and the "New Glutton or Epicure." The following are some quotations from Brillat-Savarin:

"The tongue plays an important part in the action of tasting, since it is by it that food is moistened, turned about and swallowed. . . . Before we can taste solid bodies they must be comminuted by the teeth, impregnated with the saliva and pressed against the palate by the tongue till the juice so yielded makes a favorable impression upon the gustatory papillae, and the tituated body receives from them the passport necessary to enter the stomach. . . . Smell and taste form only one sense, having the mouth as laboratory, with the nose for fireplace or chimney. The one serves to taste solids, the other gases. . . .

"Of all the senses in their natural state, taste procures us the greatest number of enjoyments. First, because the pleasure of eating, when taken in moderation, is the only one not followed by fatigue; because it must return every day; because it can combine with all our other pleasures or even console us in their absence; because we have a certain special but indefinable satisfaction arising from the knowledge that in satisfying it we are making good our losses and prolonging our existence. . . .

"The human body would speedily become useless had not Providence placed within it a force to give warning when its powers and its wants are unequally balanced. This monitor is the appetite. When it is aroused the memory recalls things which please the taste; the imagination seems actually to see them. All the digestive powers are in arms, like soldiers ready for action, waiting only for the word of command. . . .

"There are some who eat without discrimination; without having received from heaven the sacred fire, they look upon dining as a mere task. They put all kinds of food on the same level. . . .

"The great majority of us eat and drink too much, and enormous quantities of eatables are daily absorbed unnecessarily. The result is either corpulence or indigestion."

It would be difficult to summarize better in a few words the teachings of sound dietetics from a practical point of view than in the quotations given and others which might be made from the interesting translations of Brillat-Savarin's work.*

Back of Brillat-Savarin other precursors of modern dietetics could be found, such as Coronaro, the Venetian centenarian of the sixteenth century. In fact, the art of eating is as old as the human race. In a sense it is a lost art today, except as it is being revived by Mr. Fletcher and modern physiologists. That food-bolting is unnatural few will deny. It is a matter of common observation that the habit comes from the pressure of engagements or the desire to catch a train. We have learned to eat against time. Hence our quick-lunch counters, and hence also the use of food preparations which can be swallowed quickly without need of much chewing.

A few years ago a physician bought a monkey in order to study his methods of eating. He fed him cherries, which the monkey seemed greedily to swallow whole. But after the stock of cherries was exhausted, it was found that the monkey had merely stored them in his cheeks. He had taken them as rapidly as possible, for fear, apparently, he

*GASTRONOMY AS A FINE ART, OR THE SCIENCE OF GOOD LIVING. London: Chatto & Windus, 1889.

should loose his chance of getting them all.

As soon as he perceived that no more were forthcoming, he began, from the little storehouse on each side of his mouth, to press with his finger one cherry after another into his mouth. He then chewed it thoroly, put out the pit, skin and stem and swallowed.

Among the consequences of food-bolting we must probably count the excessive use of flesh foods. Meat is one of the few foods which can be eaten rapidly with impunity. It requires less subdivision and less mixture with saliva than other foods. It is significant that the flesh-eating animals, such as the dog, lion and tiger, are rapid eaters, whereas the grain-eating animals, such as the horse, are slow eaters. Those who, like Mr. Fletcher, have overcome the common hurry habit and have reverted to thoro mastication, have found themselves unconsciously diminishing their consumption of foods, like meat, which are proper to fast-eating animals, and substituting foods like cereals, which are proper to slow-eating animals. A man who eats as fast as a dog or a lion will want to eat the foods which dogs or lions use. A man who eats slowly will find a cereal, fruit and nut diet more satisfactory.

When Mr. Fletcher first visited Yale University four years ago, the fact about his diet which most struck Professor Chittenden was the practical absence of meat and of other nitrogenous or "proteid" foods. Proteid is that element in our food which builds tissue. The other food elements—fat, starch and sugar—are useful to supply heat and energy, but cannot be used to make muscle, bone or sinew. In other words, proteid is for *repairs,* and the other elements, fat, starch and sugar, are for *fuel.* It follows that proteid food is absolutely indispensable to life, for if tissue is not repaired death will ultimately ensue. Physiologists have known this fact for a long time, and in consquence have always advocated a liberal use of proteid foods. In this, however, they were in error—at least if we may pin our faith to the modern researches of Chittenden, Folin and others, which are now being accepted by physiologists. Examination showed that Mr. Fletcher was using about half the proteid formerly considered necessary. He had reduced his proteid, not in accordance with any theory, but purely as a result of his system of thoro mastication and obedience to appetite. Since then Professor Chittenden, by his experiments on United States soldiers and Yale athletes and professors, has shown by actual laboratory tests that the amount of proteid ordinarily consumed in the American diet is at least twice as much as is necessary to maintain "nitrogenous equilibrium."

Two years later, in 1906, nine Yale students under my direction experimented with Mr. Fletcher's method of instinctive eating. Careful records were taken of the amounts of foods consumed and the proportions of proteid, fat and carbohydrate (starch and sugar) used. In order to avoid the annoyance of weighing the food at the table it was all weighed in the kitchen and served in definite portions of known food value. From these records the proportions of proteid, fat and carbohydrate were worked out by means of a "Mechanical Diet Indicator," which I have described in *The American Journal of Physiology* and *The Journal of the American Medical Association.* Records were made for each man and each day during the five months of the experiment. It was found that the proteid element was gradually and unconsciously reduced. During the second half of the experiment this reduction was somewhat accelerated by suggesting to the men that when appetite was in doubt they should give the benefit of that doubt to low proteid non-flesh foods; but the men were never encouraged to choose any food when their instinct definitely preferred another.

The main lesson from the experiment, however, was that the men improved in health and physical endurance. By actual gymnasium tests it was found that the physical endurance of the men was approximately doubled in five months. It would not be feasible here to detail the evidence by which this result was shown. It is given in full elsewhere.* Only one of the men failed to improve in endurance, and this exception proved the rule, for he was the only one of the nine who was not thoro in his practice of mastication, nor did he, in conse-

*Transactions of Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, May, 1907.

quence, reduce his flesh foods as much as did the other experimenters. The majority of the men who took part in the experiment have become enthusiastic, have continued to "Fletcherize," and have taken up physical culture in all of its branches.

A previous experiment described in the *Yale Medical Journal* had shown that those who consume little or no flesh foods have greater endurance than those who use flesh foods in abundance. It should be stated that in these experiments, and in others not yet completed, my point of view is not that of a physiologist, but of an economist. Much attention is now being paid to the physiological condition of the laboring classes, their housing, the sanitation of factories, hours of labor, child labor, etc. Equally important is the problem of the nutrition of these classes. Industrial inefficiency is the price of malnutrition. Increased labor power will be the practical outcome of diet reform.

The practice of slower eating is spreading rapidly, and is even reaching into the athletic world. Were the movement merely a fad, it would soon die a natural death, but there is too much sound physiology behind it to make such a result likely. Never before has there been so much interest in human nutrition and never before have so many scientists been at work on dietetic problems. As yet the study has only begun. As Professor Chittenden stated recently: "We are only just beginning to learn a little in the science of dietetics." It will doubtless take years before that science is thoroly established. In the meantime the average man, without needing to study dietetics in any technical way, can get the advantage of a scientific diet by following his appetite, *if only he will give up the hurry habit* by which that appetite has become perverted. It is not necessary to make a bore of eating. On the contrary, he who counts his chews or makes hard work of mastication by attending only to the mechanical act of chewing, will receive more harm than good from the practice. Pawlow has shown that the "appetite juice" in the stomach will not flow unless we attend to the taste and enjoyment of our food. The food should be chewed and relished with no thought of swallowing. There should be no more effort to prevent than to force swallowing. It will be found that if we attend only to the agreeable task of extracting the flavors from our food, Nature will take care of the swallowing which will become, like breathing, involuntary. It will also be found that taste will grow more discriminating and can be depended upon to guide us, both in respect to the kind of food and also in respect to the amount. The men who took part in the Yale experiment remarked with surprise on the keen sense of taste they developed and the number of flavors formerly unsuspected, which they had grown to appreciate in foods like bread, which formerly had been almost tasteless.

It is fortunate for the ordinary man that the taste instinct can be so easily revived, for it would be out of his power to prescribe for himself each day the exact quantity of food necessary for that day's work—the proper proportions of proteid, fat, starch and sugar, and the amounts needed of the fifteen odd mineral salts (salts of iron, sulfur, calcium, phosphorus, potassium, etc.), to say nothing of acids and enzymes, for each of which only one definite amount is ideally correct.

The loss of the delicate food instinct in the ordinary man has been aggravated not only by the habit of food-bolting, but by the habit of eating what is set before us by others, instead of choosing our food for ourselves. In the experiment at Yale none of the men were served anything until they had looked over the menu and made their own choice. While this procedure is not always practicable at home or in boarding houses, it is nevertheless within the power of the ordinary individual to use his power of choice more than he does at present. If he will do so he will usually be rewarded in a few months by reaching a condition of physical and mental efficiency of which he had scarcely dared to dream. The instinct to eat was given us for the purpose of enabling us to adapt our daily food to our varying daily needs. The realization that we have let this valuable instinct atrophy by disuse is the needed incentive to restore it to activity.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

A Danger in American Education

BY M. V. O'SHEA

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MODERN students of education and social well-being attach supreme importance to the long period of immaturity in the human species. The chick, the kitten, the puppy are able a few days after birth to care for themselves; from the start they can perform, in a crude way at least, practically all the activities of which their parents are capable. But they have acquired this early efficiency at tremendous cost, for they have sacrificed the opportunity of becoming educated. Heredity equips them with a number of instinctive actions, which limit their adaptation to just what their ancestors have done before them; they can make no progress; they cannot perfect their adjustments to their environments; they cannot to any important degree modify their environments so as to secure a larger life. They really begin existence as mature creatures, with their activities all pre-determined; and so for them improvement is impossible.

The young of the lower races of men mature much earlier than the children of highly developed peoples. Among some of the more primitive African tribes, boys and girls discharge certain of the functions of men and women before they have reached their 'teens. They are taking on adult traits at an age when many of our children are just entering school. Of course, the effect of early maturing is to put a stop betimes to development; and this is without question true of individuals among civilized peoples as it is of races. The children on the streets of a great city reach their adulthood, physically and mentally, several years befor children living under less stimulating conditions; and particularly when these latter children have opportunity to live the child's life as long as they choose, and are not urged into adult activities before the adolescent period is completed.

A study of European conditions will convince any one that those nations that keep the young plastic, and so educable, for the longest period are unquestionably the most vigorous, prosperous and progressive in every way. Italy illustrates the principle in a negative manner. The Italian children assume the functions of maturity considerably earlier, speaking generally, than the German or English children; and this is without doubt one reason why the Italians are dropping to the rear in the evolution of nations. The Italian people, unlike the Germans, are incapable of adjusting themselves to changing conditions due to social development along every line; each oncoming generation gets set too early, so that the young have time to assimilate only the simpler features of contemporary civilization. They have not even preserved their own achievements, for it is universally recognized that they are declining in art, in literature, in commerce, and especially in physical and moral vigor. Now, for several years while the German boy is in the learning attitude, appropriating all that has been discovered in recent times in every field of investigation, the Italian boy is conducting himself like an adult who is past the assimilative period. In consequence, the German boy gains knowledge and power which are entirely beyond the Italian boy, and when the former does become mature and begins to put into effect what he has gained, he will accomplish as much in one year as the latter will accomplish in five years.

Happily the trend in our own country thus far has been in the direction of lengthening the maturing process. A few decades ago the grammar school marked the close of the developing period for the great body of children, but we see now that a constantly increasing proportion of them remain in the assimilative attitude until they complete the secondary school and the college. Our people are committed to the policy of constantly extending the educational period for all our children; but there are

forces at work in our higher institutions which are threatening to counteract the beneficial results of a lengthened school course. I refer to the adoption of adult attitudes, interests and activities by high school and college students. Many observers of college customs are deploring the prevalence of practices hostile to the student temper of mind—smoking and drinking and political, social and gambling excesses. A considerable proportion of the students in our higher institutions receive very little profit from the advantages of a college. They are not in the learning attitude; they are too sophisticated; they have tried everything life has to offer, and they have lost interest in acquiring what the race has discovered that may make life richer for the individual and for society. Whatever they do is done in a purely formal and mechanical way; they are blasé before they have completed the period of youth, as always happens when ripening proceeds too rapidly. If adult activities be not assumed until full maturity of mind and body is reached they continue to have a wholesome interest, but it is quite different when the boy becomes a man in habits before nature intended he should.

Harmful as early sophistication is in the college, it is nothing short of disastrous in the high school; and our most serious problem in American education today is found right here. From every section of our country come loud complaints from teachers concerning the evil results of the general introduction into secondary schools of fraternities and sororities, athletic teams, "proms" and balls. The high school is aping the college, and even going beyond its excesses. Boys and girls not yet out of the pinfeather stage of development are assuming the conventionalities and customs of adults, and in consequence they are losing their interest in the developing activities that should occupy them mainly at this time. The testimony from every quarter is that the legitimate work of the secondary school is seriously threatened by the invasion of these extraneous interests, and there is a demand for heroic measures to keep the lives of our pupils simple and plastic and assimilative. Fortunately the Supreme Court of Washington has recently decided that in that State school authorities may impose penalties upon any pupil who allies himself with a school secret society; and the Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that the authorities of any high-school may prevent an athletic team from playing in the name of the school. These cases indicate both the attitude of high-school students, which is most unfavorable in many places, and one means of controlling the evils in question.

Parents are largely at fault in this matter, for they often encourage their children in their attempts to be "exclusive," and to mimic their elders in forming secret societies, attending theaters, balls and the like. They refuse to cooperate with teachers in their efforts to keep high-school life simple and wholesome, and suitable for continuous development. Such parents maintain that their children may do as they choose with reference to the matters in dispute, and it is not within the province of a teacher to say whether or not pupils shall join secret societies or drink or smoke or form athletic teams during school sessions. Principals report that parents often take delight in the thought that their girls are in a high school sorority, and attend balls, and have "beaux," while a neighbor's girls are not invited. Parents deliberately provide dances for high-school boys and girls, and they permit late hours and all the excesses practiced by adults. The excuse offered for this sort of thing is that young people ought to have diversion, and it is argued that the ball-room is more diverting than anything else. The existence of fraternities and sororites in the high school greatly aggravates the dancing malady, and this is one reason why teachers object to them so strongly, for they know very well that pupils who frequent the ball-room are incapable of effective work in the school.

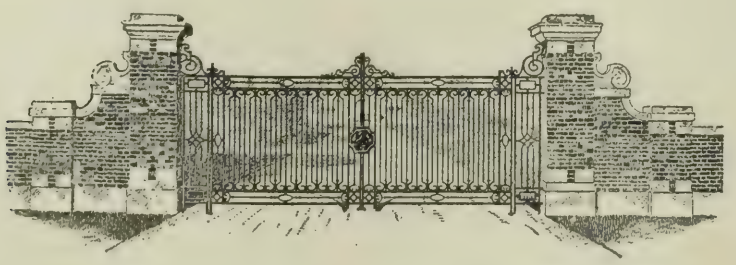
Students of human development are universally agreed that when the relations between the sexes which the ball-room encourages become prominent early in adolescence the result will not be beneficial to either mind or body. One of the great problems in dealing with youth is to keep his attention off from sex relations of the sort indicated as fully as pos-

sible until the pubertal changes are completed. This does not imply that boys and girls are to be separated in their work, but there is a vast difference between their solving problems together in science or history or literature, and meeting in a ball-room for the purpose merely of personal contact. No people have ever long endured among whom the ball-room, and the relations which it develops, occupied an important place during the period of early youth. Speaking generally, when an adolescent catches the dancing fever, and it runs its course, his mental evolution ceases betimes. It is almost as disastrous when he gets a professional interest in an athletic team, either as a player or as a champion of a team. Everything of this sort operates to stifle interest in the less exciting situations presented in science or history or language; but the mastery of these latter is absolutely essential for the welfare alike of the individual and of society.

Parents are their children's worst enemies when they encourage them in adopting adult practices in their tender years. The boy and girl will really enjoy the experience of being initiated into a secret society far more if they wait until they have completed the high school at least. The adolescent will find wholesome pleasure, and genuine upbuilding pleasure, in a simple, assimilative, unsophisticated régime, if the people in any community will agree to keep the high school epoch free from these practices of maturity, which are now giving us such trouble. Teachers ought everywhere to resist the degenerating influences which threaten the secondary school, and parents and citizens ought to co-operate in every way possible. The aim must be to keep the period of youth simple and teachable, so that the thoughts of the individual may be turned toward the interests of the school, and away from extraneous interests, and especially sex relations, which undue emphasis early upon "party" activities accentuates. In a certain city in the Middle West, in which sororities and fraternities and athletic teams have flourished, the major part of the thought and energy of a large proportion of the students is devoted to these extra-school interests. The spirit among these pupils is unwholesome, and detrimental to right development, as is shown in the careers of some of them after they have left the high school. They are not a source of pleasure to themselves or to any one else.

An eminent European student of nervous degeneracy said to the writer last year that American life is overstimulating in its influence upon the young, and that if we did not discover some way to keep the lives of our children simpler we would come to grief sooner or later. Unquestionably we have much to learn in this respect from England and Germany, where the young remain in the assimilative attitude longer than they do with us now. Secondary education in several European countries is much freer from arrestive adult practices than it is fast becoming with us. From whatever standpoint one views the matter, he sees that it is absolutely imperative for teachers and citizens alike to keep the concerns of maturity from breaking into the high school. Let us have wholesome, upbuilding and relaxing activities in abundance; but the individual as well as society will be the gainer in every way if we reserve the interests of maturity until the developmental period is nearing completion.

MADISON, WIS.



THE EDUCATIONAL BOOKS OF THE YEAR

NO man can choose a wife for another, and he ought not to try to choose a text-book for another. The only assistance he can render is to introduce him to a larger circle of desirable acquaintances. The object of our annual educational review is to acquaint the teacher with such books as we think he would like to know about and to have them briefly appraised by practical teachers, so he can judge whether they are worthy of his further attention. It is impossible to pick out the "best" book on any subject, altho one might venture to say which is the worst. The "best" for any teacher is that most suited to his style of teaching, the capacity of his pupils, his time allowance and his library or laboratory appropriation. We have included in this survey some of the more important books in the line of professional reading, altho many such have been noticed during the course of the year in the weekly reviews.

English

The Little Grammar. By William Timothy Call. Hawthorne, N. J.: C. M. Potterdon. 50 cents.

The English Language. Its Grammar, History and Literature. By J. M. D. Meiklejohn. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.20.

English Grammar. By George R. Carpenter. Revised Edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

School Grammar. By William H. Maxwell. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

The Making of English Literature. By William H. Crawshaw. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.25.

Steps in English. Composition-Rhetoric. By Thos. C. Blaisdell. New York: American Book Company. $1.00.

Composition in the Elementary Schools. By Joseph S. Taylor. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.

Rhetoric and Composition. By Edward Fulton. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Elementary Composition. By Dorothea F. Canfield and George R. Carpenter. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Elementary English Composition. By Tuley Francis Huntington. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

Written and Oral Composition. By Martin W. Sampson and Ernest O. Holland. New York: American Book Company. 80 cents.

Manual of Composition and Rhetoric. By John Hays Gardiner, George Lyman Kittredge and Sarah Louise Arnold. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.00.

The Art of Composition for High Schools and Academies. By William Schuyler and Philo Melvyn Buck. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 80 cents.

First Year English for High Schools. By E. S. Simons. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

Elementary English Composition. By Hammond Lamont. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

Exposition in Class-Room Practice. By Theodore C. Mitchell and George R. Carpenter. New York: The Macmillan Company 70 cents.

An Introductory Course in Argumentation. By Frances M. Perry. New York: American Book Company. $1.00.

The Short Story. Its Principles and Structure. By Evelyn May Albright. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

Selections From the Works of Joseph Addison. By Edward Bliss Reed. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Carlyle's Heroes and Hero Worship. Edited by J. C. Adams. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Handy Volume Classics. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

First Folio Shakespeare. Life of Henry the Fift, Much Adoe About Nothing, As You Like It. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents each.

Select Poems of Robert Browning. Edited by Richard Burton. Belles-Lettres Series. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents.

The Arthur of the English Poets. By Howard Maynadier. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Popular Ballad. By Francis B. Gummere. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer. By W. H. Scofield. New York The Macmillan Company.

The Higher Study of English By A. S. Cook. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.00.

Talks on Teaching Literature. By Arlo Bates. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.30.

Literature and Life in School. By J. Rose Colby. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

In English the number of new grammars this year is so small as to be very nearly negligible. As a striking indication, however, of the growing conviction of the necessity for a simpler treatment of the subject and one more in conformity with the genius of the language, may be mentioned Call's *Little Grammar*, which pretends to embody the root of the whole matter in thirty moderate-sized pages—tho it may be doubted after all whether this is not dodging Scylla to run into Charybdis. Equally scanty appears the crop of "literatures"; Crawshaw's is perhaps the only one of any moment. Like most compendiums, it contains, of course, a good deal that is second-hand

and derivative. But its comments rise occasionally above the level of text-book convention and commonplace, and it is marked by some sense of literary development and affiliation. On the other hand, the array of "compositions" and "rhetorics" is no less bewildering than usual. Indeed, if possible, they are even more groping and at cross purposes than ever. In general, however, their tendency is still to cut away from the old formal, systematic treatment of rhetoric as a special science or branch of knowledge, with its own definitions, classifications, formulæ and various apparatus, and to substitute a discussion of the practical procedure of expression. That such a discussion should occasionally degenerate into a mere enumeration of rules of thumb and tricks of the trade is probably but natural and excusable. What is infinitely more mischievous at present is the inclination of these rhetoricians to take their mission too seriously, as a matter of high artistic significance. As an example of this extremity Blaisdell's *Composition-Rhetoric* is one of the most curious books that has appeared in a great while. It proceeds on the assumption that the proper aim of rhetorical study is literary "creation," to which the pupil should be stimulated at any cost. Agreeably with this notion it is composed in a tender, sentimental strain, calculated to touch the heart of the veriest little Philistine that ever defaced a desk; it is tremulous with feeling and sensibility; and altogether in spite of its evident admiration of literature it succeeds in being a compendium of all that is worst in the so-called "laboratory" method. From all such vagaries and misconceptions Lamont's recent manual is remarkably free, and is probably as sane an adaptation of orthodox methods to present needs as can be found. A little dry and cheerless, a little pedantic it is perhaps, as the traditional is bound to appear in the midst of innovation, but admirably conscientious and reasonable. In particular the chapter on argumentation is capital in its kind and contains for its scope a thoroly satisfactory presentation of the subject, divested of much of the scholastic formalism which is threatening just now to transform argument and especially debate into a vain intellectual gymnastic. Among the increasing number of books on special topics—for rhetoric is splitting up like everything else nowadays—Perry's *Argumentation* and Albright's *Short Story* are both informing and suggestive. Like Lamont's rhetoric, they have no disposition to confound teaching and bookmaking or to substitute the makeshifts of the



A FAULT CAUSED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE.
From Salisbury's "Physiography."

classroom for the methodical development proper to a text-book.

Among the makers of annotated texts there is still evident the same willingness to duplicate what has been done well enough already which we have had occasion to deplore more than once. The *Selections from Addison* in Holt's "English Readings," tho one of the best of the year's performances, is hardly at the level of this excellent series—at least with respect to the introductory essay. The selections, however, are fairly representative and the notes sufficient. Adams's edition of *Hero Worship* is in the well known style of the "Riverside Literary Series," and is a useful text for the study on reading of Carlyle. Shurter's *Masterpieces of Modern Oratory,* all American, ought to make a good companion piece to the general text-book. It contains a good deal of matter which is new in this connection and affords a fair survey of the field, while the introductions, tho brief, are interesting and adequate to their purpose.

For advanced students and scholars already made or still in the making there is a comparatively wide variety of special material. In spite of a few errors of fact Maynadier's *Arthur* gives what is now undoubtedly the best consecutive account of the origin and growth of the Arthurian legend and its history in English literature. One of its most useful features is the amount of space—nearly half the entire voluume—which it devotes to the formative period of the story before its fixation by Malory. Gummere's *Popular Ballads,* too, may be considered an authoritative statement of present ballad lore. While Schofield's *Middle English Literature,* tho like these other works rather outside the competence of this article, may be referred to hastily as a book henceforth essential to a serious student of the period.

At the present time there seems to be springing up a new kind of writing, concerned mainly with the professional aspects of the subject—a sort of higher educational criticism, of interest primarily to teachers and the like. Such are Cook's *Higher Study of English,* a small collection of essays and addresses, including such topics as the teaching of English and its graduate study, and Bates's *Talks on the Teaching of Literature,* which is likely to be of particular interest, not so much because it proposes any very definite pedadogical program or *lehre,* as because it recognizes frankly the difficulties and limitations of the matter, and by setting a free current of discussion circulating about them, may assist the teacher in classifying his or her own ideas. To the same class belongs also Colby's *Literature and Life in School,* which is not merely a justification for the present study of English, but also a plea for its extension and improvement by bringing it into closer and more vital relationship with the actual experience of the pupils, tho, perhaps, the most interesting part of the volume is the chapters in which the writer attempts a tentative sketch of a practical literary curriculum. The book is also provided with a convenient appendix, composed of reading lists.

Greek and Latin

Plato: The Apology and Crito. Edited by Isaac Flagg. New York: American Book Company. $1.40.

Lucretius: De Rerum Natura. Edited by William Augustus Merrill. New York: American Book Company. $2.25.

The Aeneid of Virgil. Translated by F. Fairfax Taylor. With an introduction and notes by E. M. Forster. 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.

The Satires of Juvenal. By A. F. Cole. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.

Homer's Iliad. First Three Books. Edited for the use of schools by J. R. Sitlington Sterrett. American Book Company. $1.60.

Nine Orations of Cicero. With Introductions, Notes and Vocabulary. By Albert Harkness. New York: American Book Company. $1.25.

The Mythology of Greece and Rome. Arthur Fairbanks. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Caesar's Gallic War. Books I-IV and Selections from Books V-VII. With Notes, Grammatical Appendix and Prose Composition. By Walter B. Gunnison and Walter S. Harley. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.25.

Beginner's Greek Book. By Allen Rogers Benner and Herbert Weir Smyth. New York: American Book Company. $1.25.

Beginning Latin. By John Edmund Barss. New York: University Publishing Company. $1.00.

First Book in Latin. By Alexander James Inglis and Virgil Prettyman. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

Introductory Latin. By Frank Prescott Moulton. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.00.

Socrates defending himself before his judges and the last hours of the great master are among the foremost mental pictures of those who view ancient life with reverence and love. In this year of grace the immortal *Apologia* and *Crito,* in which Plato with completest art and

affection sets forth his teacher, are edited by a professor in the University of California. The work comes in the form of a schoolbook, pleasing and winning within and without, comprehending various readings of the text, a felicitous introduction upon the dialectics of Socrates and the figure of the martyr as he frequented Athenian highways and byways, and adding also index to text, and footnotes put where Dr. Johnson once said footnotes should be, *i. e.,* at the foot of the page, and elucidating the argument and grammar of these incomparable Greek classics. In another and later reformer and moral teacher, Lucretius, a contemporary of Cicero and like him of the Latin race, present-day interest is considerable. This interest is doubtless due to the widespread taste for science in our time, and to Lucretius' foreshadowing scientific principles enunciated today. In other words, science today is interested in the very problems discussed in *De Rerum Natura.* The moral hight of Lucretius, his devotion to truth, the majesty and purity of his verse, would now be known merely to the savant, if the poet had not forerun ourselves in curiosity as to the origin of life, the advance of the human race in civilization and enunciation of the never-ending warfare between science and theology. His great poem, *De Rerum Natura,* has been edited with erudition and clarifying and reverent zeal by the professor of Latin in the University of California. The work is for advanced college students, as is the introduction upon Lucretius, his philosophy and his poem's values. It is not a book to pass when college days are done, however, but to keep to read all thru life. Lucretius preceded Virgil and gravely influenced the author of the "Georgics" and the *Æneid.* The later work, translated by E. Fairfax Taylor, is published with the Latin on the left-hand page and the English verse opposite on the right—a convenience for many who wish to compare the two. The volume is one of a series, the "Temple Greek and Latin classics." Scant English notes are put at the end of the book. Of the same series is also at hand a later Roman poet—the satirist, Juvenal. His burning epigram and lifelike reproduction of decadent and cosmopolitan Rome are given in the old English version of Gifford, first published in 1802, with the Latin text placed alongside.

Harking back to the foremost and finest of epic poets are three books of the *Iliad,* edited by the professor of Greek at Cornell. It is now more than twenty-five years since the editor put forth his "Homeric Hymns," and his last work is replete with the learning and helpfulness gained thru many years. The book discourses upon the dialect of Homer, and, too, is valuable for its notes, vocabulary and illustrations of ancient monuments. All these facts are true also of *Nine Orations of Cicero,* edited by Professor Harkness, with the assistance of younger men, and all who look back with joy to the days when they held the veteran scholar's texts in hand will hail the clear, well-annotated text and the introduction about the powers of the Roman people and Senate and magistrates and courts of justice, and other furthering of the student in knowledge.

In this day, when many of our youths and maids are engaged in dissecting pollywogs or slicing the eggs of cockroaches instead of wandering amid the fair fields of old Greece and Rome, handbooks explaining the imaginative old stories are a necessity—else our modern youth would stagger before such moderns as Keats and Shelley and Lowell and Lloyd Mifflin. *The Mythology of Greece and Rome* is a book made to show the scientific folk, and also the student of the classics, the beauty and significance of the old myth. What are myths? How did they come about? Why are they worth study? What bearing have they on the life of the past—and even of the present?

The last edition we have of *Cæsar's Gallic War* from the "Commentaries," is a clear and admirable arrangement for the use of pupils in the second year of Latin. The pages are clear to the eye, and all the appended matter, such as introduction, prose composition, grammatical forms and vocabularies, are most excellent.

No longer is it thought that for a beginner in the old tongues "any old thing" will do. We have before us several new books, well edited and printed and illustrated. The *Beginner's Greek Book* is particularly good and carries the youth and maid far on their way. It is a pity,

however, that so small type is used in vocabularies thruout the book.

German

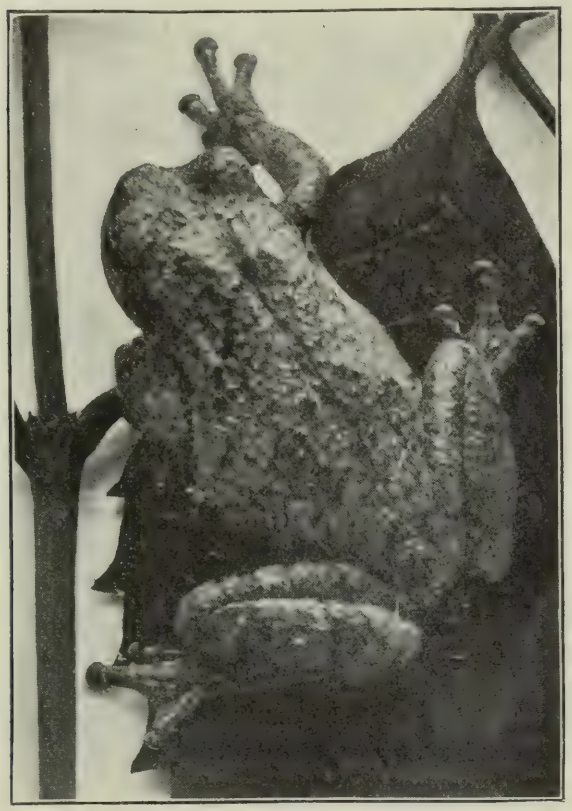
Goethe's Faust. Erster Teil. Edited by Julius Goebel. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.12.
Meyer's Der Heilige. Edited by Carl Edgar Eggert. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.
Sudermann's Teja. Edited by R. Clyde Ford. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cents.
Willkommen in Deutschland. By William E. Mosher. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.
Wildenbruch's Das Edle Blut. Edited by Ashley K. Hardy. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 35 cents.
Bluthgen's Das Peterle Von Nurnberg. Edited by Wilhelm Bernhardt. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.
Munchausen's Reisen und Abentèuer. By F. G. G. Schmidt. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.
A German Grammar. By Francis Kingsley Ball. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.
Erstes Sprach und Lesebuch. By Lewis A. Rhoades and Lydia Schneider. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 36 cents.

In German, as in French, the fewness of new texts is remarkable. Yet there are some distinctively good works this year. In the front rank is a new edition of *Faust,* by no means a small undertaking after the *opus magnum* of Professor Thomas. The day of new interpretations is not over, however, and the critical commentary on the evolution of Goethe's mind in the creation of Faust, and of the meaning of Faust, considered as the greatest dramatic product of modern times, arouses a current of reflection along new philosophical and historical lines in connection with the poem. Intensely dynamic and imbued with sympathy and appreciativeness, Professor Goebel's treatment will certainly touch the student's heart, and a great work must be felt at least as much as understood. A historical novel by the well-known Swiss-German writer, Meyer, concerns a figure whose dramatic personality and possibility has been ever growing—Thomas à Becket. In Meyer's treatment the great prelate is accorded a nobler interpretation of his motives than his usual fate has been. *Teja* belongs to the famous trilogy, "Morituri," and is one of the few historic-romantic dramas that Sudermann has attempted. Teja, with a small band, is the last of the Goths to uphold the traditions of his terrible race against the soldiers of Justinian. The futility of the struggle on account of the overwhelming odds, the preparation for death, the delicately interwoven love-story, all this is executed with the strength and fineness of a master hand. Mosher's *Willkommen in Deutschland* combines instruction with language teaching, describing a family passing thru some of the principal cities of Germany. Among books for beginners is Wildenbruch's *Das Edle Blut,* mentioned in previous reviews; Blüthgen's *Das Peterle von Nürnberg,* one of the best contributions of a famous *Jugendschriftsteller.* This little story is peculiarly adapted to the younger element, for it is a story of the struggles and final success of a Nürnberger lad of the Middle Ages. Munchausen's *Reisen und Abenteur,* the original tales of the most esteemed of modern liars, while undeniably interesting to boys, are not as profitable literature as the many existing introductory works. Ball's *German Grammar* is a satisfactory compendium of the grammar a beginner needs to know. It has the merit of originality in the mode of presentation, but is rather short for an entire year's work. *Erstes Sprach und Lesebuch* is a German primer of the usual form.

French

Quatre-Vingt-Treize. Par Victor Hugo. Abridged and Edited by C. Fontaine. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents.
L'Etincelle. Par Edouard Pailleron. Edited by O. G. Guerlac. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 35 cents.
Balzac's Ursule Mirouet. Edited by F. H. Osgood. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.
Histoire de la Mere Michel et de son Chat. Par Emile de la Bedollière. With introduction, notes and vocabulary by Freeman M. Josselyn. New York: American Book Company. 30 cents.
Le Chevalier de Maison-Rouge. Par Alexandre Dumas. Abridged and edited by L. Sauveur and E. S. Jones. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.
Quelques Contes des Romanciers Naturalistes. Edited by Louis H. Dow and Prescott O. Skinner. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 55 cents.
Poems of Victor Hugo. Edited by Arthur G. Canfield. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.
Moliere's Le Tartuffe. By John E. Matzke. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 50 cents.
Le Cid, Horace and Polyeucte. By Pierre Corneille. Edited by William A. Nitze. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.00.
La Chanson de Roland. A modern translation of Theodor Müller's Text of the Oxford Manuscript. By J. Geddes. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.
Through France and the French Syntax. By Robert Louis Sanderson. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 65 cents.
A Scientific French Reader. With notes and vocabulary. By Francis Harold Dike. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.00.
Les Classiques Francais. Beaumarchais, Le Barbier de Séville et le Mariage de Figaro. Montesquieu, Lettres Persanes. Madame de Sevigne, Lettres Choisies. Voltaire, Contes Choisies. La Bruyere, Caracteres. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00 each.
Lessons in French Syntax and Composition. By W. U. Vreeland and William Koren. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

It is the year of scarcity in new modern language texts, tho we do not complain of that, and we welcome the appearance of some original and excellent editions. Among familiar texts are Hugo's '93 and Pailleron's popular comedy. A new and appealingly humorous story of an easy grade is *La Mère Michel.* For about a grade beyond is a vivid story of the French Revolution, told by that prince of *racontcurs,* Dumas. No one can be more highly recommended for the mastery of fluent French prose.



TREE TOAD, SHOWING SUCTION DISKS ON THE TOES.
From Herrick's "General Zoölogy."

A collection of tales by the latest great French school of literature—the naturalistic—will appeal to the students whose grasp of mass and social relations and workings is becoming strong. A well-written introduction pithily characterizes this school, whose ideal is the union of life and art, and its main representatives —Taine, its philosopher; Zola, its social theorist; Balzac, its social psychologist; Flaubert, its romantic realist; Daudet, its charming impressionist; and De Maupassant, its erratic mosaicist.

Hugo's Poems are preceded by a fresh and sane judgment of its author's life and qualities, by an editor who knows what good poetry is, because he can write it. Molière's *Tartuffe,* epitome of the author and the age, is a valuable work to be placed in the hands of a thinking student, for its immortal satire of hypocrisy and prudery. Corneille's best-known dramas are to be included in one volume.

Most original of all is the putting into text form for college use the famous French Odyssey, the *Chanson de Roland.* The *Chanson* is exhaustively treated in notes, bibliographical, historical, literary, and in manuscript reading. The rugged simplicity, the martial ardor, the romantic elevation of this national epic and greatest of medieval *gestes* will leave its impress upon the student mind. Sanderson's book adds a spoonful of France to a plateful of French.

Dike's *Scientific Reader* contains a great variety of articles and authors from Descartes to Metchnikoff and will give the student a wider range of technical terms in French than he is apt to have in English. Tho not primarily intended for school use we must call attention to the beautiful edition of *Les Classiques Francais.* They are of convenient size for the pocket and bound in flexible stamped leather. Each has an original introduction in French by some well-known critic.

Spanish and Italian

El Sombrero de tres picos. Por Don Pedro A. de Alarcon. Edited, with introduction, notes and vocabulary, by Benjamin P. Bourland. Henry Holt & Co. 90 cents.

Cuentas Alegres. Por Luis Taboada. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by Murray Anthony Potter. D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents.

A Progressive Spanish Reader. By Carlos Bransby, Litt.D. D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

The Romances of Chivalry in Italian Verse. Edited with introduction and notes by J. D. M. Ford and Mary A. Ford. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.00.

El Sombrero de tres picos, if not the best work of the author, is, at least, a splendid example of his capacity for humorous narrative. Apart from its skilful construction, admirable dialog and thoroly Castilian atmosphere, it is a valuable document for the student of Spanish manners and customs. The editor's introduction, besides giving a very full account of Alarcon's checkered career,

relates the genesis of the story and describes its esthetic import. The notes to the present edition furnish all the information necessary to a correct appreciation of the text; in some cases, however, they serve to display the editor's scholarship rather than to help the student.

Taboada has long held a high place in Spanish literature as a painter of the middle and lower classes of Madrid. He is not as well known beyond the borders of the Peninsula as he deserves to be. The sketches in the present volume are very bright and diverting, and prove him an author of distinct individuality. He reminds one occasionally of Murger's *La Bohème,* except that Taboada's Bohemia is a very innocent Bohemia. The book is well edited, the notes are helpful and the vocabulary is complete.

A Progressive Spanish Reader does not belie its title. The selections are short, simple and easy at the beginning, and become more elaborate gradually, concluding with stories from such great writers as Galdòs, Valera, Bazàn, etc. The "Specimen Questions with Answers" and the "Specimen Exercises in Composition" will be found useful both by teacher and pupil; in fact, there are too few of them, but an intelligent teacher can easily add to the number. The notes are full, clear and adequate.

Romances of Chivalry embraces some of the most beautiful and interesting cantos in the masterpieces of Pulci, Boiardo, Ariosto and Tasso. They should have the effect of stimulating the student's interest and inducing him to become more intimately acquainted with this noble poetry. The introduction, based on the researches of Pio Rajna and Gaston Paris, is scholarly and illuminative. The authors do not appear to be acquainted with the "History of Italian Literature," by Francesco Flamini, published a few years ago. His account of the evolution of the epic matter of France and Britany in Italy and of its rapid transformation into romantic and artistic narrative poetry is too important to be disregarded by any one who attempts to discuss this rather obscure and difficult subject.



ARGYNNIS CYBELE ON A THISTLE, NATURAL SIZE
From Galloway's "Zoology"

Mathematics

First-Year Mathematics for Secondary Schools. By George William Myers. Chicago: University of Chicago. $1.00.

Plane and Solid Geometry. By Edward R. Robbins. New York: American Book Company. $1.25.

Arithmetics. By Samuel Hamilton. New York: American Book Company. Primary, 35 cents; Intermediate, 40 cents; School, 45 cents.

Progressive Arithmetic. By William J. Milne. 3 vols. New York: American Book Company. First Book, 35 cents; Second Book, 40 cents; Third Book, 45 cents.

Practical Business Arithmetic. By John H. Moore and George W. Miner. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.00.

Progressive teachers have for some time realized that mathematics could not much longer remain unaffected by the revolution in methods of instruction that has taken place in almost every other branch. The physical sciences continually demand more mathematics and at the same time complain of the quality of what they do get. Both algebra and

geometry are too rigid and artificial in their methods and too much isolated from each other and the practical work that they are intended to do in the world. In England a determined effort is being made to break up the petrified mathematical curriculum, and a similar movement in this country is indicated by the appearance of an unconventional course in *First-Year Mathematics* by Professor Myers and other instructors of the College of Education of the University of Chicago. It begins with the addition and subtraction of positive and negative numbers from such concrete instances as the rise and fall of a thermometer and a man getting wealth and running in debt, and within a day or two the pupil is adding and multiplying lines. It is an interesting experiment and ought to be tried wherever the regulations and authorities will permit.

The other mathematical text-books listed above are of a more conventional character and do not require special discussion. The *Business Arithmetic* has much of the old mathematical gymnastics and adds on to stocks, insurance and exchange. Robbins's *Geometry* has exceptionally well-printed demonstrations and numerous problems.

Physics

The Elements of Mechanics. A Text-Book for Colleges and Technical Schools. By W. S. Franklin and Barry McNutt. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A Laboratory Course in Physics. By Robert A. Millikan and Henry G. Gale. New York: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Simple Experiments in Physics. By John F. Woodhull and M. B. Van Arsdale. 2 vols. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 65 cents each.

Forty Lessons in Physics. By Lynn B. McMullen. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Professor Franklin of Lehigh is well known as a thoro and unconventional thinker, full of original ideas, which are apt to be delivered like baseballs from the hand of a good pitcher, in curves not easy to catch. His success as a writer of text-books is partly due to the fact that he is a psychologist as well as a physicist, and understands, as few teachers do, that the great difficulty in the teaching of science is that it involves the development of new modes of thought, a transformation of the mind of the student, which, in the introduction to the present volume, he compares to the change of the axolotl from a tadpole to a salamander thru the increasing dryness of its environment. Like most men of science, Professor Franklin is a pragmatist; unlike most men of science, he knows that he is. He agrees with Bacon that "it is impossible to imagine any other basis upon which the study of physics can be justified than for the occasions and uses of life." He begins by repudiating the old definition of physics that it is "The science of masses, molecules and the ether." This, he says,

> "is the sickliest possible notion of physics, even if a student really gets it, whereas the healthiest notion, even if a student does not wholly grasp it, is that physics is the science of the ways of taking hold of things and pushing them."

The *Elements of Mechanics* is especially valuable for technical schools on account of the space given to the discussion of practical affairs and the calculation of real problems.

Millikan and Gale of the University of Chicago have made another attempt—and a very successful one—to solve the old problem of how to make a laboratory course in physics scientific and practical without undue expenditure of the time of students and teacher and money for supplies. Their manual contains many novel and ingenious pieces of apparatus, and the directions are well worked out. All teachers of physics in secondary schools should see it. Woodhull's *Simple Experiments* are more elementary and less mathematical. McMullen's *Forty Lessons* is a classroom text not differing materially from many others in the market, tho there is a novel arrangement of diagrams.

Chemistry

Introduction to General Inorganic Chemistry. By Alexander Smith. New York: The Century Company. $2.25.

Elements of General Chemistry with Experiments. By John H. Long. Fourth Edition. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1.50.

A Text-Book of Elementary Analytical Chemistry. Qualitative and Volumetric. Third Edition. By John H. Long. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1.25.

A Text-Book of Sanitary and Applied Chemistry, or The Chemistry of Water, Air and Food. By E. H. S. Bailey. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.

Photography for Students of Physics and Chemistry. By Louis Derr. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A History of Chemistry. By Ernst von Meyer. New York: Macmillan & Co. $4.25.

The *General Inorganic Chemistry*

which Professor Smith, of the University of Chicago, has produced, is distinguished from others of its class by its comprehensiveness and thoroness. There are 766 pages of solid print altho made convenient for reference and study by paragraphing and bold-faced type. This allows space not only for a large amount of descriptive matter but, what is more unusual and valuable, the detailed discussion of difficult points of theory. Thus, for example, eighty pages are devoted to ionic theory, not to its abtruse branches, but to an explanation in as simple a way as possible of the elementary conceptions that the student must have in order to understand modern chemistry. Too often the student is left to get this from his fragmentary notes on a lecture that he does not understand so much of as he thinks he does while he is listening to it. Professor Smith introduces a useful distinction between "formulative hypotheses," which are ultimately mere mnemonic schemes and "stochastic hypotheses," which are guesses boldly launched into the darkness just ahead of us, to work up to, and he is careful to warn the student against taking too literally the symbolic language of chemistry.

It is unnecessary to discuss such well known works as Long's *General* and *Analytical Chemistry,* which are now out in new and revised edition. Their quality and practicality are sufficiently certified by the thousands of students of all degrees of capacity that they have trained in the laboratories of the Northwestern University Medical School and elsewhere. The analytical manual contains many useful things not usually found in brief and elementary courses such as the detection of poisons and identification of important organic substances.

Professor Bailey began teaching "domestic chemistry" in the University of Kansas some twenty years ago, when most people did not know that there was any such thing, and now, when this branch of applied science and art is "booming" with buildings and corps of instructors of its own, he brings out a practical and comprehensive text-book. It is also sufficiently elementary and readable to be useful in traveling libraries and women's clubs. Professor Bailey is not a "faddist," but discusses in brief and sane manner all household affairs in which chemistry is a basis; fuels, ventilation, lighting, water supply, disinfectants, cleaning, food and cooking.

Many teachers especially in the West have demonstrated by their own experience that the ionic theory is valuable not merely for the hypothetical elucidation of difficult points in analysis, but also, and even especially, as a medium of elementary instruction. Students who are fed on ions from infancy are fairer and fatter than those brought up in the old-fashioned way. But there has been a lack of good text-books, so Professor Morgan's new *Qualitative Analysis* which is also intended to supplement the laboratory work of college course in general chemistry is especially welcome. All progressive teachers should become acquainted with the book whether they use it in their classes or not. The analytical tables are well contrived and the decorations are clearly worded.

We are glad to see that both Professor Bailey and Professor Morgan use the simplified spelling of chemical terms such as *oxid, chlorid* and *sulfate.*

The need of a text-book on the science of photography is met by Professor Der, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a book that gives the reasons for what the "guides" tell you to do. The illustrations of the action of different reducers and intensifiers is an interesting feature.

Biology

A Text-Book in General Zoology. By Glenn W. Herrick. New York: American Book Company. $1.20.

Laboratory Exercises in General Zoology. By Glenn W. Herrick. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

First Course in Zoology. A text-book for secondary schools, normal schools and colleges. By Thomas Walton Galloway. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $2.50.

Practical Zoology. An elementary text-book treating of the structure, life history and relations of animals. By Alvin Davison. New York: American Book Company. $1.00.

A Loose Leaf System of Laboratory Notes. For Guidance in the Dissection and Elementary Study of Animal Types. By Theo. H. Scheffer. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1.00.

Half Hours with Fishes Reptiles and Birds. Half Hours with Mammals. By Charles Frederick Holder. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents each.

Principles of Botany. By Joseph Y. Bergen and Bradley M. Davis. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.

The Human Mechanism. By Theodore Hough and Wm. T. Sedgwick. Boston: Ginn & Co. $2.00.

Physical Education. By Dudley A. Sargent. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.50.
Town and City. By Frances Gulick Jewett. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.
Good Health. By Frances Gulick Jewett. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Herrick's *Zoölogy* is an interesting treatise on animals, but its general arrangement is such that it will not be most useful in high schools, where text-book and laboratory work must be closely correlated. Galloway's *Zoölogy* is said to be a "text-book for high schools and colleges," but in reality it is a systematic treatise entirely beyond the high-school pupils. It has many good points for teachers and college students. The *Zoölogy* by Professor Davison shows that the author knows how to select the most interesting facts for pupils of our high schools. It is *not* zoölogy for college students. Schiffer's *Zoölogy* is simply a set of printed sheets containing directions for laboratory study of the structure of a series of the common animals which are commonly included in college zoölogy. The two new books in the "half-hour" studies of animals are written in the same accurate and interesting style which characterizes Dr. Holder's earlier books. They will give the pupil a good general idea of the most interesting back-boned animals.

The *Principles of Botany* and *Manual* by Bergen and Davis mark a third stage in the development of the remarkably successful series of text-books of botany which Mr. Bergen has prepared. The "Elements" proved splendidly adapted to high-school botany of ten years ago. Then advances demanded expansion into the complete "Foundations." Now comes the still more advanced *Principles.* However, there is much evidence that there has been evolution beyond the high-school stage, and this new book and its companion manual will certainly be better in normal schools and first year in colleges than in the high schools of to-day.

In the *Human Mechanism* we have at last a thoroly modern presentation of the leading ideas in human physiology and personal and public hygiene. The book is well adapted to the short courses in normal schools and colleges. Sargent's *Physical Education* is an excellent series of essays treating of the urgent questions concerning physical education in America. Those interested in physical education will find the book well worth reading. The discussions of athletics in schools and colleges are particularly timely and suggestive. *Town and City* is Book III of the series of hygienes planned by Dr. Gulick, Director of Physical Education in New York City schools. It is an interesting account of the sanitary problems in which every citizen should be interested—overcrowding, clean streets, sewage and garbage removal, parks and playgrounds, water supply, pure food supply, disease epidemics, hospitals, etc. The required treatment of alcohol is included. The book is a vast improvement over the text-books which try to teach the anatomy and physiology of all organs to young children. *Good Health,* by the same author, is an excellent primer of hygiene far different from the stereotyped books in this line for the primary schools.

History

Outlines of Ancient History. By William C. Morey. New York: American Book Company. $1.50.
A Source Book of Greek History. By Fred Morrow Fling. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. $1.00.
A Short History of Medieval and Modern Times. By Philip Van Ness Myers. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.10.
Outlines of Nineteenth Century History. By Philip Van Ness Myers. New York: Ginn & Co. 75 cents.
An Advanced History of Great Britain. From the earliest times to the death of Queen Victoria. By T. F. Tout. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.
A Bird's-Eye View of American History. By Leon C. Prince. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.25.
American History. For use in Secondary Schools. By Roscoe Lewis Ashley. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.
Heroes of Progress in America. By Charles Morris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.
Builders of Our Country. By Gertrude Van Duyn Southworth. Book II. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.
First Steps in the History of Our Country. By William A. Mowry and Arthur May Mowry. Revised Edition. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

The historical offerings this year are rather scant in number. Several of them, however, are of exceptional excellence. Professor Morey's *Outlines of Ancient History* is skilfully planned, the mass of data is well chosen, and the style is simple and entertaining. A generous use is made of maps and drawings, and to each chapter is added a list of references for reading. Professor Fling's *Source Book of Greek History* is arranged as a reader for secondary schools. The copious se-

lections made from the Greek historians and poets are admirably chosen and methodically arranged. Questions, excellent notes, a considerable number of illustrations and a good index all contribute to its value as a classbook. Professor Myers's *Short History of Modern and Medieval Times* is worthy of high praise. Of the larger work on the same subject, noticed in these columns two years ago, we said: "We have here a combination of thoro and methodical scholarship, with vivid and picturesque narrative, qualities not often found in conjunction." The time treated is from the fall of Rome, 476 A. D., and the narrative is brought down to 1906. The chapters which cover nineteenth century history since 1815 have also been published separately under the title *Outlines of Nineteenth Century History,* including a final chapter, very brief, tho exceedingly valuable, on "The New Age: Industrial Democracy." Professor Tout's *An Advanced History of Great Britain* is a scholarly production. It is remarkable for the wealth of accurate detail that has been packed into it. The American references regarding the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, tho necessarily brief, are fair and exact in statement. Professor Prince, it must be said, has not succeeded so well in his *A Bird's-Eye View of American History.* The tone is too frequently disputatious and even dogmatic, and many of his sweeping assertions reveal a bias that will unfit the book for a classroom. The whole chapter on the Civil War is faulty in the extreme; while the somewhat jaunty dictum in the preceding chapter, that "to discover the real and underlying cause of the Civil War we must look elsewhere than to slavery," displays a wilfulness in pressing a purely individual judgment against the consensus of historians, economists and sociologists everywhere. Mr. Ashley's *American History* is an admirable text-book. In wealth of matter, in accuracy of detail, in excellence of arrangement, in copiousness of citations, and in number and appropriateness of illustrations, it leaves little to be desired. We have no hesitancy in predicting for it an exceptional popularity as a class-book.

The biographical method is unquestionably the best for teaching history to young people, as it is to most of their elders. The three volumes which are intended for this purpose are, as is inevitable, very similar in scope and treatment, suitable either for class use or supplemental reading, compulsory or voluntary. Morris's *Heroes of Progress* is the most comprehensive and is intended for a rather older class of readers than the others. Book II of *Builders of Our Country* begins with Patrick Henry and ends with Andrew Carnegie, and is written in a more interesting manner than its close rival *First Steps in the History of Our Country,* which appears in a revised edition.

Geography and Physiography

Advanced Geography. By Charles F. King. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

From Trail to Railway Through the Appalachians. By Albert Perry Brigham. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

The World and Its People. Views in Africa. By Anna B. Badlam. Revised Edition. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 65 cents.

Physiography. Advanced Course. By Rollin D. Salisbury. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

Geographies become more and more sumptuous and attractive every year. King's Concrete Geographies, of which the Advanced Book appears this year, marks the highest level yet reached in its numerous illustrations, some of them colored, and its clear and striking maps, especially the relief maps.

Salisbury's *Physiography* is not merely a school book, but an important contribution to the science. It covers in part of course the same ground as Chamberlin's and Salisbury's Geology, which came out last year, and it is printed and illustrated in the same handsome form. The familiar stock cuts, surreptitiously diagramatic, are conspicuously absent, and in their places we find photographs of real examples of the things described.

Psychology and Education

Psychology. General Introduction. By Charles H. Judd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00.

Aspects of Child Study and Education. By G. Stanley Hall and Some of His Pupils. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Growth and Education. By John Mason Tyler. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Classroom Management. Its Principles and Technic. By William Chandler Bagley. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Methods in Teaching. Being the Stockton Methods in Elementary Schools. By Rose V. Winterburn. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Principles of Secondary Education. The Studies. By Charles De Garmo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

School Administration. By John T. Prince. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.25.

Hints and Helps From Many Schoolrooms. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.

History of Higher Education in America. By Charles F. Thwing. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3.00.

The Pestalozzian Movement in the United States. By Will S. Monroe. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $2.00.

Sixty-five Years in the Life of a Teacher. By Edward Hicks Magill. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The National Question Book. Questions and Answers for Study, Review and Examination, including special questions for teachers' and Civil Service Examinations. By Edward R. Shaw. Revised and Enlarged Edition. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.75.

Fiftieth Anniversary Volume of the National Educational Association. 950 Pages. With Index Volume. Winona, Minn.: Secretary of the Association.

A great many different kinds of books come out under the name of psychology. If it were not for the common title one would not guess that the books of Titchener and Thorndike, which we reviewed last year, and this new one of Judd were all three intended to teach the same subject. When you buy a geometry or a chemistry you know what you are going to get, but when you buy a psychology you may get anything from ghosts to logarithms. Professor Judd has produced a sane and solid volume intended as a general introduction to a series of text-books on the methods and principles of scientific psychology. It is well balanced and comprehensive, avoiding fads and dogmatism, utilizing and combining the results of both introspective and physiological researches. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Professor James for influence and instruction. The reader will regret that the indebtedness did not extend further and include literary style.



IRRIGATION FROM PLATTE CANON.
From King's Advanced Geography.

The veteran apostle of child study in America, President G. Stanley Hall, has collected nine essays, written or inspired by him, in a volume which, as he suggests, might be called "Chips from a Psycho-Genetic Laboratory." It begins with a study of "The Contents of Children's Minds," which was published twenty-five years ago and was the first to call public attention to the desirability of including in a teacher's training a study corresponding to "strength of materials" for architects. Other topics discussed are child fetishism and the use of dolls, the development of curiosity and the collecting instinct, day dreaming and play, all treated in the well known style of the *Pedagogical Seminary*.

Growth and Education should be considered in this connection because it obviously owes much to Clark University thought and investigation, altho it is too important a piece of work to be classed as a "chip." Professor Tyler, of Amherst, has made a careful study of the physical and mental growth of the child, and has come to the conclusion that our schools are trying to cram too much information into unprepared brains supported by undeveloped bodies. He advocates rational physical and manual training to restore the balance disturbed by changed conditions of modern life.

More teachers fail thru lack of ability to manage their pupils than from all other difficulties of their profession combined. Where this is due to radical defects of personal character the case is hopeless, but more often it comes from lack of experience and the self-confidence that comes from conscious possession of experience. After spoiling a roomful or two of pupils the teacher may learn how to get along. This period of mutual distress may be shortened, and anyone's practice improved, by the study of such a book as Bagley's *Classroom Management*, which contains all the tricks of the trade as well as the reasons for them. Such difficult points as how to utilize the first day of school, how to secure attention, when to discipline, and what the Batavia system amounts to receive special attention. The author is a stickler for order and routine yet he presents fairly the arguments of the advocates of freer and more individualistic ways.

The *Stockton Methods* contain many ideas that schools outside of California may profit by, especially the utilization of local material in geography, history and nature study.

An important contribution to the discussion of the function of the high school in American life is made by Professor De Garmo, of Cornell. The educational value of the sciences and humanities and their relations to one another are impartially considered from the philosophical and practical viewpoints, and numerous examples of American and foreign curricula in secondary schools are presented and criticized. In planning courses of study for lower grades Prince's *School Administration* should be consulted. This is a very practical manual on all the details of the organization and supervision of schools, and will be of use to all superintendents and boards. *Hints and Helps* contains 150 minor and miscellaneous suggestions from as many different teachers, reminding one of "Recipes I Have Used" department of the woman's page of a Sunday newspaper.

On the history of education in the United States we have three books worth attention; first, of course, is President Thwing's comprehensive and interestingly written volume; a book for the public library as well as the school library. He has collected material from all sources, college journals and song books as well as catalogs and financial reports, and he carries it lightly along in his narrative and treats vexed questions with fairness and good temper. The other two books throw sidelights on our history. The educational and sociological influence of Pestalozzi in America is traced by Mr. Monroe, and ex-President Magill, of Strathmore, tells of a long life spent in college work.

Miscellaneous School Books

READERS.

Brooks's Readers. By Stratton D. Brooks. 5 Vols. New York: American Book Company. 25 to 60 cents.

Guide Book to English. By Charles B. Gilbert and Ada Van Stone Harris. 2 Vols. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 45 and 60 cents.

The Rational Method in Reading. Additional First Reader and Additional Primer. By Mary A. Ward and Madalene D. Barnum. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

A First Book in English for Foreigners. By Isabel R. Wallach. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.
Eclectic Readings. Little Stories of Germany, France and Animal Fables. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents each.
The Cave Boy of the Age of Stone. By Margaret A. McIntyre. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

RECITATIONS.

Standard Selections. Edited by Robert I. Fulton, Thomas C. and Edwin P. Trueblood. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.25.
Selections for Memorizing for Elementary Schools. Edited by Avery Warner Skinner. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.
American Poems. With notes and biographies. By Augustus White Long. New York: American Book Company. 90 cents.
Werner's Readings and Recitations. No. 35. Cats and Kittens. Edited by Mrs. Frederick W. Pender. New York: Edgar S. Werner & Co. 60 cents.
Masterpieces of Modern Oratory. Edited by Edwin DuBois Shurter. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.00.

MUSIC.

Natural Music Course. Melodic Readers. By Frederic H. Ripley and Thomas Tapper. 4 Vols. New York: American Book Co.
Songs for School. By Charles Hubert Farnsworth and Harvey Worthington Loomis and B. D. Allen. New York: The Macmillan Company. 60 cents.
The Song Primer. By Alys E. Bentley. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
The Song Primer. Teacher's Book. By Alys E. Bentley. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
School and Festival Songs. By John B. Shirley. New York: American Book Company. 25 cents.

High School Manual Training Course in Woodwork. Including Cost of Equipment and Supplies and Studies on Trees and Wood. By Samuel E. Ritchey. New York: American Book Company. $1.45.
Elementary Sloyd and Whittling. With drawings and working directions. By Gustaf Larsson. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.
Modern Penmanship and Its Practical Application. By C. L. Ricketts. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 60 cents.

The Hayload

BY ROSE GOODALE DAYTON

Oh, the hill farms of New England, steep and stubborn tho they be,
Mullein-dotted, woodchuck-burrowed, granite-gray!
Here alone in fullest measure we behold with flawless pleasure
All the curing and the housing of the hay,
All the raking and the making of the hay!

Here the mighty car of progress balks at hillsides walled with stone,
Self-dependent daily labor, all engrossing, holds its sway.
Devon steers obey the goad; home-built hayrack bears the load;
Sun and wind and human effort cure the hay.
Full of meaning is the gleaning of the hay.

And the men who guide the oxen, and the men who place the load,
They are truly master craftsmen in their way.
Thru their kinship with the soil, and their unremitting toil,
They've attained a wondrous knowledge of the hay,
Of the growing and the mowing of the hay!

Breathe it deeply, breathe it long—was there ever air so sweet?
'Tis a fragrance that can rival even May!
Ah! Could any earthly power take me back to childhood's hour,
'Twould be riding on a load of clover hay,
Care-dispelling, joy-compelling, new-mown hay!

South Norwalk, Conn.

Korean Devils and Christian Missionaries

BY DAVID KELLEY LAMBUTH

[The following very interesting contribution to the psychology of religion is based upon letters and reports from American missionaries, of which Mr. Lambuth, of Vanderbilt University, has made a special study. Since the conditions of life and work on the Christian frontier in the Far East are similar to those of the early days of Christianity, this article throws some light upon New Testament narratives. In China the same effect of the environment upon the missionary has been observed. The Rev. John L. Nevius, during his life in China, became convinced of the reality of modern "demon possession," of which he gives many instances in his book of that title.—EDITOR.]

THREE religions nominally occupy Korea: Confucianism, Buddhism and Shamanism, which is a polite name for the worship of devils; but Confucianism, a code of ethics rather than a religion, has left the way open to a simultaneous practice of demon-worship, while Korean Buddhism has largely degenerated into the Shamanism about it. "From the hour of his birth until the spirit leaves his body," says one missionary, "the Korean is surrounded and tormented by innumerable evil spirits"; while another declares that the "only real religion of Korea is the worship of every sort of evil spirit." "So full are they of superstition," comments a third, "that it takes much time and effort for them to understand the simplest truths." In such an atmosphere what more natural than that the missionaries, who live in closest intimacy with the people, and isolated from the daily contact with Western forms of thought, should imperceptibly be wrought upon not only by the persistent fear and belief of the unchristian populace, but also by the exaggerated tendency toward demonology inbred thru ages into those who are now converts to Christianity, who cannot out of hand brush off a lifelong habit of mind? An examination of the facts shows that the missionaries in Korea display a sense of the presence of evil spirits markedly in excess of that manifested in other countries where demonology has no such popular hold. The spirit-saturated air has with insidious power waked in the missionaries all the dormant demonology with which the Christian religion was at one time furnished forth.

The quotations which follow are, with one exception, taken from printed articles or public addresses, and only in two cases are more than one statement taken from the same source, so that they represent authoritative deliverances and cover an extended field.

A peculiar sense of the presence of an evil spirit is evidenced thus:

"In a country where the evil spirit is so dominant and so tangible, one comes to a vital sensation of his presence."

"Certainly I am more conscious of the real presence of the devil in Korea than in America. Many of the missionaries have been acutely conscious of his palpable presence in the very room with them."

"The consciousness of a real personal devil is as vivid as the sense of God's presence, though infinitely removed in kind. In Korea you feel him in the atmosphere."

More important testimony is offered in the evidences of belief in possession by devils, a belief that has fastened with a peculiar and tenacious grip upon the people of Korea, so that one writer calls the country "the haunted house among the nations, afflicted with the delirium tremens of paganism." "The Christians, too," says one missionary, "hold to the possession by evil spirits." "Demoniac possession in that country," says another, "becomes a thing too evident to doubt." "Thousands of people," says a third, "are slaves to evil spirits, in bondage to His Satanic Majesty (sic)," while another describes a woman, "possessed of many devils," and still another tells of "miracles performed, the crazy made of sound mind, the devil-possessed set free."

"At the services was a young man, demoniacally possessed, made dumb by his indwelling spirit for three years. After long prayer and

a command to the spirit to depart, it left him and he began to read aloud."

Another was "a man with every symptom of demoniacal possession, in whom, upon catching sight of the preacher, the demons began to rave." Again, prayer brought "a marked change over the demoniac." He slept that night, the first for many days, and in a vision saw that God had "driven the evil spirits out of his heart and home." Again:

"Five years this woman had been a sorceress, practicing her devilish magic upon all whom she could find. The instant she lay down at her home her muscles contracted, her hands clinched and her eyes set, and the devil would say to her, 'Why do you lie here idle? Go out and do your work.' She burned herself with hot irons to get rid of him, but only found that he did not have a sensitive nature."

Christian neighbors prayed over her, but the "devil cried out, 'I will not listen.' She was rolled in convulsions on the floor by the devil, but continued crying out, 'Depart from me,' until at last he fled out of her."

"During the revival the feeling was so intense that one man fell into raving insanity, his violence and superhuman power breaking to pieces even the iron chains that bound him and snapping an iron bar like glass, evidencing demoniac possession no less real than that of the man in the country of the Gadarenes. The devils were trying to frighten us and our converts into silence."

Prayer was again successfully resorted to. "The spirits left him and he came to himself."

No more complete avowal of belief in demoniac possession than the following could be required:

"In our work in Korea we are continually coming in contact with the most extraordinary cases of apparent demoniacal possession and cure, containing all the phenomena that characterized demonized minds in the days of Christ."

Another writes pertinently:

"If you had lived in the midst of the native quarter with me and heard at midnight the cries of terror of those appealing to the evil spirits for help or being tortured by them, veritable possession by devils would then seem no impossible thing to you."

There is little reason to doubt that this diagnosis of the case is correct, for under circumstances such as these it would indeed be the unusual man that went his way unmoved.

This spirit-laden air has generated a sense not only of possession by devils, but also of their malignant presence on every side, indicated by such statements as "At our preaching the legions of Satan fled," or "Travelers enter these huts," referring to the wayside shrines, "and recognize one or the other of these score of devils that reside inside." But most amazing and unequivocal of all is the actual admission of the possibility of a demon cult, sinful in character, but based upon premises whose validity is unquestioned:

"In truth, these spirits of evil are never hard to find. I have never seen them, but the Koreans do. Not only do they try to propitiate the devils, but they pray to them, *and the devils honor their faith. Of that I have seen too many evidences to doubt.*"

Such facts point irresistibly to a relation of cause and effect between the Shamanistic beliefs of the Korean people and the strangely vivid sense of demoniac presence experienced by the missionaries, since in other countries less devil-ridden they have by no means displayed a tendency to the construction of so liberal a demonology. The point at issue, which is the unconscious and insidious tendency of the foreigner to accept the native point of view, is sufficiently admitted in such phrases as, "the Korean's native power of insight into spiritual matters," or "the Korean's marvelous sense of sin," while most naïve and enlightening of all is a remark that palpably admits the whole contention: "The woman was insane—or, as the Koreans with more accuracy say, 'possessed of a devil!'" And in that word the entire story of the interaction of religious conceptions and modes of thought stands epitomized. On every man must his environment, mental as well as physical, inevitably react. The influence of the missionary upon the unchristian nations, whether for individual or social life, has been both deep and salutary, yet it may be that the evidence of the reaction of these several nations upon the missionary's attitude and formal creed may serve to demonstrate that the mental differences of races must inevitably modify the institutions and beliefs which they may mutually adopt, and that the formal garment of religion in East and West must diverge as radically as the psychology of Orient and Occident differ from each other.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The Transmutation of Metals

No more sensational discovery could be expected in science than that just made by Professor William Ramsay, of University College, London. If he has indeed changed copper into lithium as the preliminary and premature report indicates, he has accomplished what chemists for a thousand years have labored for and despaired of. The transmutation of one metal into another was the earliest dream of the science and for a long time its most powerful inspiration and incentive. But the alchemists in their search for the philosopher's stone found so many other things more valuable that they gave up their unprofitable labors in this direction.

There was nothing absurd about the aim of the alchemists. From an *a priori* standpoint it was just as plausible to think that the number of elements was seven as seventy. Or, since the object of science is to reduce the complexity of things to the greatest possible simplicity of ideas, and since the best way to find out the truth is to start out by assuming that what you think ought to be true is true, why not adopt the working hypothesis that all matter is essentially one, and if we were only a little cleverer we could reduce all the elements to a single form? It was only when chemists found that this working hypothesis did not work that they laid the instrument aside, still never altogether abandoning the secret hope that some day there would be found to be "something in it." Whenever the lecturer on chemistry came to the discussion of the laws of the conservation of matter and energy and said, "we can neither create nor destroy energy but we can change any form of it into any other," he always felt vexed that his science was behind its rival, physics, and that its corresponding law could not be expressed with similar completeness and simplicity, instead of his being obliged to say, "We can neither create nor destroy matter and there are some seventy different forms of it that we cannot do anything with."

There has been a continual increase in the amount of theoretical evidence to show that the elements are not eternal, independent and immutable foundation stones of the universe, but there was no experimental evidence of genetic relationship until it was discovered within the last few years that the metal radium is continuously and spontaneously giving off a heavy gas, referred to as the "emanation" which gradually decomposes into the very light gas helium. But since helium was a parvenu in the circle of the elements, and radium of still more dubious standing, antecedents and authenticity, and the emanation too small to be detected, except by its temporary radio-activity, the old idea of immutable elements was still tenable. Last year, at the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Lord Kelvin, the foremost physicist of England, disposed of the question to his own satisfaction by saying that if helium could be obtained from radium the obvious conclusion was that radium contained helium in the first place.

But a case of transformation of one well-known element into another, like copper into lithium, cannot be dismissed so lightly. Sir William Ramsay says that the emanation from radium decomposes differently according to circumstances. If it is dissolved in water it produces neon. When a solution of copper sulfate is used instead of water, argon is the result. These three gases form a natural group of inert elements by themselves corresponding to the other series of the Periodic Law. In the order of decreasing atomic weights the series is xenon (128), krypton (88), argon (40), neon (20), and helium (4). Apparently

the heavy gaseous emanation, which is still unidentified, gradually breaks down, sinking lower and lower in the scale as it throws off its radio-active electrons, until it is stopped at some stage of its downward career and forms one of these very stable and inert gases.

But this is not all. The emanation seems to exert a bad influence on its associates and degrades them also. When it is conducted into a solution of copper sulfate or nitrate and the copper afterwards removed, the residue shows with the spectroscope the characteristic red line of the element lithium, which was previously absent. Now, as we should expect, these two elements also belong to the same natural family, which is, beginning with heaviest atomic weight, gold (197), caesium (133), silver (108), rubidium (85), copper (63), potassium (39), sodium (23), lithium (7). It is possible that other members of the series like sodium or potassium may be formed also by the degradation of copper, but as they were constituents of the glass vessels used this could not be proved.

If these experiments are confirmed it would suggest that each of the natural families might be reduced to its lowest number, giving eight or nine primary elements, which would be a considerable advance toward the ideal unity. Whether we shall ever be able to go up the stairs is still more doubtful. It is easier to tear down than build up. Any compound can be broken down into its elements, but there are many compounds that we cannot form from their elements. A big molecule like sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, is easily broken down into its three elements of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, but we are not able to put them together again right, altho we hope to in time, for it is humiliating to confess that man is inferior in ability to a beet.

The only elements that appear to decompose spontaneously are those with very heavy atoms, uranium (238), thorium (232) and radium (225). That we may be able some time to reverse the process and change lithium into copper and copper into gold is conceivable, but if possible it would not be profitable, because the amount of energy necessary to be absorbed to effect the transmutation would cost more than the gold produced. The important thing from a scientific standpoint is that we have in the electrons, which are thrown off from the radium atom like mud from a carriage wheel, an astonishingly powerful and delicate instrument of research. Our previous attempts to break up an atom and transform it into something else were like trying to pick a lock by firing cannon balls at it twenty miles off.

It has long been known that there is in the universe, as far as we know it, a constant degradation of energy into lower forms. The new discoveries indicate that the same may be true of matter. The universe seems to be running down like a clock. Whether there is somewhere about it a self-winding attachment that continually compensates or periodically restores it, is another and deeper question.

The Controversy in North Carolina

It is reasonable to inquire whether the agreement reached in North Carolina on Saturday last, concerning the dangerous dispute over the enforcement of the new passenger rate law, is an equitable one. By that law the railroad companies' charge for transportation was reduced from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents a mile. They are entitled to more than $2\frac{1}{4}$, and possibly to $3\frac{1}{4}$, if they can prove that the reduction to $2\frac{1}{4}$ is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. They have now consented to collect only $2\frac{1}{4}$, pending the final decision. If that decision shall be in their favor, they will lose the difference on all the tickets sold during the interval, for they never can collect it from those by whom the tickets were bought. On the other hand, under Judge Pritchard's restraining order, every buyer of a ticket at the old rate was receiving a rebate coupon, and the roads were bound to pay back the excess, upon application, if the law should be sustained in the court of last resort. In that event, the excess would have been collected by a very large majority of the holders of coupons.

This was a just provision, and Judge Pritchard's action was more equitable than that of Judge McPherson, who directed that the roads in Missouri should try the 2-cent rate for a few months.

Those roads, if the Missouri law should be pronounced confiscatory and void, cannot recover the loss on their tickets.

These considerations relating to the controversy in North Carolina may seem unimportant, when compared with the larger aspects of the case, but they tend to show that the Federal judge proceeded with caution and sought to safeguard the rights of all parties. It was his duty, as we understand it, to restrain temporarily the enforcement of the law if the evidence presented (at a hearing in which both parties were represented) made, in his opinion, a *prima facie* case against the statute. He did undertake so to restrain enforcement, but provided for a prompt examination of all the facts by a commissioner, sought to hasten the expected appeal, and endeavored to guard the rights of ticket buyers. So much for his action in the early stages of this dispute, which promises to be a memorable one. He knew that in some way the question must go to the Supreme Court. The most direct path was thru his court. His method of procedure was not unusual, and it promised less delay than other methods.

It is plain enough that the order of Judge Pritchard, an equitable one and an order of the Circuit Court of the United States, was disobeyed by the Governor of North Carolina, who virtually directed, in his letters to State judges, that it should be ignored, and then, in various ways, exhibited his purpose to disregard or oppose it. Governor Glenn has now succeeded in imposing his terms upon the railroad companies, who see nothing to be gained by continuous fighting with the State Government, but his course was unworthy of a man holding so high an office. It was in harmony with that of the judge who sentenced two ticket agents, respectable citizens who were obeying the orders of the railroad company's offices, to serve for thirty days in the chain gang. The order of the Circuit Court should have been respected, and from the beginning the State's officers should have co-operated with that court in procuring a final decision at the earliest possible date. The terms of the order were such that the rights of the humblest ticket buyer would be protected.

Judge Pritchard's estimate of the evidence laid before him on June 20th may have been incorrect. As to that, the Supreme Court will eventually decide. But he was acting in the line of his duty, and we see no indication that he was moved by anything but a desire to administer justice. He has not yet expressed the opinion that the rate reduction of the law is unconstitutional. His opinion on this point was to be based mainly upon the report of the commissioner and the arguments at a final hearing. In holding that the statute's penalty clauses—enforced, in two instances, by chain gang sentences—are unconstitutional, he seems to have ample warrant in Supreme Court decisions.

But the question is not whether this judge is infallible. It is whether the controlling officers of a State Government ought to disobey and defy the just orders of the Federal Circuit Court, orders which involved no oppression and which could be respected without a loss of dignity by a State whose authorities approve chain gang punishment for decent men who follow the directions of their superior officers and of the Federal Court in selling railroad tickets at a certain price.

This controversy directs attention to the effect of State regulation of railroad rates upon interstate rates and the regulation of them by national authority. It may easily happen that severe reduction of rates, for freight as well as for passengers, by a State, will compel changes in the interstate rates outside of that State and thus interfere with the orderly adjustment of such charges under the direction of the Federal Commission. A sharp reduction in one State might suggest and cause a compensatory increase elsewhere.

State regulation should be subordinated to national regulation or in harmony with it. Otherwise, the efficiency of national regulation must be impaired. Our internal commerce tends more and more to ignore State boundaries. Frequent recurrence of such conflicts of authority as this one in North Carolina would tend to prove that, for the public good, national supervision and regulation should prevail. Our people will not insist upon State regulation that affects interstate traffic if they shall become convinced that

it is hostile to the public interest; and if then the Constitution shall not permit the desired national control, they will amend it.

The Real Work at The Hague

We fear the average individual has gained a very erroneous impression of the Peace Conference now in session at The Hague from the reports that have been published in the American dailies and weeklies. One would think from reading these that the delegates, when not automobiling over the shaded brick roads of Holland, or giving dinner parties for their wives to outjewel each other, are for the most part spending their time discussing the probable trajectories of dum-dum bullets, squabbling over the trivialities of legal definition, or in other respects chasing the iridescent rainbows of impracticable impossibilities.

It is quite true that the Second Peace Conference will not bring about the millenium. Indeed, it can go no further than the most backward nation is willing to go. In his striking speech at the recent National Arbitration and Peace Conference, held in New York City, Secretary Root well illustrated this point when he said:

> "Such a Conference is an agency of peace; not the peace of conquest, but the peace of agreement; not enforced agreement, but willing and cheerful agreement. So far as the nations can go together in such an agreement the Conference can go and no further."

Unanimous consent is the rule of the Conference, and nothing is referred back to the nations for ratification without it.

What, then, can we reasonably expect from the delegates of the forty-seven nations of the world who now for the first time in the annals of history are assembled in what will some day grow into the Parliament of Man? The session of this Conference will be divided, as was the first Conference, into four main periods: (1) organization, (2) preparation and introduction of propositions for discussion, (3) discussion and acceptance or rejection of these propositions, and (4) welding the accepted propositions into final form and adopting them. The present Conference past thru the first period in less than a week, very much quicker than the first conference, because public sentiment has greatly changed during the past eight years, and the unpreparedness and suspicion that were manifest in 1899 have given place today to mutual confidence and a determination on the part of delegates to get down to business and waste as little time as possible over details and red tape. Indeed, this faith of the delegates in themselves and in the outcome of their mission is one of the most striking features of the present Conference, and is evident to any visitor at The Hague except the typical diplomat or journalist. Unfortunately, these two classes of public servants seem congenitally incapacitated from comprehending the philosophy of the Peace Movement or conceiving the possibility that the delegates can consider any questions apart from their effect on domestic politics, triple alliances, balance of power, Drago doctrines, benevolent assimilations or yellow perils. It would surprise these cynics to visit the headquarters of any of the delegations at The Hague and see the delegates reinforced by half a dozen attachés and clerks hour after hour ransacking blue books, state papers, and international law books to discover all that has been said and done in the past that will throw light on present problems. And while it is true that etiquet will require each delegate to take time enough to leave in person about a thousand visiting cards on his colleagues before his departure from The Hague, it is equally true that nearly every one of them is putting in as many hours of hard study a day as the average Yale undergraduate does the week before semi-annuals. With such a spirit of hard and conscientious work prevailing, it means that the home governments are expecting results.

At the present moment the Conference is at the end of the second period of presenting propositions, and in the beginning of the third period where these propositions are discussed and passed upon. The criticism, therefore, that nothing has yet been done is manifestly out of order, for nothing can be finally accomplished until the fourth stage is reached.

Yet even now much can be pretty safe-

ly predicted. The rules of war on both land and sea will be more clearly defined and the actual conduct of war will be made more humane. This is the negative work of the Conference. In the much more constructive work of extending the scope of international law and finding practicable substitutes for war, it is almost sure that the present Hague Court, epochal as was its establishment, will be superseded by a much more permanent and compact tribunal, that the collection of debts by force can only be made after a resort to arbitration, thus removing the chief cause of war between Europe and South America and incidentally freeing us from intervening in such disputes on account of the Monroe Doctrine, and that future Conferences will assemble hereafter automatically and periodically, or at least be taken out of the hands of Russia.

We look to see the American delegation make a very strong stand for this principle of the periodic and automatic assembling of future Conferences, and if success crowns their efforts our delegates will have done as great a thing for this Conference as Mr. Holls, of the American delegation, did in the first Conference, when he persuaded Germany to reverse her attitude of opposition to the establishment of The Hague Court and support it, thereby creating a supreme tribunal of the world. To carry this out in detail the American delegation should introduce some such proposition as the following: (1) that the next Hague Conference should meet in June, 1912, and every five years thereafter unless called together sooner by the signatory Powers; (2) that the diplomats at The Hague who now constitute the administrative council of The Hague Court should also be the administrative council of The Hague Conferences; (3) that they should notify the signatory nations a year ahead of the convening of the court and ask each nation to send in propositions for discussion, which should immediately be transmitted to all the other nations for study and which should be put in the hands of every delegate when he arrives the following year at The Hague, and (4) that the Conference should organize itself so that no nation can dictate the program or hold any of the offices by precedent or right.

These four provisions would make the next Hague Conference the first parliament of the world. We have reason to believe the delegation of the United States sees the opportunity. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root should realize that this is the paramount issue.

The Haywood Verdict

It was not anticipated—not at all—that the jury would acquit Haywood of conspiracy for complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg. It is not easy nor right to go back of a verdict of twelve men. Beyond question they honestly believed, or eight of them who were for acquittal from the beginning, that the evidence did not prove beyond reasonable doubt that Haywood and his associate officers of the Western Federation of Miners conspired with Orchard for the murder. Four members of the jury voted at one time or another for conviction, but they were overborne by the arguments of the rest. We expected, as did most, that the jury would disagree, for, while Orchard's testimony was corroborated to some extent, it seemed impossible that among twelve men so chosen there would not be some who were fixt in their mind beyond the possibility of change.

It is agreed that the judge's charge did it. It was a fair charge, the same that is always given, that there must be evidence beyond "reasonable doubt" to convict. But many minds cannot balance what is a reasonable doubt. If they can imagine any concatenation of circumstances that would explain away the evidence, some men will call that reasonable, which is really unreasonable, doubt.

Nevertheless, the great public, which has no local prejudice or fear on either side, believes that what Orchard, the assassin, did he was told to do, and that he was provided for in the doing of it. The severest cross-examination only confirmed his direct testimony. There certainly was a succession of murders. They were plotted, beyond all doubt. There was a band of conspirators for these murders. Orchard clearly did not travel and spend money and kill on his own bare initiative. He was unquestionably the tool of other men, and it is these men that most deserve to die. Who were

they? The verdict says that it was not proved that Haywood was a conspirator. Nevertheless there was a conspirary of murder somewhere, and so long as he lives Haywood will rest under suspicion, for four of the jury believed it and the rest voted to acquit him because of "reasonable doubt."

Murder in a passion, or murder for private malice, is a sad thing; but vastly graver is the evil to society when a company of men are banded in the conspiracy to murder their enemies. Unfortunately such conspiracy is not easy to prove, even when we have no moral doubt of it. It requires the confession of one of the band, and his testimony is worthless unless abundantly confirmed. Here in these Eastern States we have Italian conspiracies and an Armenian conspiracy, and murder after murder in each, and only the weak and ignorant tool caught, while those who plotted and directed these murders cannot be proved guilty. A multitude of Armenians will tell us that they know who is the pock-marked priest who is at the head of the band, and the police know his name, but they have not the evidence to hold him.

We are told that such a contest as that which existed in those regions between the miners and the operators was a state of industrial and social war, and that in war everything is permissible. The doctrine is atrocious, it is horrible, it is barbaric. In a time of peace we may speak of war in a figure, but it is only a figure. It is not war, and those who kill or do other lawless acts are not heroes; they are assassins and deserve to be hanged. But on both sides acts of real war were done. Miners were seized by violence and railroaded out of the State with no legal authority; and on the other side even men like Governor Steunenberg were marked out for assassination because they had incurred the enmity of the members of the Federation.

It is a fearful thing that bands of men should so far condone the murder of those whose interests are against them that they should rejoice in their death by violence. Where men talk so, as did that Armenian priest the other day, or as we hear everywhere in these "industrial wars," it is to be expected that there will be plots and conspiracies for murder. If those who talk most violently are put in authority they will plot murder and find their chosen tools, vile men, but not so vile as those that employ them. Here is a terrible menace to society, and it will be fortunate for society when, as in the Molly Maguire murders, those who are most guilty can be convicted.

We hope the result of this trial will be to check the tendency on both sides to use violent methods and still more violent language in the settlement of industrial questions. It is the duty of the great mass of the people who are not directly and vitally interested in these struggles to see that both sides play fair, and keep within the forms of law.

Academic Exchange: Domestic and Foreign

Baron Kaneko Kentaro writes wisely on the way to bring about a better understanding between the East and the West. It is true, as he says, that the Orient and the Occident would hardly be estranged in these days by reason of their religious differences, while, unfortunately, race prejudice, or something that passes for that, is at the present moment not decreasing in acrimoniousness.

To sensible folk, the seriousness with which a good many persons talk about the probability of war between the United States and Japan seems almost as incomprehensible as it is monstrous. Until recently Japan and the United States have maintained with one another the most friendly relations. Japanese students who have attended American colleges and universities have carried home not only an almost worshipful admiration of American institutions, but also an affectionate personal regard for their American teachers. Japanese industry, education and legislation have copied much from American models. The people of the United States were openly sympathetic with Japan during the recent war with Russia. That such relations should suddenly give place to suspicion and irritation is a circumstance that points to causes that lie among the

blind instincts and passions of the human mind. They are not facts of the rational understanding.

The unhappy truth is that prejudices, including the so-called race prejudice, have ceased to be to any great extent the phenomena of religious difference, confusion of tongues and difference of color that they once were. The prejudices of today spring from economic sources. The hostility of California to the Japanese has precisely the same industrial antecedents that the Chinese exclusion policy had.

The same explanation holds, when all has been said, for the race conflict between blacks and whites in our Southern States. If there had never been any other white population in the South than the aristocratic plantation owners, and if these had come out of the Civil War with fortunes unimpaired, and ready to employ negro labor on a large scale, there could never have been such bitterness between blacks and whites as now exists. The cause of trouble has been, and is, the increasing economic competition of an improving black race with the population descended from the so-called poor whites of earlier days.

Again, the same explanation holds for most of the prejudices that in some degree mark off various sections of the Northern United States from one another: New England, the Middle States, the Middle West, the Pacific Coast. Economic competition becomes year by year more strenuous. The economic life determines manners, morals and legislation, so that in forms of intercourse, in demeanor, in habits and in the petty hostilities of local types there appear those relatively unimportant, yet real, differences that distinguish the populations of the various economic areas.

These differences reveal themselves for the most part in feelings, instinctive attitudes and dogmatic convictions, rather than in reasoned out opinion. Really educated men the world over understand one another. The intellectual life is cosmopolitan. The philosopher is the only true man of the world. Therefore it is that so long as differing economic interests and the rivalries that they engender tend to create misunderstandings, and the whole brood of prejudices and ugly passions, the only counteracting influence that can be depended on is that of ideas. The diffusion of knowledge and the interchange of thought lift men above pettiness and reveal to them the greater interests that constitute the large human weal.

It is characteristic of the clear, scientific Japanese vision that Baron Kentaro looks directly to the academic class for this higher educative influence. Travel and merchandising are contributory forces, but they cannot act with the power and precision of the minds that are themselves creative of new ideas and broad, intellectual relations. To put such minds from time to time into new environments where, from advantageous centers, they can act directly upon the populations whose misunderstandings are elements of danger, is to use with greatest possible effect such resources as we have for creating that comprehension of class by class, of people by people, of race by race, which may in some measure diminish strife.

And if the interchange of professors can exert this influence of nation upon nation, why may it not be resorted to as the obvious means of bringing about a completer knowledge and sympathy between one part of the American people and another? Why should not professors in Northern colleges and universities lecture from time to time at Southern seats of learning, and professors from the South give courses in the Northern institutions? There have been conspicuous cases of excellent results from the calling of Southern men to Northern universities and Northern men to Southern. The current of influence thus created could be much quickened by the introduction of the yearly exchange. Even between the greater institutions of the North exchange would be in a hundred ways beneficial. Harvard and Columbia, Yale and Princeton, Columbia and Chicago are sufficiently different one from another to have each its atmosphere and point of view. The professors in each would benefit by occasional residence and work elsewhere, and they would carry to their temporary chairs a certain freedom of expression and handling of subject

which would be liberalizing and stimulating to their new students and associates.

Boys' Social Culture Club

Vashon College is the prominent feature of the landscape above the small village of Burton, on Vashon Island, which lies in Puget Sound half way between Seattle and Tacoma. Its students, all native-born Americans, and all under twenty-one years old, come from the neighboring States and Alaska. In the common dining-room a teacher and five students sit at each table. Last autumn there was much criticism by some students concerning the table-manners of their mess-mates, and at one table a "Social Culture Club" was organized, under a constitution prescribing certain rules of conduct at meals. This wakened interest at the other tables and resulted in general membership in the club, a president, general secretary and treasurer being elected, with a sub-treasurer at each of the ten tables, to collect all fines imposed there. By-laws were adopted, prescribing fines as follows:

Using toothpick in public	2c.
Hand in pocket at table	2c.
Scuffling under table	2c.
Not sitting erect at table	1c.
Tilting chair back	2c.
Chewing with mouth open	2c.
Talking with mouth full	2c.
Putting crackers in soup	1c.
Slangy or blustering talk	2c.
Uncomplimentary remarks about food	2c.
Pushing individual dishes away	1c.
Placing another dish on plate	2c.
Knife or fork misplaced	1c.
Spoon left in cup	1c.
Incorrect holding of knife or fork	1c.
Arms or elbows on table	2c.
Overreaching	1c.
Eating from point of dessert or table spoon	1c.
Buttering large piece of bread	1c.
Eating from knife	2c.
Buttering bread on table	1c.
Untidy appearance	2c.
Napkin badly soiled or absent	2c.
Selfish conduct at table	2c.
Flagrant misuse of English	1c.
Talking across from table to table	2c.
Spearing bread with fork	2c.

The club, in which all the faculty and their families as well as all the students became members, effected a marked improvement in the manners of the students. At the close of the school-year, last June, it was found that every member of the club had paid fines, and that there were no delinquent debtors. The amount of the fines, eight dollars, provided strawberries for the closing banquet, in which all culprits shared. This we publish for whom it may concern.

Express Rates

The second pound of a parcel from Kansas City to Denver is .10; the second pound of a parcel from Boston to San Francisco is .05; 5¼-pound package by express from St. Louis to Denver is $1; 11-pound package by express from Liverpool, England, to Denver is $1; a 7-pound package from Maple Grove, Me., to Denver is $1; an 8-pound package from Maple Grove, Me., to Denver is $2.05. Maple Grove, Me., is an exclusive point of the American Express Company, which company is not directly represented at Denver, and the injustice of the rule is clearly shown by comparison of the foregoing example of rates under the rule, with the following example of rates which do not come under the rule: A 7-pound package from Boston, Mass., to Denver is $1; an 8-pound package from Boston, Mass., to Denver is $1.35. The rates of American Express and British Parcels Post are compared in the following table:

	London to Denver.	Denver to London.	Denver to New York.
1 lb	$0.50	$0.70	$0.30
2 lbs.	.50	.75	.35
3 lbs.	.50	.85	.45
4 lbs.	.75	1.15	.60
5 lbs.	.75	1.35	.80
7 lbs.	.75	1.55	1.00
10 lbs.	1.00	2.05	1.35
11 lbs.	1.00	2.30	1.75

Library Exhibitions

The Free Library Association of Newark, N. J., when building, had in view not only the ordinary purposes of such a library, but exhibitions of an economic and instructive sort were specially anticipated. These exhibitions have been very numerous and largely attended. Recently there was a notable show of native wood, of insects that injure our trees, of materials illustrating the uses of our forest trees, and pictures of parks, gardens, forests and notable trees. The exhibition is worthy of special comment, and should draw the attention of other

cities and towns for similar purposes. The Forestry Department of the National Government has assisted the association, and several of the States have contributed; so also a large number of park commissions as well as landscape gardeners and nurserymen. The first object of the exhibition is to popularize the study of trees, and by showing their utility to farther the ends of economic forestry. But very much can be done, in this way, to call the attention of the people to the beauty and the glory of nature, and teach them the real poetic value of a noble tree. There should be a municipal or town improvement association in every township in the United States. Why it should not be associated with public libraries we do not understand. It looks, however, more likely that in the near future our public-school system will have so evolved and perfected itself that it will be the town center for this very sort of work. The old and the young should work together in beautifying and glorifying the town; and anything of this sort is in its highest sense educative.

No Penguin Poet

The Indiana prairies are full of poets, and one of them, possessed of unusual fluency, when told that he cannot be one of the wingless penguin poets lately described by THE INDEPENDENT, but that his cursory muse allies him to the *Cursores,* or running birds, which include the ostrich, cassowary, etc., sent us the following jubilant lines:

I am the Ostrich Poet,
I'm past the Penguin state;
And tho you may not know it,
I'm "going some" of late.
And so I'll set a lively pace
For nimble birds and fleet.
And in this literary race
Just use poetic feet.

Yes, I'm the Ostrich Poet,
No Penguin, for my strides
Conclusively will show it
To all the birds; besides,
My muse is not a mere pretense,
Because, at any rate,
When other poets take *offense*
I always strike a gait.

He well deserves the plume. One so agile on his feet may well claim to be the Ostrich Poet, unless he prefers to take the name of that swiftest of American avian racers called the road-runner.

A Library or a Statue

Mr. Clement Shorter, an Englishman, wants fewer books and more statues. Thus he writes:

"It was a happy thought—this monument to Mrs. Gaskell. I wish we could persuade other rich men to do similar things. If only Mr. Carnegie, instead of subsidizing these ridiculous libraries, would cover the London parks with statues after the fashion of the Tuileries Gardens! I want at this moment two thousand pounds for a statue of Dr. Johnson to stand in Kingsway, looking toward Fleet street. I have got the sculptor and the design, but I have not yet found the millionaire with the two thousand pounds. Yet what a chance for him!

So instead of helping us toward a tame little village structure, built of dark refuse brick and covered with vines, with its interior finished in oak beams and panels of dull green, historically harmonious with its architecture, Mr. Carnegie ought to have given us a $10,000 statue of Dr. Johnson! To the casual observer it is not an excessively "ridiculous" charity that attracts boys from the streets into a warm, softly lighted room, with small tables and wide chairs, where undisturbed they lean comfortably over magazines and illustrated papers; that provides an adjoining room, where children, some from bookless homes, spend many a rainy Saturday or idle and quarrel-breeding Sunday afternoon, having free access to the shelves that contain such pure delight.

Increasing Cost of Production

A writer in THE INDEPENDENT lately assumed that, with the perfection of machinery and the more careful oversight of manufacture, the product per hour or man has much increased of late years. This conclusion is far from being accepted by students of the subject. A recent Bulletin of the Department of Commerce and Labor indicates that our American manufacturing industries have for ten years past been decreasing in efficiency, in the sense that the output per workman and the net product per one thousand dollars of capital invested are diminishing; and trade

unionism is not the principal cause of the decline. Reduction in the hours of labor and the prohibition against working too hard may have something to do with the loss; but consolidation and trust organization, so far from diminishing the cost of production, have apparently increased it over wide areas. The chief waste is in the loss of close personal attention to details which the old-time manufacturer was wont to exercise in his mill or factory. The waste in fancy salaries, unnecessarily elegant office furniture and decorations, and other things to match which have crept into the expenditures of consolidation are sometimes appalling. If the United States Government should happen to carry out its threat to put two or three big trusts into the hands of receivers, it would be well not merely as a means of making them obey the law, altho that is important enough, but because it will expose the unbusinesslike and costly methods of these supposedly able men of affairs, who are making their fortunes not by superior methods and diminishing cost of production, but by illegal monopoly and financiering. The last illustration of the fact that profits are lessening seems to appear in the threat to raise the price of thread to ten cents a spool because there is no profit in the old price.

The "Masque of Medieval Learning."

All the English critics are agreed that the most charming, and in a literary point of view the best, thing in the Oxford Historical Pageant was the "Masque of Medieval Learning." We had observed that in one English journal its authorship was credited to a young American student named Markoe, but our account of it, following an official program, credited it to Prof. Walter Raleigh. But Professor Raleigh has written to the press saying that this was a mistake, and that the author is Francis Hartman Markoe. Mr. Markoe is the only undergraduate who contributed to the Pageant. He is twenty-three years old, a son of Dr. Francis H. Markoe, a well-known New York surgeon, was graduated at Yale last year, and was taking a year of study in Oxford, intending to study subsequently in Paris, Munich and Bologna. It was an amazing compliment that he was asked to write for the Pageant, and all agree that his work was the climax of the show from the literary point of view, and that his part of the Vain Student in the Masque was brilliantly played. At Yale he took many prizes for original literary and dramatic work, and was a prominent actor in feminine rôles in the Yale Dramatic Association. Mr. Markoe is quoted as saying that he greatly values Oxford for the teaching of repose in manner and judgment, and an appreciation of the value of tradition. He would have students go there for a short time, but not stay long enough to impair their originality and independence.

Americans in Korea

Under date of Seoul, Korea, June 22d, Mr. Philip S. Gillett, General Secretary of the Seoul Young Men's Christian Association, writes us seriously traversing an article in our issue of April 25th on "Korea," by William T. Ellis. He says:

Without wishing to cross swords with Mr. Ellis I feel that it is obligatory to say that he has a wrong idea of the attitude of the American and English missionaries in this country. For example he says, "An American went on to declare, what I have heard stated a score of times in different parts of Korea, that there is today not a white man in all the land (except the Advisor to the Japanese Government) who is not bitterly opposed to Japan's course." If Mr. Ellis thinks this gives a fair idea of the present attitude of the missionaries he is a much mistaken man. I was present at a casual meeting of four missionaries yesterday who were angry when this sentence was read to them. I give it as my opinion that most of the missionaries in Korea approve in general of what the Japanese Administration is now doing in Korea and believe that it is both sincere in its declared purpose and is proving itself practically capable in the working out of national reforms in Government administration, education, financial and commercial lines.

The Japanese Government has a hard enough probem to deal with the long-standing enmity of the two races, the corruption of Korean officials and the greed and aggressiveness of many of the Japanese immigrants, who rushed into the country just after the war, without having resident and traveling American citizens block her progress by withholding their sympathy and by intentional or unintentional misrepresentation.

On June 19th Marquis Ito attended a meeting of the Methodist missionaries in Korea, and sympathetic and appreciative addresses were made by him and by Bishops Harris and Cranston.

CHART ILLUSTRATING INCREASING LOSS TO EMPLOYERS IN THE UNITED STATES BY REASON OF THE LIABILITY IMPOSED BY LAW UPON THEM FOR DAMAGES ON ACCOUNT OF BODILY INJURIES OR DEATH ACCIDENTALLY SUFFERED BY THEIR EMPLOYEES.

The figures are for the United States as a whole and are based on the experience of the Liability Conference, an association composed of companies engaged in the business of liability insurance, that is, of indemnifying employers for losses sustained by reason of the liability imposed by law upon them for damages on account of bodily injuries or death accidentally suffered by their employees in the operation of the trade or business. The Conference tabulates the combined experience of its companies for the purpose of deducing rates.

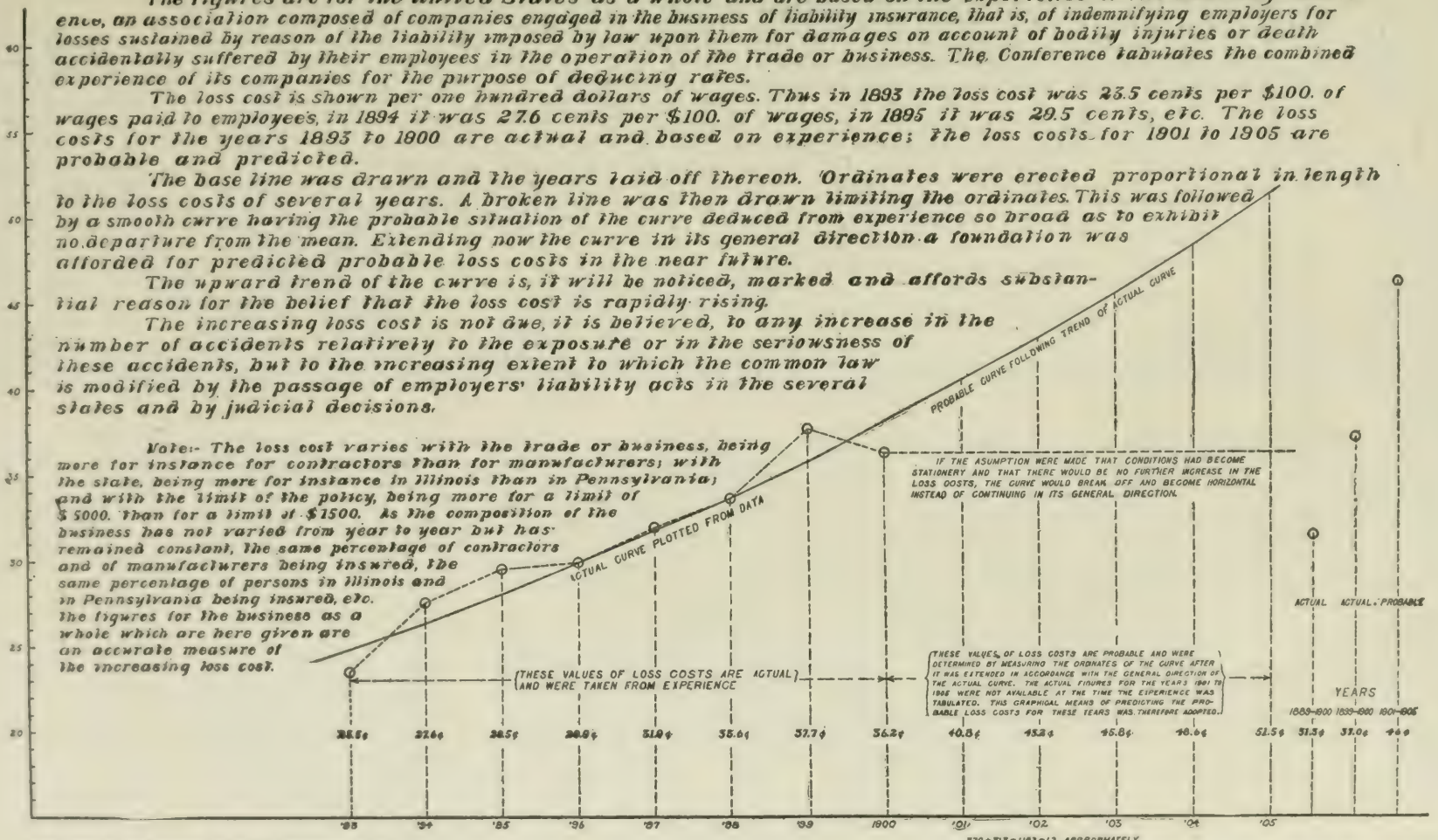
The loss cost is shown per one hundred dollars of wages. Thus in 1893 the loss cost was 23.5 cents per $100. of wages paid to employees, in 1894 it was 27.6 cents per $100. of wages, in 1895 it was 29.5 cents, etc. The loss costs for the years 1893 to 1900 are actual and based on experience; the loss costs for 1901 to 1905 are probable and predicted.

The base line was drawn and the years laid off thereon. Ordinates were erected proportional in length to the loss costs of several years. A broken line was then drawn limiting the ordinates. This was followed by a smooth curve having the probable situation of the curve deduced from experience so broad as to exhibit no departure from the mean. Extending now the curve in its general direction a foundation was afforded for predicted probable loss costs in the near future.

The upward trend of the curve is, it will be noticed, marked and affords substantial reason for the belief that the loss cost is rapidly rising.

The increasing loss cost is not due, it is believed, to any increase in the number of accidents relatively to the exposure or in the seriousness of these accidents, but to the increasing extent to which the common law is modified by the passage of employers' liability acts in the several states and by judicial decisions.

Note:- The loss cost varies with the trade or business, being more for instance for contractors than for manufacturers; with the state, being more for instance in Illinois than in Pennsylvania; and with the limit of the policy, being more for a limit of $ 5000. than for a limit of $1500. As the composition of the business has not varied from year to year but has remained constant, the same percentage of contractors and of manufacturers being insured, the same percentage of persons in Illinois and in Pennsylvania being insured, etc. the figures for the business as a whole which are here given are an accurate measure of the increasing loss cost.



ABSCISSAS, THE HORIZONTAL DISTANCES, REPRESENT YEARS
ORDINATES, THE VERTICAL DISTANCES, REPRESENT LOSS COSTS PER $100 OF WAGES FOR ALL TRADES AND BUSINESSES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES AS A WHOLE

$37.0 \div 31.3 = 1.182 = 1.2$ APPROXIMATELY
$46.0 \div 31.3 = 1.46 = 1.5$ " "
THE MEANING OF THESE FIGURES IS THAT THE LOSS COSTS IN 1898 AND 1900 WERE TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE LOSS COST FOR THE PERIOD 1889 TO 1900 INCLUSIVE, AND THAT IT IS EXPECTED THE LOSS COST FOR THE PERIOD 1901 TO 1905 INCLUSIVE WILL, WHEN ALL CLAIMS HAVE BEEN SETTLED, BE FOUND TO BE FIFTY PER CENT. (50%) HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE FOR THE PERIOD 1889 TO 1900 INCLUSIVE.

From the Monthly Bulletin
of
THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY
Of New York.

Financial

Tariff Questions

FORMAL protest against the new tariff agreement with Germany was made last week by the American Protective Tariff League. At a meeting of the board of managers and executive committee the subject was discussed, and long resolutions offered by General William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, were adopted. Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to President Roosevelt, the members of his Cabinet, and members of the Senate and House. The league's complaint relates to the concessions as to "export prices" for dutiable market value, the waiving of the demand for a statement of cost of production in the case of consigned goods, and the use of special agents acceptable to the German Government. This last concession is equivalent, the league says, to a discontinuance of investigations in Germany as to fraudulent undervaluation. Taking into account all the concessions, it asserts that "these modifications or annulments of the statutes will result in a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent. of the duty levied by law upon merchandise imported from Germany on which ad valorem duties are assessed." Therefore the league

"—earnestly protests against the provisions of the German tariff agreement as contrary to law, contrary to the policy of protection, injurious to American labor, unfair to the honest American importer who buys in the foreign market and makes entry at the price he is compelled to pay, demoralizing to the customs service generally, and in effect a material and indiscriminate reduction in the tariff which should be made only after hearings granted, and then by the legislative branch of the Government."

If action taken at our ports under the agreement is in violation of law, the league should find some way of proving this in court.

There are signs that the Democratic party will strive to make tariff revision a leading issue in next year's campaign. In this it may be assisted by the work of the Tariff Committee of the National Manufacturers' Association, altho this committee does not desire such a revision as a Democratic Congress would make. Mr. Miles, the committee's chairman, prefers revision thru the agency of a commission, and he predicts that Congress will create a commission next winter. We expect that he will be disappointed, if, as it is reported, he looks for a permanent body "somewhat like the Interstate Commerce Commission," by which the tariff shall be "taken out of politics." Congress will create no Tariff Commission of that kind.

....Surveys have been made and a company formed, with a capital of $5,000,000, for the construction of a trolley line from Atlanta to Augusta, Ga., a distance of 160 miles.

....A new subsidiary company has been formed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to take charge of express business on the latter company's many trolley lines.

....Stocks listed on the New York Exchange during the first half of 1907 amounted to $432,609,630, against $662,769,450 for the entire year 1906, and $533,434,900 in 1905.

....Electric motors have displaced steam locomotives in passenger service between New York and New Rochelle on the New Haven road, and will probably be in use as far as Stamford by September 1st.

....John F. Stevens, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has been made a vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. He has recently been engaged in making a valuation of the company's property.

....A decision of much importance with respect to telephone service is the recent one of Judge Hunt, of the United States Court in Montana, that one company must furnish connections to another, when desired, at reasonable compensation.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1907 No. 3062

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

The Oil Trust Fined $29,240,000

A fine of $29,240,000 was imposed upon the Standard Oil Company by Judge K. M. Landis, of the United States District Court, in Chicago, on Saturday last. This is the largest fine ever assessed by a court against a convicted individual or corporation. The defendant is the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, all of whose capital stock, except $400, is held by the central Standard Oil Company or Trust. Acceptance of concessions, in the form of low and unlawful freight rates, from the Chicago & Alton road, upon shipments of oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, was the offense, and the company was found guilty on 1,462 counts. Under the law, the fine on each count may be any sum from $1,000 to $20,000. Judge Landis imposed the highest fine for which the statute provides. His review of the case and his statement of his reasons consumed a little more than an hour. Then he unexpectedly ordered the calling of a special grand jury, for August 14th, to consider the criminal aspect of these violations of law, the conduct of the other party (the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company), and the evidence as to a conspiracy with respect to the unlawful rates in question. It is predicted that the railroad company will be found guilty, upon the evidence already submitted, and some expect that officers of each of the companies will be convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment. The Standard Oil Company will appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals or directly to the Supreme Court at Washington. Against the company there are seven similar cases yet to be tried. These involve 4,422 counts, with respect to which, in case of conviction, the law would permit the imposition of fines amounting to $88,000,000.——In his statement preceding the imposition of the huge fine, Judge Landis reviewed the evidence and considered one after another the pleas of the defense. Referring to his request that the defendant's attorneys should give him information as to the company's earnings, and to their refusal, he remarked that he would waive the question of "the studied insolence" of the language of their answer. He was "unable to indulge the presumption that in this case the defendant was convicted of its virgin offense." Taking up the plea that nobody had been injured because there was no other competing shipper of oil, he said:

"It is novel, indeed, for a convicted defendant to urge the complete triumph of a dishonest course as a reason why such course should go unpunished. Of course, there was no other shipper of oil, nor could there be, so long as by a secret arrangement the property of the Standard Oil Company was hauled by railway common carriers for one-third of what anybody else would have to pay."

"The men who thus deliberately violate the law," he continued, "wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail." It had been argued by the defendant that to hold it for 1,462 offenses would be a violation of the constitutional prohibition against the imposition of excessive fines. To this he replied as follows:

"It is the view of the court that for the law to take from one of its corporate creatures as a penalty for the commission of dividend-producing crime less than one-third of its net

revenues accrued during the period of violation falls far short of the imposition of an excessive fine, and surely to do this would not be the exercise of as much real power as is employed when a sentence is imposed taking from a human being one day of his liberty. In this connection it may be observed that the figures exhibiting the net earnings of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey during the period covered by this indictment are exceedingly instructive because of the peculiarly intimate relation between the character of the crime and the revenues of the offender."

Secretary Pratt had testified that the net earnings for 1903, 1904 and 1905, the years in which the offenses were committed, were $199,800,000, and that the dividends paid in those years amounted to $117,603,000, leaving $82,000,000 to be added to the surplus. Dividends declared in the last ten years have been nearly $400,000,000. "Where the only possible motive of the crime," said Judge Landis, "is the enhancement of dividends and the only punishment authorized is a fine, great caution must be exercised by the court lest the fixing of a small amount encourage the defendant to future violations by leading him to regard the penalty as in the nature of a license." He pointed out that the law prohibiting preferential rates was twenty years old, and that when the Elkins law was passed (in 1903) there was an earnest hope that it would put an end to the use of such rates; "and yet, beginning a few months thereafter, the Standard Oil Company procured 1,900 carloads of property to be shipped at an unlawful secret rate." The Elkins law was obviously defective in authorizing punishment only by fine, but it was his duty, he said, to administer the law as he found it rather than to expatiate upon the inadequacy of the punishment authorized for violations of it:

"It is the judgment and sentence of the court that defendant Standard Oil Company pay a fine of $29,240,000."

John D. Rockefeller received the news by a telegram delivered to him on the golf links. He did not permit it to interrupt his game. A statement was published by officers of the company. This is mainly a repetition of the arguments of the company's attorneys at the trial. It asserts that the rate paid was a lawful one, or was issued to the company as a lawful one, and that the company, being not even technically guilty, ought not to have been prosecuted. "If the only desire had been," it says, "to give this defendant a square deal, this prosecution would never have been instituted."

Commissioner Smith's Report

Another long report on the Standard Oil Company and the petroleum industry, by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, was published on the 5th. It deals with prices and profits. In a letter submitting it to the President and summarizing its contents, Mr. Smith says it disproves the claim that the Standard has reduced the price of oil. The company, he asserts, "has used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely but also relatively to the cost of crude oil." Proof of this is found in the price tables of the report. Since 1899, the average margin, or difference, between the cost of crude oil and the price of refined has been increased by 1.3 cents a gallon, or from 5.3 to 6.6; and from .7 of a cent to 1 cent yields a good profit. The increase has been much larger for gasoline, lubricating oil and paraffin wax. The average increase of the margin for all the Standard's products from 1899 to 1905 was 1.8 cents a gallon, which would account for a profit in 1904 exceeding that of 1899 by $21,000,000. From 1882 to 1906 the Standard paid $551,922,904 in dividends, and the entire net earnings "were at least $790,000,000." The prices charged by the company are "higher than those which would exist in the absence of such a combination." Railroad discrimination was "the cornerstone on which the Standard's power was first built up," and the company has been "able to maintain in position this primary support of its domination down nearly to the present time," or until the official exposure in May, 1906. It has also used unfair methods of competition. The company's domination has been acquired "not by superior efficiency," but by railroad discrimination and these unfair methods. Concerning the latter there will be an additional report.——The Government's petition in its suit against the Powder Trust was filed in the Federal Court at Wilmington, Del., on the

30th ult., the defendants being 27 corporations and 17 individuals, one of whom is Senator Du Pont. He exercises a dominant influence, the petition says, in the leading company. As to the three great operating companies of the combination, the appointment of receivers is suggested, as in the similar suit against the Tobacco Trust. The combination now monopolizes the production of smokeless powder and controls 95 per cent. of the output of other explosives. This suit is due partly to the efforts of Robert S. Waddell, of Peoria, an independent manufacturer, who has proved, he says, that the Trust exacts from the Government a price yielding a profit of 115 per cent.

Events in San Francisco

In the case of Louis Glass, vice-president of the Pacific States Telephone Company, the jury disagreed, last week, standing seven for conviction to five for acquittal. It was charged in the indictment that Glass, thru the agency of T. A. Halsey, had bribed the Supervisors to withold a franchise from a rival company. Glass will be tried on other indictments. He was defended by Mr. Delmas, recently leading counsel for Harry K. Thaw. All except one of the corrupt Supervisors have resigned, and the men appointed in their places by Mayor Robinson have been installed. Eugene E. Schmitz, recently sentenced to be imprisoned for five years, who claims that he still is Mayor, has appointed fourteen labor union men to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of as many Supervisors, and these men have accepted their appointments. A decision as to Schmitz's claims will be made by the courts in a test suit instituted by Mayor Robinson's secretary.——The strike of the granite cutters, who have been idle for three months, was settled on the 3d by a compromise. They had demanded an increase from $4.50 to $5.50 a day, and they will receive $5. It is expected that the sandstone cutters, out since May 1st, will compromise on $5.50. They were receiving $5, and they demanded $6. Five hundred telephone girls, on strike for fourteen weeks, will now resume work. They gain an eight-hour day, but no increase of wages. The company will maintain an open shop, but will not interfere with the girls' union. Construction of new buildings has been delayed by the stone-cutters' strike.

Election in the Philippines

At the first election in the Philippines, on the 30th ult., a large majority of the Assembly members chosen were Nationalists. Their party, as well as the party of the Independents, stands for immediate independence, more Filipino employees in the Government service, and a reduction of the salaries now paid to Americans. Complete returns will not be received until about two weeks hence, but the provinces already reporting show 34 Nationalists, 10 Independents and 13 Progressives elected. There will be 81 members in the Assembly. Governor-General Smith says the number of Progressives will not exceed 20. Their party, which had a better organization than any other, is willing to wait for independence until the United States is ready to grant it. They ask for wider public education, a readjustment of the tariff, good roads and an enforcement of sanitary laws. It is stated that the Nationalists and the Independents maintain distinct organizations because of the political ambitions of their leaders. In the Nationalist party there are two factions, each of which had candidates in Manila, where even this division did not enable the Progressives to win. In the first Manila district, Gomez received 1,270 votes and Lukban 1,241. Both are Nationalists. Only 438 votes were cast for the Progressive candidate. In the second district the Nationalists had 3,204 votes (2,096 for Guerrero, the radical editor of the *Renacimiento,* and 1,108 for Delpan), while the Progressives polled only 916. Much has been said about the election of Dominador Gomez in Manila. This man, an energetic agitator, was president of the Workingmen's Union when he was arrested, in 1903, for misappropriating the union's funds and for aiding the insurgents. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty-six months. A receiver appointed by the court had suppressed a paper which he

had been conducting. He resumed the publication of it, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six months for contempt. This sentence was recently confirmed, but execution was stayed. In 1904 he was tried for treason. The court held that the evidence was insufficient, and he was discharged. In 1906 he undertook to procure the surrender of Montalon and several other ladrone commanders, and was successful. It is said that he promised light punishment. The Government said he had no authority to do so. All who surrendered were convicted and sentenced to death. The sentences were confirmed a few weeks ago. Gomez's election is deplored by the Government and by conservative Filipinos. His picture and that of Guerrero were displayed in Manila, after the election, draped in insurgent flags. Press dispatches say that, owing to the result of the election, the ignorant masses expect independence in October next. The more conservative branch of the Nationalist party asserts that half of those voting for Gomez were American negroes. The Philippine Commission will act as a Senate, and no legislation proposed by the Assembly can be enacted without this Senate's concurrence and approval. Many of the Nationalist members were insurgent leaders. Less than 62,000 voters registered, but nearly all of these went to the polls. Twice as many voted at the municipal elections in 1903. Secretary Taft will sail for the islands from Seattle on September 10th.

The Harrisburg Capitol Frauds

Announcement was made on the 30th ult. by John S. Fisher, chairman of the commission appointed to investigate the Harrisburg (Pa.) Capitol frauds, that the commission's report to Governor Stuart would recommend the criminal prosecution of at least five former State officers, two contractors, and other persons. The report contains 71,000 words. It will probably recommend also that civil suits be brought to recover more than $3,000,000 from John H. Sanderson, the contractor to whom about $5,000,000 was paid for furnishings, and from the Pennsylvania Construction Company, which is controlled by Congressman H. Burd Cassel, and to which more than $2,000,000 was paid for metallic files and the like. A report from the expert employed by the investigators says that $412,500 would have been a fair price for the metal furnishings for which $2,072,000 was received by Cassel's company, and that even at $412,500 there would have been a profit of 25 per cent. Documents given to the press by the commission show that Sanderson paid sub-contractors 12 cents a square foot for painting and received $2.52 per foot for the same work, or about $700,000 in all. Sanderson is said to be in Canada. Joseph M. Huston, the architect in charge, who is seriously affected by the charges, has for some time been in the Adirondacks, not far from the Canadian line, in company with his brother, a clergyman. It is asserted that the investigators have obtained possession of several checks representing payments made by contractors to prominent Republican politicians, who say that the sums thus paid were contributions to the campaign fund.

Cuba

Senator Beveridge predicts, in a magazine article, that the Cubans will tear down the Government which the United States will soon assist them to erect, and that the United States, compelled to intervene again, will then retain possession of the island forever. ——Governor Magoon has directed the chief of detectives to put an end to duelling by arresting all challengers. In a recent duel between Napoleon Galvez, a journalist, and Benito Celorio, the son of a prominent lawyer, the former was dangerously wounded.——The new cable line of the Central & South American Company, from New York to Guantanamo and thence to Colon, was opened for service on the 1st. The cost of sending cable messages to Panama has been reduced one-half by the competition thus established.——Small parties of bandits have been attacked and dispersed in the Province of Santiago and elsewhere by the rural guards. The acts of these outlaws have been the subject of much discussion, but they appear to have no political significance.

The Hague Conference

The Hague Conference has now reached its most important stage, and the dispatches that are sent out to the world are becoming more optimistic. Those who have been complaining that nothing was done up to the present moment are now painting rosy pictures of what the world can expect. On Tuesday the cornerstone of the Carnegie Peace Palace was laid "symbolically." We expect to print an article from Mr. Hayne Davis, who is at The Hague, regarding this ceremony next week, so we shall only say that it was a brilliant affair and over 1,000 people were present. It caused considerable comment, however, that Queen Wilhelmina was not present. The greatest achievement at the Conference last week was the acceptance of the American plan for making the Hague Court a more permanent and compact body. This is a great triumph for Mr. Choate, who had the proposition in charge, for all the nations accepted it except Austria, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Rumania, Servia, Siam, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Luxemburg and Salvador, and these simply refrained from voting. Thus the proposition has past unanimously. As our readers already have been told, this Court will be composed of fifteen or seventeen judges. Disputants will be free to go to it or not, and it will be open to every one. It will meet annually, and the judges will enjoy diplomatic immunity, and will be paid from the joint contributions of all states. Decisions shall be made by majority of the Court, and the judges shall not sit in any case where their own country is concerned. The Court is also an appeal tribunal to which recourse can be had after the findings of commissions of inquiry or of special arbitration tribunals. To give a fair representation in the Court to all countries it is proposed that the judges be appointed for ten years, but this period of time be divided among two or more nations, where a nation on account of lack of population would not be entitled to have a judge for the whole period. Thus Spain and Portugal would have only one judge for five years; Sweden, Norway and Denmark one each for three years; and Servia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Montenegro and Greece one each for two years.——Great Britain and Germany, which have each introduced a proposition for the establishment of an international prize court, have practically agreed on a joint proposition. It is to have the same number of judges as Mr. Choate's permanent court, and it now looks as tho the personnel of both courts would be identical, tho the British-German plan is for the United States, Japan and six of the European Powers to furnish one judge each, Latin America to furnish two, and the remaining to be sent from the other countries represented in the Conference. The prize court will also include two admirals to be furnished by the belligerents, but to be present in an advisory capacity only. Great Britain's proposition to abolish contraband of war has been defeated, altho the vast majority of the nations supported her proposition. The United States, Germany, France, Russia and Montenegro, however, opposed the measure, and Japan, Spain, Panama, Greece and Rumania abstained from voting. In regard to the question of future conferences, the United States and England are both working on this proposition. The United States proposes to have the congress assemble hereafter quinquennially, the diplomats at The Hague to act as an administrative council for the future conferences just as it now acts as an administrative council for the Hague Court, and the Conference on assembling to organize itself. The British plan differs from the American in that the Conference shall meet every seven years instead of five and that it shall be convened by the Queen of Holland instead of by the Administrative Council of the diplomats at The Hague. Leon Bourgeois, who is frequently referred to as the ablest delegate at The Hague, has sounded the keynote of the Conference when he said, "Our purpose is not the pacific organization of war, but the judicial organization of peace."

The Belfast Strikes

The police strike which was ordered for August 3d failed to materialize, owing perhaps to the energetic action of the Government in rushing troops to Belfast. The First Battalion of the Cameron

Highlanders, with a Maxim gun and a detachment of cavalry, were the first to arrive, and they were followed by the Thirteenth Hussars and the Middlesex and Berkshire regiments, making altogether nearly 7,000 troops stationed in the city. Constable Barrett, leader of the mutiny, was dismissed from the force and five other constables active in the movement were suspended. Four hundred constables from various parts of Ulster were brought to Belfast to replace the disaffected men, who will be dispersed to remote rural districts in various parts of Ireland. Constable Barrett, in his public address, claimed that one of the grievances of the force was the fact that under the present Dublin Castle régime only those men who were willing to play the part of provocative agents could gain promotion, and he hoped that the present agitation would put a stop to the "abominable system of manufacturing crime." The police in other Irish cities have shown symptoms of similar disaffection and are agitating for more pay. The negotiations between the employers and the striking carters and dockers have continued, and it is reported that a settlement has been reached in which concessions have been made on both sides. The men gain an increase in pay, but the employers refuse to recognize the union. Claims have been filed against the city to the amount of $150,000 for malicious damages to property during the strike of the dock laborers.——Parliament has passed a grant of $250,000 to Lord Cromer in consideration of his services in Egypt for fourteen years. It received a unanimous vote in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, with the exception of Socialists and Irish.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty

A treaty has just been signed at St. Petersburg which settles all questions between Japan and Russia concerning commerce, fishery rights, the junction of the Manchurian railroads, the delimitation of frontiers and political relations. The commercial convention expires in 1911 and that relating to the fisheries in 1919. There are no provisions for tariff regulations, but it is understood that the most favored nation clause will cover this. The two Powers mutually guarantee each other's rights and territory, and, except in the Kwan-Tung Province, it is stipulated that the subjects of each shall enjoy equal treatment, equal rights of residence, equality under the law, equal commercial opportunity, without hindrance or discrimination, and that neither shall be subject to special imposts. The fisheries convention embraces the Okhotsk, Yellow Sea and Bering Strait areas. It includes all sea animals, with the exception of the sea otter. The coast is to be mapped into sections, the fishing rights for which will be auctioned publicly to the highest bidder. The Russian Government is obliged to furnish to the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok two months' notice of intention to hold such auctions. The Japanese holders of concessions have the right to cure fish on the beach. Russia makes unusually liberal concessions to Japanese fishing interests on the Russian coast and the Amur River, and it is said that under these privileges Japan will dominate the fisheries of the Pacific. The convention bestows on Japanese subjects the right to fish along the entire coast, with the exception of thirty-four inlets and rivers; to repair their fishing vessels and to erect sheds for the drying of fish in the sun or by fire, and other necessary buildings. The Japanese are to pay the same taxes as Russians, and the export of fish to Japan is made free from all export duty. The Japanese holders of concessions may employ Japanese laborers along the coast, except at the mouth of the Amur River, where they are obliged to employ Russians. In view of the cheap price of coolie labor it is believed that the Japanese will be able to beat down all competition at the public auctions at Vladivostok and become possessed of nearly all the fishing concessions. It is also reported that Russia and Great Britain have come to a complete and satisfactory agreement about all matters in dispute, including the Central Asian spheres of influence, and that a treaty has been signed covering these points.——China has added seven more Manchurian cities to the list of those opened to international trade and residence, making sixteen altogether, in accordance with the requirements of the Japanese-Chinese treaty of 1905.

Anti-Clerical Violence in Italy

In consequence of the newspaper attacks upon the Catholic schools and monastic institutions by the publication of alleged exposures of a frightful state of immorality prevailing in them, serious riots have broken out in many parts of northwestern Italy. Prominent ecclesiastics have been insulted and hissed when they appeared in the streets of the cities. In Milan it was found that a woman, who purported to be a nun, had been running an immoral house under the guise of a home for destitute young girls supported by charity. The woman and two priests, her accomplices, were arrested. The affair aroused anti-clerical feeling to fury, altho the ecclesiastical authorities protested that they had repeatedly denounced the woman and her methods to the police, who had protected instead of suppressing the house. Mass meetings denouncing the corruption of the priests have been held in all the cities of the region. A Salesian college at San Pier d'Arena, a suburb of Genoa, was attacked by a mob with stones. Seven of the priests defended themselves with revolvers, which angered the crowd so that they broke into the building and set it on fire. The priests were with difficulty rescued by the troops. The Salesian Fathers from their college at Varazze had to be locked up in the prison at Savona to protect them from the mob. At Mantua and Spezia churches were pillaged and the sacred vessels and furniture burned in the square. In the fights between the mobs and the police a number of persons have been wounded or killed on both sides. The Director-General of the Salesians has brought suit for damages against the newspapers which published the scandalous accusations. The Government has announced that martial law will be imposed in Northwestern Italy unless the violence comes to an end. The Premier, Signor Giolitti, has issued an order to have church buildings protected by troops and also a thoro investigation made into the alleged exposures. He denies that the Government intends to follow the example of France in suppressing the religious corporations and closing their schools.

Rioting in Morocco

The Moroccan situation has become acute thru an attack made by the tribesmen on Casablanca and the murder of a number of Europeans. Casablanca or Dar-el-Beida is a walled town of 18,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, including 5,000 Jews and a few hundred Christians. It is one of the most important Moroccan ports on the Atlantic coast. On July 30th the chiefs of the Kabyle tribes entered Casablanca and demanded of the Pasha that he put a stop to the construction of the harbor improvements as a foreign and Christian enterprise and an invasion of tribal lands by the railroad. The Pasha replied that he could not stop the work because it was authorized by the Sultan. The tribesmen then declared that they owed no allegiance to the Sultan since he obeyed the Christians. The Pasha, in order to gain time, told them he would give them an answer if they would return the following morning. They returned at that time, but instead of appealing to the Pasha they went thru the city proclaiming a holy war and calling upon the people to massacre all the Christians and Jews. Two Europeans were stoned in the streets and their bodies hacked to pieces. A locomotive that had left the harbor for the quarry a quarter of a mile away was surrounded and the engineer killed by the mob, his native assistant striking the first blow. The French Consul, M. d'Euville, demanded an escort for the recovery of the bodies, but when the Frenchmen reached the spot Moroccan soldiers of their escort threatened to fire upon them, and they were obliged to fly for their lives. It is known that five Frenchmen, two Spaniards and one Italian were murdered, but there may have been others, as all the bodies were thrown into the sea. The harbor shops were looted and burned, and the boats in which the laborers tried to escape were fired upon. The foreigners took refuge in the consulates and the Jews barricaded themselves in their houses or crowded on to the ships in the harbor. The refugees had to bribe the Moroccan soldiers heavily before they were allowed to escape from the town. Dr. Merle was sent by the French Consul in a German steamship to Tangier to ask aid, and the

French cruiser "Galilée" was at once dispatched to Casablanca. An attempt was made to land troops, but as the natives threatened to kill the foreigners as hostages they were withdrawn. Five other French warships and 2,500 troops have been ordered to Casablanca, and Spanish, Italian and British vessels will follow. The Sultan has at last given his consent to the organization of the international police force under French and Spanish control, which, according to the plan devised by the Powers at Algeciras, is to police the ports of Morocco. It may be too late, however, to put the plan in force, if the anti-foreign movement continues to spread and strengthen.——The Sultan's troops are said to have won another victory over the Pretender, Bu Hamara, tho at severe loss to themselves. ——Kaid Sir Harry Maclean is still held as a captive by Raisuli, but the Sultan's troops under Kaid Bagdani are approaching his mountain stronghold from two sides and have defeated the Kmass tribesmen in several engagements. Kaid Mac lean maintains his courage, defying Raisuli openly, refusing to ask for a ransom, and working on the superstitions and fears of the Arabs to induce them to desert Raisuli or surrender him to the authorities.

The Korean Army Disbanded

The Japanese have successfully carried out their plan of disarming and disbanding the Korean army without serious opposition. One battalion attacked the three mounted Japanese officers who appeared at the Little West Gate barracks to demand their arms, but the Japanese saved their lives by quick flight. At the South Gate a Japanese officer and two soldiers were killed. The Japanese returned in force and compelled a surrender. According to the official Japanese report there were 120 casualties connected with the disbandment of the troops. Over a hundred of the Korean soldiers escaped with their arms, but many of these have been captured and imprisoned. About half the army, some 3,000, offered no resistance, marching to the parade ground without arms and receiving gratuities of from $12 to $40 according to rank. One of the Korean officers, on his return to the barracks, committed suicide from chagrin. The Emperor is allowed to keep six battalions of Koreans as a guard of honor. Except for these, the only troops in the country will be Japanese. Prince Tiyong Oui Yi, of the Korean delegation which went to The Hague, has arrived in New York City and is endeavoring to arouse American sympathy for his distressed country.

Advanced Theology in Germany

The current type of advanced theological thought, especially in Germany, differs from all other earlier schools of the kind, by the determination to prove that progressive and new theology can meet and satisfy the religious needs of the people as well as the orthodox can. It is accordingly organizing for the purpose of gaining control of the pulpits and pews of the country and taking in hand all kinds and forms of church work, such as foreign missions, home missions, etc. The Freunde der Christlicher Welt, or liberal associations named after their chief weekly organ, edited so brilliantly by Professor Rade, of Marburg, are found thruout the churches and are engaged in the systematic spread of their convictions. The old Protestanten Verein has been revived and shows unwonted vigor in its work among the masses. An extensive homiletical literature, collections of sermons and the like illustrating the ways and manners in which modern theology preaches, is a marked feature of the newer theological literature, chief among these modern preachers being, perhaps, Lit. Dr. Niebergall, now of the University of Heidelberg. A new journal, called *Evangelische Freiheit*, has just been established, with Professor Baumgarten, of Kiel, as editor, with the official program of demonstrating how advanced theology is to solve the great problems of the hour in State and Church and society. It is accompanied by a Chronik, arranged by Lit. Schiele, of the Marburg University, in which the leading church events are reviewed from the standpoint of this school. In the *Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher*, which has appeared in nearly two hundred thousand copies in all, the new theology appeals to the people at large for recognition and acceptance.



Boredom

BY MAXIM GORKY

[The following article is a remarkable proof of the trite saying that what is seen depends upon the eye which sees it. To most people Coney Island, the playground of the metropolis, seems a place of gayety and comparatively innocent tho somewhat vulgar amusements. But to the man who has assumed the name of "Gorky," "The Bitter One," it only affords further evidence of the stupidity and depravity of the human race and of the tyranny of capital. When Maxim Gorky was in this country last summer he seemed to find life and its conditions everywhere as bad as in darkest Russia. Finally, to cheer him up, his friends took him to Coney Island, and this is the impression it made upon his sensitive mind. After reading it one knows better how to interpret his pictures of Russian life.—EDITOR.]

WITH the advent of night a fantastic city all of fire suddenly rises from the ocean into the sky. Thousands of ruddy sparks glimmer in the darkness, limning in fine, sensitive outline on the black background of the sky, shapely towers of miraculous castles, palaces and temples. Golden gossamer threads tremble in the air. They intertwine in transparent, flaming patterns, which flutter and melt away in love with their own beauty mirrored in the waters. Fabulous and beyond conceiving, ineffably beautiful, is this fiery scintillation. It burns but does not consume. Its palpitations are scarce visible. In the wilderness of sky and ocean rises the magic picture of a flaming city.

Over it quiver the reddened heavens, and below the water reflects its contours, blending them into a whimsical blotch of molten gold.

Strange thoughts fill the mind at the sight of this play of fire. In the halls of the palaces, in the radiant gleam of flaming mirth, methinks, strains of music float, soft and proud, such as mortal ear has never heard. On the melodious current of their sounds the best thoughts of the world are carried along like sailing stars. The stars meet in a sacred dance, they throw out dazzling sparks, and as they clasp in a momentary embrace, they give birth to new flames, new thoughts.

I see a huge cradle, marvelously wrought of golden tissue, flowers and stars rocking yonder in the soft darkness, upon the trembling bosom of the ocean.

There at night rests the sun.

But the sun of the day brings man nearer to the truth of life. Then the fiery magic castles are tall white buildings.

The blue mist of the ocean vapors mingles with the drab smoke of the metropolis across the harbor. Its flimsy white structures are enveloped in a transparent sheet, in which they quiver like a mirage. They seem to beckon alluringly, and offer quiet and beauty.

The city hums with its constant, insatiate, hungry roar. The strained sound, agitating the air and the soul, the ceaseless bellow of iron, the melancholy wail of life driven by the power of gold, the cold, cynical whistle of the Yellow Devil scare the people away from the turmoil of the earth burdened and besmirched by the ill-smelling body of the city. And the people go forth to the shore of the sea, where the beautiful white buildings stand and promise respite and tranquillity.

The buildings huddle close together on a long, sandy strip of land, which, like a sharp knife, plunges deep into the dark water. The sand glitters in the sun with a warm, yellow gleam, and the transparent buildings stand out on its velvety expanse like thin white silk embroidery. The effect is as of rich garments thrown carelessly on the bosom of the island by some bather before plunging into the waters.

I turn my gaze wistfully upon this island. I long to nestle in its downy texture. I would recline on its luxurious folds, and from there look out into the wide spaces, where white birds dart swiftly and noiselessly, where ocean and sky lie drowsing in the scorching gleam of the sun.

This is Coney Island.

On Monday the metropolitan newspapers triumphantly announce:

"Three Hundred Thousand People in Coney Island Yesterday. Twenty-three Children Lost."

"There's something doing there" the reader thinks.

First a long ride by trolley thru Brooklyn and Long Island amid the dust and noise of the streets. Then the gaze is met by the sight of dazzling, magnificent Coney Island. From the very first moment of arrival at this city of fire, the eye is blinded. It is assailed by thousands of cold, white sparks, and for a long time can distinguish nothing in the scintillating dust round about. Everything whirls and dazzles, and blends into a tempestuous ferment of fiery foam. The visitor is stunned; his consciousness is withered by the intense gleam; his thoughts are routed from his mind; he becomes a particle in the crowd. People wander about in the flashing, blinding fire intoxicated and devoid of will. A dull-white mist penetrates their brains, greedy expectation envelopes their souls. Dazed by the brilliancy the throngs wind about like dark bands in the surging sea of light, pressed upon all sides by the black bournes of night.

Everywhere electric bulbs shed their cold, garish gleam. They shine on posts and walls, on window casings and cornices; they stretch in an even line along the high tubes of the power-house; they burn on all the roofs, and prick the eye with the sharp needles of their dead, indifferent sparkle. The people screw up their eyes, and smiling disconcertedly crawl along the ground like the heavy line of a tangled chain.

A man must make a great effort not to lose himself in the crowd, not to be overwhelmed by his amazement—an amazement in which there is neither transport nor joy. But if he succeeds in individualizing himself, he finds that these mil-

lions of fires produce a dismal, all-revealing light. Tho they hint at the possibility of beauty, they everywhere discover a dull, gloomy ugliness. The city, magic and fantastic from afar, now appears an absurd jumble of straight lines of wood, a cheap, hastily constructed toy-house for the amusement of children. Dozens of white buildings, monstrously diverse, not one with even the suggestion of beauty. They are built of wood, and smeared over with peeling white paint, which gives them the appearance of suffering with the same skin disease. The high turrets and low colonnades extend in two dead-even lines insipidly pressing upon each other. Everything is stripped naked by the dispassionate glare. The glare is everywhere, and nowhere a shadow. Each building stands there like a dumbfounded fool with wide-open mouth, and sends forth the glare of brass trumpets and the whining rumble of orchestrions. Inside is a cloud of smoke and the dark figures of the people. The people eat, drink and smoke.

But no human voice is heard. The monotonous hissing of the arc lights fills the air, the sounds of music, the cheap notes of the orchestrions, and the thin, continuous sputtering of the sausage-frying counters. All these sounds mingle in an importunate hum, as of some thick, taut chord. And if the human voice breaks into this ceaseless resonance, it is like a frightened whisper. Everything 'round about glitters insolently and reveals its own dismal ugliness.

The soul is seized with a desire for a living, beautiful fire, a sublime fire, which should free the people from the slavery of a varied boredom. For this boredom deafens their ears and blinds their eyes. The soul would burn away all this allurement, all this mad frenzy, this dead magnificence and spiritual penury. It would have a merry dancing and shouting and singing; it would see a passionate play of the motley tongues of fire; it would have joyousness and life.

The people huddled together in this city actually number hundreds of thousands. They swarm into the cages like black flies. Children walk about, silent, with gaping mouths and dazzled eyes. They look around with such intensity, such seriousness, that the sight of them feeding their little souls upon this hideousness, which they mistake for beauty, inspires a pained sense of pity. The men's faces, shaven even to the mustache, all strangely like one another, are grave and immobile. The majority bring their wives and children along, and feel that they are benefactors of their families, because they provide not only bread, but also magnificent shows. They enjoy the tinsel, but, too serious to betray their pleasure, they keep their thin lips pressed together, and look from the corners of their screwed-up eyes, like people whom nothing can astonish. Yet, under the mask of indifference simulated by the man of mature experience, a strained desire can be detected to take in all the delights of the city. The men with the serious faces, smiling indifferently and concealing the satisfied gleam of their sparkling eyes, seat themselves on the backs of the wooden horses and elephants of the merry-go-round and, dangling their feet, wait with nervous impatience for the keen pleasure of flying along the rails. With a whoop they dart up to the top, with a whistle they descend again. After this stirring journey they draw their skin tight on their faces again and go to taste of new pleasures.

The amusements are without number. There on the summit of an iron tower two long white wings rock slowly up and down. At the end of each wing hang cages, and in these cages are people. When one of the wings rises heavily toward the sky the faces of the occupants of the cages grow sadly serious. They all look in round-eyed silence at the ground receding from them. In the cages of the other wing, then carefully descending, the faces of the people are radiant with smiles. Joyous screams are heard, which strangely remind one of the merry yelp of a puppy let to the floor after he has been held up in the air by the scruff of his neck.

Boats fly in the air around the top of another tower, a third keeps turning about and impels some sort of iron balloon, a fourth, a fifth—they all move and blaze and call with the mute shouts of cold fire. Everything rocks and roars and bellows and turns the heads of the people. They are filled with contented

ennui, their nerves are racked by an intricate maze of motion and dazzling fire. Bright eyes grow still brighter, as if the brain paled and lost blood in the strange turmoil of the white, glittering wood. The *ennui*, which issues from under the pressure of self-disgust, seems to turn and turn in a slow circle of agony. It drags tens of thousands of uniformly dark people into its somber dance, and sweeps them into a will-less heap, as the wind sweeps the rubbish of the street. Then it scatters them apart and sweeps them together again.



MAIN PROMENADE, LUNA PARK, CONEY ISLAND.

Inside the buildings the people are also seeking pleasure, and here, too, all look serious. The amusement offered is educational. The people are shown hell, with all the terrors and punishments that await those who have transgressed the sacred laws created for them.

Hell is constructed of papier maché and painted dark red. Everything in it is on fire—paper fire—and it is filled with the thick, dirty odor of grease. Hell is very badly done. It would arouse disgust in a man of even modest demands. It is represented by a cave with stones thrown together in chaotic masses. The cave is penetrated by a reddish darkness. On one of the stones sits Satan, clothed in red. Grimaces distort his lean, brown face. He rubs his hands contentedly, as a man who is doing a good business. He must be very uncomfortable on his perch, a paper stone, which cracks and rocks. But he pretends not to notice his discomfort, and looks down at the evil demons busying themselves with the sinners.

A girl is there who has just bought a new hat. She is trying it on before a mirror, happy and contented. But a pair of little fiends, apparently very greedy, steal up behind her and seize her under the armpits. She screams, but it is too late. The demons put her into a long, smooth trough, which descends tightly into a pit in the middle of the cave. From the pit issue a gray vapor and

tongues of fire made of red paper. The girl, with her mirror and her new hat, goes down into the pit, lying on her back in the trough.

A young man has drunk a glass of whisky. Instantly the devils clutch him, and down he goes thru that same hole in the floor of the platform.

The atmosphere in hell is stifling. The demons are insignificant looking and feeble. Apparently they are greatly exhausted by their work and irritated by its sameness and evident futility. When they fling the sinners unceremoniously into the trough like logs of wood, you feel like crying out:

"Enough, enough nonsense, boys!"

A girl extracts some coins from her companion's purse. Forthwith the spies, the demons, attack her, to the great satisfaction of Satan, who sits there snickering and dangling his crooked legs joyfully. The demons frown angrily up at the idle fellow, and spitefully hurl into the jaws of the burning pit everybody who enters hell by chance, on business or out of curiosity.

The audience looks on these horrors in silence with serious faces. The hall is dark. Some sturdy fellow with curly hair holds forth in a lugubrious voice while he points to the stage.

He says that if the people do not want to be the victims of Satan with the red garments and the crooked legs, they should not kiss girls to whom they are not married, because then the girls might become bad women. Women outcasts ought not to steal money from the pockets of their companions, and people should not drink whisky or beer or other liquors that arouse the passions; they should not visit saloons, but the churches, for churches are not only more beneficial to the soul, but they are also cheaper.

He talks monotonously, wearily. He himself does not seem to believe in what he was told to preach.

You involuntarily apostrophize the owners of this corrective amusement for sinners:

"Gentlemen, if you wish morality to work on men's souls with the force of castor oil, you ought to pay your preachers more."

At the conclusion of the terrible story a nauseatingly beautiful angel appears from a corner of the cavern. He hangs on a wire, and moves across the entire cave, holding a wooden trumpet, pasted over with gilt paper, between his teeth. On catching sight of him, Satan dives like a fish into the pit after the sinners. A crash is heard, the paper stones are hurled down, and the devils run off cheerfully to rest from their labor. The curtain drops. The public rises and leaves. Some venture to laugh. The majority, however, seem absorbed in reflection. Perhaps they think:

"If hell is so nasty, it isn't worth sinning."

They proceed further. In the next place they are shown "The World Beyond the Grave." It is large, and also made of papier maché. Here the souls of the dead, hideously garbed, wander in confusion. You may wink at them, but you may not touch them. This is a fact. They must feel greatly bored in the dusk of the subterranean labyrinth, shut up within rugged walls, in a cold, damp atmosphere. Some souls cough disagreeably, other silently chew tobacco, spitting yellow saliva on the ground. One soul, leaning in a corner against the wall, smokes a cigar.

When you pass by them they look into your face with colorless eyes. They compress their lips tightly, and shiver with cold as they thrust their hands into the gray folds of their rags of the other world. They are hungry, these poor souls, and many of them evidently suffer from rheumatism. The public looks at them silently. It breathes in the moist air, and feels its soul with dismal *ennui*, which extinguishes thought, as a wet, dirty cloth extinguishes the fire of a smoldering coal.

In another place again "The Flood" is displayed. The flood, you know, was brought on to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their sins.

And all the spectacles in this city have one purpose: to show the people how they will be punished after death for their sins, to teach them to live upon earth humbly, and to obey the laws.

Everywhere the one commandment is repeated:

"Don't!"

For it helps to crush the spirit of the

majority of the public—the working people.

But it is necessary to make money, and in the commodious corners of the bright city, as everywhere in the world, depravity laughs disdainfully at hypocrisy and falsehood. Of course the depravity is hidden, and, of course, it's a wearying, tiresome depravity, but it also is "for the people." It is organized as a paying business, as a means to extract their earnings from the pockets of the people. Fed by the passion for gold it appears in a form vile and despicable indeed in this marsh of glittering boredom.

The people feed on it.

The people are always constrained. As yet they have never acted as free men. So they permit the enslavement of their bodies and their souls; for this alone are they to blame.

They pour in thick streams between two lines of dazzingly illuminated houses, and the houses snap them up with their hungry jaws. On the right they are intimidated by the terrors of eternal torture.

"Do not sin!" they are warned. "Sin is dangerous!"

On the left, in the spacious dancing hall, women slowly waltz about, and here everything cries out to them:

"Sin! For sin is pleasant!"

Blinded by the gleam of the light, lured by the cheap, but glittering sumptuousness, intoxicated by the noise, they turn about in a slow dance of weary boredom. To the left they go willingly and blindly to Sin, to the right to hear exhortations to Holy Living.

This aimless straying stupefies the people. But for that very reason it is profitable both to the traders in morality and the venders of depravity.

Life is made for the people to work six days in the week, sin on the seventh, and pay for their sins, confess their sins, and pay for the confession.

The fires hiss like thousands of excited serpents, dark swarms of insects buzz feebly and dismally, and the people slowly wind about in the dazzling cobwebs of the amusment halls. Without haste, without a laugh or a smile on their smoothly shaven faces, they lazily crowd thru all the doors, stand long before the animal cages and chew tobacco and spit.

In one huge cage a man chases Bengal tigers with shots from a revolver and the merciless blows of a thin whip. The handsome beasts maddened by terror, blinded by the lights, deafened by the music and revolver shots, fling themselves about between the iron bars, and snort and roar. Their green eyes flash, their lips tremble; they gnash their teeth in fury, and menacingly raise now one forepaw now the other. But the man keeps shooting straight into their eyes, and the loud report of the blank cartridges and the smart blows of the whip, drive one powerful, supple creature into a corner of the cage. All in a tremble of revolt, seized with the impotent anguish of the powerful, choking with the sharp pang of humiliation, the imprisoned beast sinks down for a moment, and looks on with dazed eyes, his serpentine tail writhing nervously.

The elastic body rolls itself into a firm ball, and twitches, ready to leap into the air, to bury its claws in the flesh of the man with the whip, rend him, annihilate him.

The hind legs of the animal quiver like a spring, his neck stretches, the green irises flash blood-red sparks. The watchful, waiting eyes that blaze in the vindictive countenance confront beyond the bars the dim, coppery blotch of a thousand colorless eyes, set in uniform, yellow faces, coldly expectant.

The face of the crowd, terrible in its dead immobility, waits. The crowd, too, hankers for blood and it waits, not out of revengefulness, but from curiosity, like a satiated, long-subdued beast.

The tiger draws his head in his shoulders and looks out sadly with his wide-open eyes. His whole body sinks back softly, and his skin wrinkles up, as if an icy rain had fallen on a surface heated by the passion for vengeance.

The man runs about the cage, shoots his pistol and cracks his whip, and shouts like a madman. His shouts are intended to hide his painful dread of the animals. The crowd regards the capers of the man, and waits in suspense for the fatal attack. They wait; unconsciously the primitive instinct is awakened in them.

They crave fight, they want to feel the delicious shiver produced by the sight of two bodies intertwining, the splutter of blood and pieces of torn, steaming human flesh flying thru the cage and falling on the floor. They want to hear the roar, the cries, the shrieks of agony.

But the brain of the throng is already infected by the poison of various prohibitions and intimidations. Desiring blood, the crowd is afraid. It wishes, yet does not wish. In this struggle within itself it experiences a sharp gratification—it lives.

The man has frightened all the animals. The tigers softly withdraw into a corner of the cage, and the man, all in a sweat, satisfied that he has remained alive that day, bows to the coppery face of the crowd, as to an idol. He endeavors to conceal the tremor on his pale lips with a smile.

The crowd shouts and claps its hands and sighs—is it relief or is it regret?

Then the crowd breaks into dark pieces, and disperses over the slimy marsh of boredom.

Having delighted their eyes with the picture of man's rivalry with beasts, the human animals go in search of other



LUNA PARK AT NIGHT, CONEY ISLAND.

amusements. There is a circus. In the center of the arena a man tosses two children into the air with his long legs. The children dart over them like two white doves with broken wings. Sometimes they fall to the ground. Then they cautiously look into the blood-suffused face of their father or master, and again ascend into the air. The crowd have disposed themselves about the arena, and look on. When the children slip from the performer's legs, a thrill of animation passes over all the countenances, as a wind sends a light ripple over the slumbering waters of a stagnant pool.

You long to see a drunken man with a jovial face, who would push and sing and bawl, happy because he is drunk, and sincerely wishing all good people the same.

The music rends the air. The orchestra is poor, the musicians worn out. The sounds of the brass instruments stray about as if they limped, as if no even course were possible for them. Even the circus horses, who are used to everything, turn cautiously aside, and nervously twitch their sharp ears, as if they wanted to shake off the rasping tin sounds. This music of the poor for the amusement of slaves puts strange notions into your head. You would like to tear the very largest brass trumpet from the musician's hand, and blow into it with all the power of your lungs, long and loud, so terribly that all the people would run from this prison, driven by the fury of the mad sounds.

Not far from the orchestra is a cage with bears. One of them, a stout brown bear with little, shrewd eyes, stands in the middle of the cage, and shakes his head deliberately. Apparently he thinks:

"All this is sensible only if it's contrived to blind, deafen and mutilate the people. Then, of course, the end justifies the means. But if people come here to be amused, I have no faith in their sanity."

Two other bears sit opposite each other, as if playing chess. Another is busy raking up straw in a corner of the cage. He knocks his claws against the bars. His snout is disappointedly calm. He seems to expect nothing from this life, and has made up his mind to go to bed.

The animals arouse the keenest interest. The waiting eyes of the spectators follow them steadily and minutely. The people appear to be searching for something long forgotten in the free and powerful movements of the beautiful bodies of the lion and panther. They thrust sticks thru the gratings, and silently experimenting prod the animals' stomachs and sides and tickle their paws, and look to see what will happen.

The animals that have not yet become familiarized with the character of human beings are angry. They thrust their paws against the bars, and roar. This pleases the spectators. Protected from the beast by the iron grill, and assured of their safety, the people look calmly into the blood-shot eyes and smile contentedly. But the majority of the animals pay no heed to the people. When they receive a blow with a stick, or are spat upon, they slowly rise, and without looking at the insulter retire into a distant corner of the cage. There the lions, tigers, panthers and leopards couch their beautiful, powerful bodies. In the darkness their round irises burn with the green fire of scorn for mankind. And the people glancing at them once again walk away, saying:

"Uninteresting!"

A brass band plays desperately at a semi-circular entrance, a kind of dark, wide-gaping jaw, within which the backs of chairs stare like a row of teeth. In front of the musicians is a post to which a pair of monkeys are tied by a thin chain. It is a mother and her child. The child presses closely against the mother's breast, and its long, thin hands, with their little fingers cross over the mother's back. The mother encircles the baby in a firm embrace with one arm. The other is cautiously extended forward, its fingers nervously crooked, ready to seize, to scratch, to strike. The mother's strained, wide-open gaze clearly bespeaks impotent despair, the anguished expectation of unavoidable insult and injury, melancholy rage. The child has nestled its cheek against its mother's breast and looks slantwise at the people with cold terror, motionless, hopeless. Apparently it has been filled with dread from the first day of its life, and the dread has frozen and congealed

in it for all days to come. Displaying her white teeth the mother, without for a second removing the hand that clasps the child of her flesh, continually rebuffs the canes, the umbrellas, the hands of the onlookers, her tormentors.

The spectators are many. They are all white-skinned savages, men and women in straw hats and hats with feathers. It is fearfully amusing for all of them to see how skilfully the monkey mother shields her child from the blows they aim at its little body.

The mother quickly turns on a smooth space the size of a plate. She risks falling any second under the feet of the crowd, but she tirelessly repels everything that threatens to come in contact with her child. Sometimes she does not succeed in warding off a blow, and then she shrieks out pitifully. Her arm quickly cuts the air like a lash, but the onlookers are so many, and every one desires so much to pinch, to strike, to pull the monkey by the tail or by the chain around its neck, that sometimes she misses. Her eyes blink thoughtlessly, and radiate wrinkles of injury and distress appear around her mouth.

The child's hands squeeze her bosom. It clasps her so firmly that its hands are almost hidden in her thin hair. It has sunk down motionless, and its eyes stare fixedly at the coppery blotch of the faces all around.

Sometimes one of the musicians turns the stupid, brass bellow of his instrument upon the monkey, and overwhelms the animal with a deafening noise. The little baby timidly clasps the mother's body still harder, shows its teeth and looks at the musician sharply.

The people laugh and nod their heads approvingly to the musician. He is satisfied and a minute later repeats the feat.

Among the spectators are women, some apparently mothers. But no one utters a word of protest against this cruel fun. All are satisfied.

Man is nurtured on terror, so he endeavors to inspire others with terror of himself. But he arouses only disgust, the poor, unfortunate wretch!

This torture continues thru the whole long night and part of the morning.

Alongside the orchestra is the cage of an elephant. He is an elderly gentleman with a worn, glossy skin. He thrusts his trunk thru the grating and swings it with serious mien. He looks at the public, and, good wise animal that he is, he thinks:

"Of course, these scoundrels, swept together by the dirty broom of tedium, are capable of making sport even of their prophets. So I've heard old elephants tell. But I'm sorry for the monkey, any way. I've heard also that human beings, like jackals and hyenas, sometimes tear one another to pieces. But that's no consolation to the monkey."

You look at the pair of eyes in which is depicted the grief of a mother powerless to protect her child, and at the eyes of the baby, in which the deep, cold, dread of man has congealed into immobile rigidity. You look at the people capable of deriving amusement from the torture of a living creature, and turning to the monkey, you say:

"Little beast, forgive them! They know not what they do. They will become better in time."

Thus, when night comes, a fantastic magic city, all of fire, suddenly blazes up from the ocean. Without consuming, it burns long against the dark background of the sky, its beauty mirrored in the broad, gleaming bosom of the sea.

In the glittering gossamer of its fantastic buildings, tens of thousands of gray people, like patches on the ragged clothes of a beggar, creep along with weary faces and colorless eyes.

Mean panderers to debased tastes unfold the disgusting nakedness of their falsehood, the *naïveté* of their shrewdness, the hypocrisy and insatiable force of their greed. The cold gleam of the dead fire bares the stupidity of it all. Its pompous glitter rests upon everything 'round about the people.

But the precaution has been taken to blind the people, and they drink in the vile poison with silent rapture. The poison contaminates their souls. Boredom whirls about in an idle dance, expiring in the agony of its inanition.

One thing alone is good in the garish city: You can drink in hatred to your soul's content, hatred sufficient to last thruout life, hatred of the power of stupidity!

CAPRI, ITALY.

The Latest Art Treasure in Rome

BY ARTURO CALZA

Minister of Instruction

ON the shore of the Tyrrhenian Sea, at an extremity of Lazio, between Civitavecchia and Gaeta, rises a town whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, the pleasant retreat in summer thru the ages of a large colony of Romans. Porto d'Anzio, the ancient city of the Volsci, was founded, according to tradition, by Antias, son of Ulysses and Circe; indeed, it stands not far from the magnificent Mount Circeo, where the famous sorceress kept Ulysses prisoner, and on the summit of which some majestic and imposing ruins are still called the "Palace of Circe." Anzio was ever unfaithful to the Romans during the whole of the Republic, and in the league of the Latin sisters against the Eternal City, the antique Volscian city, whose inhabitants were animated by a high conception of liberty, was always at the head of the separatist movement, Rome inflicting many times most severe punishment on the rebel colony.

On the pacification of the country under the Emperors, Anzio became a delightful resort, and after two of the most famous of the Roman Emperors saw the light of day within her walls, she acquired even greater splendor. Caligula was born there August 31, 12 A. D., and Nero, December 15, 37 A. D. Nero, especially, was very fond of his native town and went there often, passing several months at a time at his villa. He was in Anzio when the fire which destroyed half Rome and which led to the terrible persecution of the Christians broke out, while it was at Anzio that he ordered the attempt on his mother's life at sea to be carried out.

"*O Diva gratum quae regis Antium*," exclaimed Horace, and neither the verse nor the praise of the poet were exaggerated. Coming out of the wood which surrounds the town on the inland side, and thru which the modern road leading to the town passes, a magnificent scene is presented. To the west rises the promontory of Anzio, before which opens out a smiling bay which terminates at the mouth of the Tiber, more than 40 miles away; toward the east is the little island of Astura, where, in the fourth century, the famous battle of Rome against the Latin League was fought, and where, many centuries after, Corradino, the last flower of his house, was taken prisoner; further on is the imposing peninsula of Mount Circeo, which recalls the most ancient legends of Italica, where Cicero, the prince of Roman orators, had a sumptuous villa.

In this enchanting spot Nero built an imperial residence, described by Svetonius, and of which there are still many notable remains. Just overlooking the sea, and now called "Arco Muto," are precious ruins of this villa, not only for their memories, but also because there, in the time of Pope Julius II, was found that great masterpiece of Grecian art which was afterward called the Apollo Belvedere. In still later times from these ruins emerged the famous Gladiator now in the Diocletian museum, and only a few years after another incomparable work of antique sculpture came from the Neronian villa,, returning after so many centuries to astonish the world. The singular and romantic circumstances under which this last discovery came to light contributed to render it, if possible, even more interesting.

The night of December 26, 1878, the wind rose and lashed the sea into enormous waves, which broke on the promontory of Anzio toward the "Arco Muto," where, as we have already said, the imperial villa rose twenty centuries ago. The impetus of the sea bore away earth, sand and stones, so that the morning after the first rays of the rising sun revealed to the astonished inhabitants of the village new walls of a large hall, and in a niche, standing erect, the statue of a maiden in all its pristine beauty of line and color. This work was examined by

the most celebrated connoisseurs in Rome, who pronounced it to be of undreamed of beauty. The statue in Greek marble, white and little transparent, is five and a half feet high, and rests on a plinth which in Roman times evidently stood in a hollow base. The statue is formed of two pieces, one including the whole body from the upper hem of the drapery to the feet, the other the head and the right shoulder. On the whole it is well preserved, the extreme tip of the nose, the right forearm and a part of the left arm only being missing. There is also lacking half of the plate she is carrying, which was resting on the left forearm, and several of the objects which were upon it. The motive of the statue is singular and absolutely unique among the antiques which have come down to us. It represents a young woman clothed in the *chiton*, which has slipped from the right shoulder and which, with the high girdle, supports the breast. She also wears a mantle which drapes the figure and is wound about the waist in such a way as to scarcely cover the hip, and passing to the left side is apparently held in place by the elbow. The girl rests on her left foot, while the right leg, free and straight, seems in the act of taking a quick step forward. The head is inclined to the left shoulder, with the eyes fixed on the objects which she is carrying.



THE ANZIO STATUE.

On the plate is a roll which was at first believed to be a parchment or papyrus, but Professor Furtwängler has demonstrated with absolute certainty that it is a rolled sacrificial band. This interpretation, the importance of which, as we shall see, is very great for the solving of the mystery of the subject of the statue, is justified not only by the form of the roll and the concavity of the ends, but also by its size. There is also on the plate a branch or wreath of laurel or olive, and a small base on which is the paw of a wild animal and the beginning of another; thus evidently this plinth supported a little tripod. Altho the left arm is missing, the use to which it was put is easily understood, helped by fragments of laurel which were found near the figure. It is abundantly evident that she was in the act of either laying down or raising a wreath of laurel or olive. From the movement of the girl it is seen that the statue was conceived in relation to another figure which probably was meeting her. In the work of the drapery and especially in the distinction between the *chiton* and the mantle, the artist showed a really singular ability, and it is worthy of note that the whole figure, even down to the folds of the draperies, is executed in such a way that the eye is always attracted to the point on which the girl's attention is concen-

trated, *i. e.*, the objects on the plate. It cannot be said that the artist has made the drapery more important than the body, but at the same time it certainly is not less so. The sculptor, however, has revealed all his art in the beautiful head of the girl. It is slightly turned, as I said before, toward the left shoulder, while the hair, not too voluminous or too long, but smooth and light, is arranged with great simplicity, rolled above the ears from the back of the neck to the forehead, the head in this way joining the neck without sharp lines. The oval of the face, pure but not too long, the forehead smooth but powerful, the chin strong, and the eyelids accentuated, give to this face a something not masculine, but still scarcely feminine; something which, preserving the lineaments of a feminine figure, renders it firm and strong, taking away all delicacy and softness.

In the whole figure the beauty of the composition is equaled by the perfection of the material execution. The sculptor knew how to get from the marble every shade of difference between hair and flesh, between flesh and drapery, and knew how to gain effect cleverly, concentrating the greatest care and diligence on the dominant parts, leaving the others in shadow, which reveals the sure and mature artist who has executed an original work.

Not even the most illustrious art critics have attempted to give a name to the author of this masterpiece. Only Professor Klein has suggested Praxiteles, while Professors Altmann and Amelung have demonstrated that it is impossible to name him, because the statue is something new, really original at the time of its creation, so that it can only be designated as one of the best Greek works, especially among those of Asia Minor. Others, among them the illustrious Professor Loewy, think it should be put down to that great period of art which flourished in Rome at the beginning of the Empire, to which period the studied elegance of the work belongs, a classical reminiscence of the art of Praxiteles. If this hypothesis were true the value of the Anzio statue would be greatly added to, given the increasing importance which the art of the Roman period, until now so obscured, is taking every day in the study of art and archeology, and given also the scarcity of original works of the beginning of the Empire.

What does the statue represent?

This question has been left to the last because of its difficulty and the controversies over it. With this statue all is mystery—the way in which it came to light, the sculptor, and what it represents.

Professor Rosa, the well-known antiquarian, who was the first to see and appreciate the statue, judged it to be a priestess of the worship of *Fortuna Gemina Anziate*, a divinity which, as is seen by the name, had a temple at Anzio and a special worship.

Altmann sees in it a priestess of Apollo of Patara, in Licia, attributing the remains of the little feline paw to the small figure of a lion, the animal sacred to that god; but as there are indubitable signs of the remains of a tripod this interpretation cannot be sustained.

Amelung contends that it is a poetess in the act of consecrating her crown of victory to a divinity, but he began with the hypothesis that the object on the plate was a roll of parchment, which further study showed to be untenable.

The fact is that the sacred emblems are completely wanting to this figure, and it is only a superficial observation which could have pronounced them to be such.

Can the statue instead be, for example, a Sibyl? This cannot be totally excluded, but in this case the attributes which are known to us in the most celebrated statues and pictures of the Sibyls are lacking.

Furtwängler, acknowledged by all as most competent in art criticism, from his belief that the roll on the plate is a sacrificial band, deduces that the statue represents a sacrificial figure or an attendant at the sacrifice; and this opinion is confirmed by other signs—the form of the sandals, composed of a sole and strap, which is too simple and modest for a priestess or a poetess; also one foot is quite free from the drapery with a certain carelessness, the *chiton* leaves the shoulder bare, and the mantle is rolled about the waist without any preoccupation as to elegance; it would seem almost

that the artist had taken special pains to demonstrate that his figure was walking and moving without impediment. All these points apparently prove that the illustrious German archeologist is in the right, and that the Anzio statue does not represent, as has up to the present been supposed, a priestess, who would have been in a more solemn and dignified pose, but one of the virgins attached to the sacrifice, who, because of her office, has to be quick and ready with the sacrificial attributes for the priest or priestess. This hypothesis explains the position of the right forearm and the concentration of the attention of the girl on the plate; she was perhaps lifting a crown or olive branch for the one who was sacrificing to the god, and as the virgin had no office other than to help and supply the objects of the cult, she shows her earnestness in the action.

Finally, it may be added that the beautiful statue owned by Prince Lancellotti, who is the proprietor of the land where it was found, was to have been bought by the Italian Government for 450,000 francs, but now some difficulties have come to the front, as it seems that the Government itself claims the statue, saying that it was found on the shore and that the shore belongs to the state.

ROME, ITALY.

Concerning King, Lords and Commons

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

JUST at present the attention of the public in these islands is turned for the most part to the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to Ireland. The welcome given to the King and Queen everywhere during the visit has been of the most enthusiastic nature, and I feel well assured that the enthusiasm is, on the whole, not merely genuine, but actually national in its character. There may, of course, be sections among the Irish population who have grown into a positive distrust of everything British, and a feeling that an English monarch can only be a representative of England's oppression directed against Ireland. But these sections, I feel well assured, are very limited in numbers and in influence, and I am convinced that among the great mass of the Irish population, and even of the Irish Nationalists, there has always been a firm hope that with King Edward's coming to the throne there has come a sovereign whose sincere purpose it is to make Ireland a free, contented, and prosperous partner in the British Empire. The large majority of the Irish people would be well content with such a partnership, a partnership like that which Scotland has long enjoyed, like that which is now enjoyed by the Canadian and Australasian colonies. Ireland demands, has long demanded and will soon have with the full sanction and approval of King Edward VII, a National Parliament for the domestic government of her own people by the legislation of her own representatives. I cannot but believe that the establishment of such a Parliament will meet with nothing but approval from the present sovereign of this Empire. There is a general feeling of the same kind thruout the great mass of the Irish people, and we are all inclined to regard the present visit of King Edward as auspicious of some such near solution of our national troubles.

Just before starting on his visit to Ireland, King Edward performed an act which cannot but be regarded as an indication of a sympathy with Irish National sentiment even where that sentiment has now and then made itself known by acts of direct opposition to existing British laws. The King sent a complete pardon to Arthur Lynch, the distinguished and highly gifted Irish Nationalist who fought against England in the South African War, was sentenced to

death in consequence, but was released from the extreme penalty of the law, was imprisoned for a term of years, and afterward held in a sort of mitigated captivity. The King has now as a prelude to his Irish visit given to Arthur Lynch his full and absolute freedom. No one can possibly doubt that when King Edward proclaimed this act of pardon he did so with the object, among other objects, of expressing to the people of Ireland his hope and his belief that the causes for rebellious movements in Ireland belong already to the past. I feel therefore well assured that the King and Queen will be met all thru Ireland with an enthusiastic welcome.



THE KING.

Every educated and intelligent Englishman is now ready to admit that the government of Ireland by England down to the accession of Queen Victoria and even for some years after was such as must have kept in constant rebellion any people who did not "lack gall to make oppression bitter." I do not need to go over the old sad story of that oppression, and I only touch upon it with the object of showing that England always had it in her power to make Ireland a contented sharer in her imperial system, and that the time has now arrived when the sovereign and the great majority of the English people are desirous that such a free and contented partnership shall be established. King Edward has, of course, when Prince of Wales, paid several visits to Ireland before, and was always well received there, but his going to Ireland at the present time is significant of a meaning and purpose entirely different from any which it could have had while he was not yet the crowned representative of the Empire.

The whole course of political movement in Great Britain and Ireland has undergone a change destined to be memorable in our history, a change of which it is impossible as yet to foreshadow the full influence. That change is found in the formation of an independent and a powerful Labor party inside the House of Commons. We have had for many years some representatives of labor in that House—we have had these since the extension of the franchise gave to workingmen the opportunity of voting for a candidate of their own choice and of their own order. But only of very recent years has there been established in the House of Commons a regular avowed and independent Labor party considerable enough in numbers to affect any party division in the House and acting when occasion requires with especial or even with exclusive regard to the interests of their own order. Such a party is now prominent in the House, and it acts as independently of all other parties as the Irish Nationalists do, and it makes its influence felt on the constituencies and on the country as well as on the parliamentary assembly.

A remarkable illustration of this new influence was given lately in the case of the Jarrow election, where four candidates were set up in contest, one representing the Liberal party, a second the Conservatives, a third the Irish Nationalists, and the fourth the Labor party. Every effort was made by the leaders of

those several parties to win success for their candidate. The Prime Minister recommended the Liberal candidate; Mr. John Redmond spoke for the Nationalist; the Conservative leaders did all they could for the man of their own political views, and when the poll was taken it was found that the Labor candidate had been elected by a decisive majority.

It has to be borne in mind by observers in general that there is nothing revolutionary, according to the ordinary and more formidable sense of the word, in the purposes and the demands of the Labor party. It is not necessarily a Socialist party, nor does it proclaim or suggest any projects of attack upon throne and altar or upon private property such as one would naturally associate with the representatives of the laboring masses in some Continental political movement.

One of the most distinguished, most influential and most capable representatives of the Labor party is John Burns, who now holds an important place in the Cabinet of the present Liberal Ministry. Everybody who knows John Burns or knows anything about him must feel well satisfied that laws worth having and order deserving of the name could not have a more sincere supporter than is found in him.



THE QUEEN.

But none the less do we find a memorable era created in our whole system of administration by the existence of an independent and a cohesive Labor party established in our representative assembly. I need perhaps hardly tell my readers that I for myself regard the upcoming of this new party with gratification, with hope and with confidence. The interests of the working classes were left too long in our legislative system to be merely the care of the enlightened, high-principled and far-seeing few who could turn their attention and give their support to those interests as they might do to any other philanthropic work. Now and henceforward the interests of the working classes may be trusted to take care of themselves, and they will make their claims an important condition, a condition which cannot be left out of account, in every election and in every political movement.

Thus far the interests of labor have received but small encouragement, where political interests are concerned, from the Conservative party, but I cannot help believing that the Conservatives will soon find it convenient to make some efforts toward securing the help of the Labor party in this or that division in the House of Commons or election in one of the constituencies. We see the opening of a new political era.

The Liberal Ministers have their work very distinctly cut out for them during the approaching sessions. That work, indeed, has been announced and proclaimed from the hour of their coming into office, but we have learned lately what the precise course of action is to be. The next two sessions we are explicitly given to understand will see the work disposed of one way or other for the time, and then comes the appeal to the country. The Government proposes in the next session to deal with the licens-

ing laws, concerning which there is certain to be an impassioned struggle between the advocates of temperance and all those, the brewers, the distillers and the publicans, whose interests are involved in the making and the selling of wines and spirits and ales, and I need hardly say that among the brewers and distillers are many men of great wealth and widely spread influence.

Then in the following session the Government will enter definitely on the policy which is directed toward the abolition of the controlling power exercised by the House of Lords over the decisions of the representative chamber. On the result of this effort, whatever that immediate result may be, the Government will appeal to the country and ask the constituencies of these islands whether or not they approve of that policy. Even tho the Government policy should be sustained, as it unquestionably will by a great majority in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues are none the less determined to give the whole electorate of these kingdoms an opportunity of at once pronouncing upon it. There hardly can be any doubt that the constituencies will emphatically sustain the policy of the Liberal Government, and the result will be that this country will at last be set free from the over-ruling power of a second chamber, which is absolutely irresponsible to the people of these countries. The House of Lords will then become in some form or other just such a Senate or second chamber as most other countries have, a Senate directly responsible to the sovereign authority of the people. The Government of the Liberal statesmen who accomplish this great change in our legislative system will be at least as memorable in history as that of the government who compelled William IV to pass the great reform measure of 1832.

I have seen a letter addressed to the editor of THE INDEPENDENT by a Scottish gentleman who finds fault with my using the words "England's Parliament" and the "English Parliament" to describe our legislative institution. The writer contends that there is no such thing as an English Parliament, and that it ought to be spoken of as the British Parliament, inasmuch as it represents Scotland as well as England, and that it ought therefore to be described as the British Parliament. I quite admit that the words "English Parliament" do not strictly and properly describe our legislative institution, but then the writer of the letter seems to forget that "British Parliament" would also be an inadequate description. The official title of our legislative body is "The Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland," and my critic will see that his phrase "British Parliament" is likewise an inadequate and imperfect title. The truth is, however, that I wrote according to the fashion we adopt in ordinary speaking and writing and without taking the pains to use terms of strictly technical accuracy. My American readers I well knew would quite understand what was meant by "England's Parliament," and would not for a moment imagine that I was wilfully neglecting the rightful claims of Scotland and of Ireland.

I mentioned in my last letter that Messrs. Chatto & Windus had just published a new volume of their series of Color Books. This volume, called "The Color of London," is illustrated by the Japanese artist, Yoshio Markino. It has an introduction by M. H. Spielmann, the well-known art critic and author of many books on art. The book itself is written by Mr. W. J. Loftie, and gives an extremely interesting account of London from early times to the present. The pictures by the Japanese artist are wonderfully clever, and reproduces exactly both the color and the atmosphere of London—the peculiar atmosphere, the haze, which seems over everything there quite apart from fog or mist, and which sometimes makes the color look even more vivid. It has a beauty of its own quite distinct from that of any other great city, and nowhere have I seen it better conveyed than in some of these pictures. The essay by the artist himself is one of the most interesting impressions of London I have read. He has a great appreciation of our metropolis and much sympathy with its history and its people, and even the few criticisms he makes are in a sympathetic spirit. The essay is charmingly written, and adds greatly to the interest of this book.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Our Co-operative Country Home

BY MILES ROBERTS

AS the population becomes each year more and more congested in the cities and the demands of business and social duties more exacting, the necessity for relaxation and rest is increasingly apparent. Thus it has come about that almost every other person one meets is looking for a place in the country where he can get away for a time and enjoy what Nature has in store, without a thought for the demands of business or society, or even of the daily newspaper. While these changes are going on in the city, the exact reverse is true of the country districts. The hills of New England and Northern New York are being abandoned by the tillers of the soil to such an extent that the price of farm lands has been steadily going down, until now in many places large tracts of land can be had with good buildings on them at $4, $5 and $6 per acre, so that it would seem that all who desire may have homes of their own for the summer months amid attractive surroundings.

The trouble and expense of keeping up an individual place, however, is so considerable that the writer and four friends, after carefully going over the matter, decided to try a co-operative camp. We located at Tolland, Hampden County, Mass., where we found a township having an area of upward of 18,000 acres with a population of some 250 persons and less than 50 voters in the entire township. The country is rolling, with an elevation of from 1,400 to 1,800 feet above sea level, covered largely with growing timber of white pine, sugar maple, hemlock, beech and oak, with an abundance of mountain laurel and blueberries on the upland pastures. Here we found one of the prettiest of mountain lakes, covering an area of some 300 acres, around which we bought 1,300 acres of land, at a cost of but $5 per acre. There was a good farmhouse on the property, with barns and other buildings, all in good repair. Another house and barn near the lake were also purchased, and these were converted into a comfortable tho modest clubhouse, at an expense of some $1,200. This afforded ample accommodation for several years, as not more than two families were ordinarily at the camp together. Some members would be there for trout fishing in the spring; others for the summer vacation or for the fall shooting; while others enjoy fishing thru the ice for pickerel or the winter sports of sleigh riding, snowshoeing and tramping thru the fields and forests for partridge or hare, or for the mere love of the country and the wildness and restfulness of the place.

Last summer, however, three other friends were invited to join the camp, making eight members in all, and as additional accommodations had to be provided, the time seemed ripe for carrying out the original plan of having individual lodges. Accordingly, three bungalows are being built by members on the shores of the lake, another on a mountain top four miles away, and the trees are already cut for a log cabin, to be built in the autumn. The houses will all contain large fireplaces, which are much appreciated on rainy days and cool evenings, and will cost from $750 to $2,000 each, the former for a two-story shingled bungalow, 26 feet by 30 feet, with an 8-foot veranda on three sides, built without a cellar. Native pine and hemlock are used in the construction, except for the flooring and partitions, which are of North Carolina pine. The rooms are not ceiled, the studs and sheathing boards being simply planed and stained. The latter builds a house, 30 feet by 53 feet, ceiled thruout, with cemented cellar walls and native beech flooring.

Our first purchase was made seven years ago. Since then the preserve has been enlarged to upward of 3,000 acres, and the individual members have acquired nearly as many more, making a total area of some 6,000 acres, or over



NEAR SPRINGFIELD, HAMPDEN COUNTY, MASS.

The land around this lake, 1,500 feet above sea level, cost $5 per acre. Here we found one of the prettiest of mountain lakes, covering an area of 300 acres, around which we bought 1,300 acres of land.

9 square miles of territory. These were purchased at prices varying from less than a dollar up to $6 an acre, with the exception of one farm of 60 acres, which it was necessary to obtain to round out the tract, and that fact known to the owner; $800 was paid for this piece. One tract of 280 acres was bought at a sheriff's sale for $250; another farm of 300 acres that formerly kept sixty head of stock was actually abandoned by the owner, and one of the club members got it for the preserve for the amount due on the mortgage—about $1,200. Another farm of 300 acres was bought for $400, and after selling enough standing timber from 15 acres of it to pay for the place, the club sold the farm itself for $1,200 to one who appreciated the view which it commanded. This farm was detached from the rest of the tract and therefore not required for the preserve. Another farm of 350 acres was bought for $800, with a good house on it, and others at similarly low prices, tho $4 and $5 were about the average prices paid. Some of these farms have since been sold or traded off, until the estate is now in one compact tract surrounding the lake. Here we are endeavoring to build up a great white pine forest and game preserve, where we can go with our friends at all seasons of the year for rest and recreation, at a minimum of expense.

As the simplest way of holding title to and managing the property, a corporation was organized under the laws of the State of New York, our home State, and the necessary officers and directors elected, all of whom serve without salary. Each member subscribed for five shares of stock, which gave an ownership of $500 in the property, in addition to which he pays $10 semi-annual dues, and is given a deed to a camp site if he cares to build. Board and produce from the farm are furnished at cost. A garden is planted each year, and the camp has its own dairy, horses, oxen and farm utensils, as well as maple sugar and

syrup from the sugar bush. An ample supply of ice is gathered, the streams and lakes are stocked with fish, and everything possible is done for the convenience and comfort of members and their guests, who naturally become more and more attached to the place each year. They enjoy the freedom and complete absence of everything that reminds one of the city; they like to ride and boat; to wander thru fields and woodland paths or stroll along the shaded shores of the lake; they love the birds and trees and know many of them by name; they enjoy searching for rare flowers, mushrooms and mineral specimens. They delight to view the fields of laurel in full bloom, the great white birches by the lake, the sugar maples towering a hundred feet overhead, the stately pines and hemlocks, the smooth gray trunks of the beech, the fiery red berries of the mountain ash and holly, the coloring of the foliage in the autumn. They love the rocks and hills, the lake and streams. They enjoy it all, and the more so because they have an ownership in it. Wood roads are being cleared thru the forests and around the lake, as the men have time to spare from other work, to serve as drives and bridle paths, as well as to make easy access to all parts of the preserve. A few acres of young pines have been planted at a cost of about $8 per acre, in addition to the large tracts of natural pine forests. The latter are being thinned under the direction of competent foresters, sent out from the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, without expense to the owners. These thinnings are made for the good of the forests, and to make them more attractive as well, as the removal of some of the trees gives more light to those remaining and enables them to grow more rapidly and to more perfect form. These thinnings are made whenever the timber to be cut out is of sufficient value to pay a profit over and above the cost of removal. In one grove of pine 25 per cent. of the trees were taken out, and these produced a net in-



From Country Life in America.

COTTAGE AND ANNEX.

"A farm house and barn near the lake were converted into a comfortable tho modest club house at an expense of some $1,200."

come of $4 per 1,000 feet board measure. Such thinnings will be continued each year, and should yield an ever-increasing revenue, until a net annual return of at least $2 or $3 per acre from all properly treated forest lands is reached. Some of the best of the land is kept in grass and pasture, but the greater part is allowed to grow up to forest, which in the long run is the most profitable use to which it can be put. Timber today is worth almost twice what it was when the first



From Country Life in America.

FIREPLACE IN THE CLUB HOUSE ANNEX.

Built of native stone with a rough hewn log of red maple as a mantel.

purchase was made, and the price will certainly make even greater advance because of the ruthless way in which the forest-covered hills of the country are being denuded; yet these farms can be bought today as cheaply as then, tho the timber on them is worth double.

To the farmer who is advancing in years the constant fight against the encroachment of bushes and forests on the pastures and meadows is a hard one, and he finally gives up the unequal task and offers his farm for sale, often for less than the timber on it is worth, for the average farmer knows little of the value of standing timber. And then, too, as one family sees a neighboring farm sold and the home broken up, they, too, want to sell, with the result that these hill farms are the more rapidly being abandoned. What is to be the future of these places? Plainly one of two things. Either the foreigner is to come in and occupy them, as he has already done in many other places, or they are to become the recreation ground for the residents of the cities, and especially for those who spent their childhood days among the hills and are ever glad to return whenever opportunity is presented. To these what matters it if the roadsides do grow up to bushes? It makes driving all the more delightful. If old houses become abandoned and untenantable they are easily taken down or sold for what the timbers in them are worth, and lilac and raspberry grow up around the spot, and with a clump of cinnamon

roses or a bed of tansy are soon the only reminder that a house once stood there, for nature quickly heals all wounds. What if the old back pasture or the meadow does grow up to pines? It can produce nothing more profitable or that more delights the eye. What if the old family burying-ground does grow up to balsam fir, seeded from trees planted years ago by loving hands? Is it not in keeping with the rest of the landscape and emblematic of rest? What if the hill pastures do grow up to blueberries; can anything be more luscious than those berries when picked and eaten off the bushes after a tramp thru the fields?

Such is Tolland—an ideal spot for a summer vacation—a place that becomes more attractive to the nature lover each year, where there is not a store, saloon or public house of any kind, other than the one-room town hall and the meeting-house on the top of the hill, where nature is taking possession of everything, where the winters are long and bleak, and the snow comes early and stays late, where the summers are delightfully cool. Who shall say that this last is not what these hills are best fitted for? The members of the camp believe it is, and are solving for themselves the problem of the summer vacation for the whole family. Each member has his own cabin or bungalow if he likes, as well as the use of the club house, and the farm house is always open for the children who desire to spend a holiday there. A competent superintendent, with the necessary assistants, look after the place, the planting of gardens and field crops, the care of the dairy and horses, the gathering and selling of products, or the shipment to members of apples, potatoes, maple syrup and sugar, or other winter supplies. He is always on the place to care for the buildings and look after the thousand and one things on a large estate, all of which is left as nearly as possible as nature made it.

We started in a small way, and have never attempted great things. We found one man who owned about a thousand acres of land on the shores of the lake, the rest of the shore front being owned by other parties. He was getting along in years and wanted to sell. We agreed to buy his place if he would first get the remaining tracts bordering on the lake. This he did with no great difficulty, and we signed a contract with him for the entire tract, paying $200 on the signing of the agreement and $600 upon delivery of the deed. A mortgage was given for the balance, and this we agreed to pay off in annual instalments of $600. Other farms have been bought on like favorable terms. The mortgages on the 3,000 acres of the preserve now aggregate less than $2,000. We hired an energetic man who had been brought up and married in the place as superintendent and farmer. We paid him $30 per month, which was subsequently increased to $35. He worked for us for three years as faithfully as he could have done for himself, until the lure of town life and its educational advantages for his daughter, as well as the higher wages offered by some one else, won him away from us. For a couple of years we were not so fortunate in finding a man who would work as faithfully in our absence to fill his place, with the result that during this period little was done on the estate in the way of farming or improvement.

After this we found another man who had always lived in a neighboring town and therefore understood farming in that section, whom we were glad to engage. He has done good and faithful work, and we trust that we shall not have to make a change for many years to come. He has one helper the year round, and engages additional men in haying time and as needed. We have not undertaken to raise much produce for sale, but simply to take care of the property and produce sufficient for our own consumption. Considerable standing grass is sold and some hay, as well as surplus potatoes and apples, and occasionally some butter. The privilege of picking blueberries on some of the pastures also brings in a little revenue. The chief income from the place, however, is from the sale of lumber, and so soon as we are properly equipped to handle it should prove very profitable. For the first few years we made arrangements with a family to move into the club house and board members at an agreed upon price, but of late years, with the aid of a housekeeper and cook and the necessary help, we have run

the club house ourselves during the summer season, members being cared for at the farm house when there during the winter. Each spring we ascertain as nearly as possible the number that will be at the club during the summer, and make our arrangements accordingly. In other words, we are organized in such a way that we can at any time extend or curtail our arrangements and expenses to meet such demands as will be made upon us.

It is not our desire to make this a place of fashion. We do not want a big hotel or crowds of people. That would destroy the charm of the place. It is rather our aim to make this a place where we can go and throw off the conventionalities of city life and enjoy rational sports in a rational way—where, in the words of another, we can do as we like, when we like and in the way we like.

There is another successful co-operative club (described by Mr. Emigh in THE INDEPENDENT some years since), in the southerly part of the township, and the friendly relations and co-operation in matters of public improvement existing between the two suggest some of the advantages that would result from clubs with similar aims locating in sections by themselves, in effect, establishing club communities, where large sections and even townships could be taken for preserves, in which natural conditions would prevail for the native game, and pheasants and other desirable species could be introduced with better chance of success, because of the large area in which game of all kinds would be protected and fed thru the winter, if necessary. Wild rice would be planted in the numerous small ponds over a larger area to attract wild ducks, which would breed here in greater numbers were more food thus furnished; larger areas of buckwheat and sunflowers would be planted and left ungarnered for quail and pheasants. Many trout ponds and lakes would be restored as of old by throwing embankments across narrow valleys and streams where opposing hills formerly met and formed a natural lake, the beds of which are now easily discernible. Much can be done in this direction by an individual club, but if a number of preserves were grouped together with a total area of, say, 25,000, 50,000 or even 100,000 acres, which could be obtained here and in many other parts of New England, the resulting benefits to the members of the several clubs would be multiplied many times over, as all would share to a large extent in the success of each.

TOLLAND, MASS.

One of Many

BY CHARLOTTE MELLEN PACKARD

NONE sought for beauty in that rugged face,
Her form revealed no subtle lines of grace,
But in the quiet of her fearless look
One read the life, as in an open book.

Sorrow had walked with her; she shunned despair.
Love drew the poison from gray thorns of care.
Close to her staff of strength the helpless clung,
While little bells of Hope about them rung.

A lovely woman, on Life's common street,
Where myriads go, who never pause to greet,
She has no record in the Hall of Fame,
But lips grow tender as they speak her name.

BRUNSWICK, ME.

Statehood for Oklahoma?

BY GRANT FOREMAN,

[Since this article was written by a very capable onlooker in Oklahoma the President has ordered a census to bring evidence as to the charge of the gerrymander.—EDITOR.]

A CONSTITUTION for the proposed new State of Oklahoma has been framed, but there is a serious question whether it will ever be submitted to a vote of the people; and whether, if submitted, it will be ratified by the people and, if ratified, whether it will be approved by the President. The sense in which the approval of the President is used here refers to the legal requirement that after it is ratified by the people, the President must issue a proclamation announcing that the constitution conforms in every respect to the enabling act before statehood shall be an accomplished fact. The reason that the answers to these questions are obscured by doubt is to be found largely in the actions of the Constitutional Convention and the character of the instrument brought forth by it.

The election held on November 6th, 1906, resulted in the selection of 99 Democrats and 13 Republicans as members of the Constitutional Convention. These figures were pointed to as disposing of all doubt that politically as well as geographically, Oklahoma is to be not only a Southern State but part of the solid South.

In preparing the way for the admission of the State of Oklahoma, Congress was engaged in a task differing from all previous efforts. Oklahoma will be the first Southern State admitted to the Union since the admission of Texas, over sixty years ago. In the admission of the Western States no such diverse interests and sentiments have been found as exist in the new State of Oklahoma. For many years the administration of affairs in Indian Territory, and to a less extent in Oklahoma Territory, has been placed in the hands of Federal appointees.

In the effort to protect the Indians in their treaty rights the Administration has not made friends with a large number of people who have crowded into this beautiful and fertile country, and have developed it into a great civilized community ripe for statehood. Congress essayed an enabling act under which it was believed the various interests could get together. The energy and wealth of the newcomers would find healthful encouragement. The Indians would be protected in their property and suffrage would be secured to the negroes. And an acceptable constitution would be framed. But the result has not justified the hopes of Congress.

The making of the constitution was a great undertaking and a delicate one, but the members of the convention did not rise to the occasion. A more tactless handling of the great responsibility can hardly be imagined. If the members of the convention had exercised the degree of sagacity expected of them, they would have endeavored to limit their critics and the opponents of the constitution to the inevitable disgruntled interests, and not needlessly add numbers and strength to force that is bound in any event to combat statehood and good government.

They would have reflected that Congress and the President were not overjoyed at the prospect of the admission of Democratic Oklahoma; that if they would succeed, they must so conduct themselves as to make friends at Washington rather than to alienate those they had; that they must not lay themselves open to attack by Republican opponents of statehood, and they would have profited by the experience of other States whose admission was opposed by influential forces at Washington.

But such considerations were not for them. They seemed to assume that as the enabling act was passed the bars were down for good and nothing could keep the State out of the Union.

Foolish demagogy was forecasted in the campaign; most of the Democratic candidates pledged themselves that if

elected, they would vote to incorporate in the constitution provision for negro disfranchisement and Jim-Crow cars, tho these things were expressly prohibited by the enabling act as well as by the Constitution of the United States; and incredible as it may seem, in view of certain defeat for the constitution, if such a provision were included, most of the candidates meant to keep their promises and they would have succeeded but for warnings from Democratic leaders in Washington. And when the question was decided on the floor of the convention after days of debate, the vote was a close one.

With consistent stupidity the members exhibited sectional prejudice in the convention by arguing long and earnestly against including in the constitution of the new State a provision recognizing the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, tho such a provision was expressly required by the enabling act. On the vote, however, the opponents were defeated and the provision was incorporated in the constitution.

Such acts, which are not recorded in the constitution, but are not the less a matter of history, naturally disappointed and estranged many friends of the new State, Democrats as well as Republicans, who are inclined to question whether such sentiments accord with the obligations of a State about to be admitted to the Union.

But as to the merits of the constitution itself, it falls so far short of the standard expected of it as not only to open it to attack by opponents of statehood, but to interpose serious objections to the admission of the State under such organic laws. The convention was not satisfied to confine its efforts to the allotted ninety days of agreeing upon principles and measures belonging strictly to a constitution, but crowded in where, without due preparation, angels might have hesitated and enacted legislation without end. The members apparently could not trust the matter to future State officers and resolved themselves into a legislature to show what they could do along that line. There are many excellent measures in the constitution, especially those intended to curb the lawless power of organized wealth, but they are so obscured by a mass of legislation as to detract from their value.

So charged were the members with legislative ideas that they did not adjourn until they had worked several weeks overtime and had brought forth a document of nearly 50,000 words, about one-sixth of which were employed in making counties of the proposed State, which their critics say was no part of the function of the Constitutional Convention. In a very frenzy of power, its constitutional horizon, limited by party counsels and partisan considerations, this ultra-Populistic-Democratic convention, forgetful of a submission of its work to judicial and constitutional tests, sated itself with legislation, fantastic, untried, impractical, and with great glee put the Republican party out of business in the new State for years to come if the constitution shall be adopted.

The enabling act provided that the convention should form a constitution which shall be republican in form and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. But there are several features in the constitution which are urged as proof that it does not comply with the enabling act. The initiative and referendum, so framed as to hold legislative enactments in abeyance, is one of them. It provides that the vote of the people on referendum is not directory to the Legislature, but is final as to measures voted on, which it is claimed is inconsistent with a republican form of government.

While obeying the enabling act in the letter by providing that the Legislature shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the constitution says that "the Legislature may make additional limitations on the right of suffrage and may add additional disabilities thereto." The negroes say that this leaves the way clear to disfranchise them by the "grandfather clause" or a similar subterfuge employed in other Southern States, and that in spirit the constitution in respect to suffrage is repugnant to the enabling act.

The provision that "no officer, soldier

or marine of the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State" has been the subject of sharp criticism, and the G. A. R. of Indian Territory, at the encampment on May 17th, 1907, passed caustic resolutions condemning the constitution and asking the President not to approve it.

It provides also that "any person accused of violating or disobeying any order or injunction or restraint made or rendered by any court or judge of the State shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused." The possibility that the accused may appeal to a jury in a court of jurisdiction inferior to that of the court whose injunction is violated, and the probability that this provision will make it impossible for courts to command respect for their proceedings, is pointed to as a serious objection to it.

This startling provision is found:

"No foreign corporation licensed to do business in this State shall, without the consent of the other party to any suit or proceeding brought by or against it in any court of the State, remove the same to any federal court without forfeiting its license to do business in the State."

The constitution has many friends in the new State, including all of those of Populistic tendencies, who hope to see it adopted. And there is another large class of people who admit that it is very defective, but who are disposed to vote for it in order to attain Statehood at the earliest possible date, and trust to being able to amend the constitution as soon as possible after the State is admitted.

But there are strong influences working against the constitution within the proposed State. The railroads and other large corporations in Indian Territory have never paid any taxes except such as were voluntarily paid in incorporated towns and cities in 1907, and naturally are interested in prolonging that pleasant situation as much as possible, and corporations generally will oppose the constitution because of the measures intended to control them. The negroes thruout the new State are against the constitution almost to a man because of threatened disfranchisement, which they claim to see in it. The enabling act requires that the constitution shall provide for prohibition for twenty-one years in that part of the new State now known as Indian Territory and the Osage Indian Reservation. But the convention went farther than this. Beside making the proper provision in the constitution for prohibition within the area mentioned, a separate provision making prohibition extend over the whole of the new State is attached to the constitution to be voted on. The way in which the measure is to be submitted to vote makes it likely that if the constitution is adopted State-wide prohibition will also carry. While this provision meets with the approval of the better element thruout the new State, it has aroused the hostility of the thriving liquor interests of Oklahoma, which will do their utmost to defeat the constitution.

The readjustment of county lines in Oklahoma Territory has made many enemies of communities that feel they will be hurt if the constitution is adopted, and they will vote against it. There is a small army of Federal officeholders thruout the new State whose jobs will terminate with the advent of Statehood, and their votes and influence against the constitution are to be reckoned with. The Democrats have been pleased to disparage them as carpet baggers, and have done what they could to alienate them. A large majority of the Republicans of the new State are aggrieved at the gerrymander in the constitution, which is intended to place the Democrats in power for years to come, for it is provided that the gerrymander cannot be changed except by an amendment to the constitution. Sharing with all classes the common desire for Statehood, some of the Republicans are giving the constitution perfunctory support, but it is probable that they will vote nearly solidly against it.

When Congress passed the enabling act the Senate appointed a special Senate committee to visit Indian Territory, make an investigation and report to the Senate what legislation was needed from Congress to prepare the new State for admission to the Union. This committee was composed of Senators Clark of Wyoming, Clark of Montana, Long of Kansas, Teller of Colorado, and Brandigee of Connecticut, four of them Western men and peculiarly fitted to

recommend wise measures bearing on the situation. In November, 1906, they traversed Indian Territory from one end to the other, had public hearings, took several volumes of testimony, and subsequently recommended to the Senate that a bill be passed removing the restrictions from the alienation of the homesteads of freedmen allottees (the alienation of the rest of their land having been authorized previously), and on all but homesteads of Indian allottees other than fullbloods, so as to make such lands bear their burden of taxation. This the Senate refused to do. As such a large part of the land of Indian Territory is still the property of the Indian and freedmen allottees, and under the law not subject to taxation, the burden of the expenses of Statehood would fall upon the white people, nine-tenths of whom are residents of towns and cities. There are many people who will refuse to vote for the constitution because of this situation. The Indians as a class will either vote against the constitution or will not vote at all, as they do not wish to commit themselves as favoring Statehood of any kind.

The Republican National Committee is also taking notice of the difficulties of the new State, but so far it has not been quoted as expressing any deep-seated regret on account of them. Naturally the Republicans of the country will not grieve over the absence from the next electoral college of the seven Democratic votes from the proposed new State of Oklahoma, and no strain of the imagination is required to see the Republican leaders of the country emphasizing the defects of the constitution, which make it an unfit document to receive the President's seal and approval.

The Democrats, apparently optimistic concerning the question of early statehood, have been carrying on a furious campaign for nomination at their primaries on June 8th, to every office in the proposed State, in which they have spent an amazing amount of money. There have been candidates galore for every office in sight. Unterrified by considerations of propriety, a large number of the Democratic members of the convention are campaigning the length and breadth of the proposed State for the offices created by them, preparing to profit by the outrageous gerrymander which they were instrumental in making. A year ago the Republicans were sanguine of about an even break with the Democrats at election time; now they are apathetic; they have no candidates, there has been no campaign or plan of campaign provided for. In a measure this is due to the big Democratic majority in the Constitutional Convention and the Democratic gerrymander of the State, which, like a killing frost, have withered in its incipience the hope of Republican participation in the government of the new State. But to a greater extent it is due to a general belief among Republicans that there will be no statehood under the present enabling act.

Seven injunction suits have been brought and are now pending to restrain the calling of an election on the constitution. They are based on various grounds attacking the constitutionality of the constitution and raising the question of its non-compliance with the enabling act. The wrong most often urged in the courts against the constitution is that the convention had no business and no power to change the county lines in Oklahoma Territory fixed by Congress years ago. One of these cases has been heard and the trial court awarded the injunction restraining the calling of an election on the constitution as now framed. The case is now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Whatever view that court may take of the question there is still the threat of a further appeal by the defeated party to the Supreme Court of the United States. But if that case should be disposed of there are still others presenting other questions to be decided by the courts, before it will be known when an election can be held. And no one can tell when an election will be held. The leaders of the convention have been urged to reassemble the convention which has not adjourned *sine die,* and eliminate the objectionable features from the constitution in order that an election may be held and to get on the right side of the Federal Administration which is suspected of being hostile to the constitution, but so far they have refused to make any concessions.

Apathy among Republicans has be-

come decidedly marked since the return of Republican delegations who recently went to Washington to see the President about the constitution; they profess to believe that the President will refuse to approve the constitution in its present form, but that he prefers the people of the new State to take the responsibility of defeating it, if it is ever submitted to a vote.

The Democrats have also attempted to sound the President and the Attorney-General on the question of the constitution, offering to make such changes as are suggested to make it acceptable to the President. Naturally Mr. Bonaparte declined to give any opinion on the matter until so requested by the President, and the latter refused to give any forecast of his views in advance of the submission to him of the constitution after the election, in the manner provided by Congress in the enabling act. Leaders of the convention have attempted to square themselves with the President by saying that some of the extreme measures in the constitution were inspired by the speeches of the President.

The several occasions on which the Democratic leaders of the convèntion have attempted to secure approval from Washington of what they had done or were about to do concerning the constitution has not added dignity to their proceedings nor enlisted confidence in their constitution.

No one can say with any confidence when the constitution will be voted on, whether it will be ratified by the people, or whether, if ratified, it will be approved by the President. The utmost that can be said of statehood for Oklahoma is that it is decidedly "up in the air." It is not at all unlikely that the next Congress will extend the laws of Oklahoma Territory over Indian Territory until another enabling act is passed for the new State.

MUSKOGEE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Three Cent Fares in Cleveland

BY TOM L. JOHNSON

MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, OHIO

FOR upward of forty years the street railway interests in Ohio have been busy at the State capital evolving a complex and cunning system of laws governing the granting of street railway franchises. The result of all this work may be briefly summed up when it is said that the laws as now on the books make it extremely easy for an existing company to secure an extension into new territory or an extension as to the time of its grant or the renewal of an expired grant, while it is extremely difficult for a new and competing company to get anything.

Full advantage of this state of the law has been taken by the street railway interests which are opposing my efforts to bring about 3-cent fare thru competition in Cleveland.

Before an original grant can be made, the law requires that a route be established by an ordinance of the Council and that this route be bid upon, the bidder of the lowest rate of fare to be the successful one, and nothing but the subject of fare can be considered in the bid.

A bid having been made successfully, no franchise can be granted until as a second step the written consents of the owners of a majority of the foot frontage on each street traversed by the proposed route are produced to the City Clerk.

The existing company may extend without bidding, and its expiring grants may be renewed without consents being obtained.

In preventing the competition of 3-cent fare lines, The Cleveland Electric Railway Company, which had a monopoly of

the street railway business in Cleveland, relied principally upon a war of injunctions, having brought in all upward of forty injunction suits against the low-fare lines. At the very outset, however, six years ago, a campaign of commercial and financial persecution aimed to cripple the credit of the low-fare enterprises, so as to make the construction of their roads difficult. To meet this attack on the credit and practicability of 3-cent fare, in several instances I guaranteed the payment of bills contracted by the low-fare railway company to the extent of saying that in my judgment the enterprise was perfectly sound and that I was so sure of it that if the company did not pay its bills I would. I also guaranteed investors against loss by reason of investment, but at no time did I own any of the stock of the road or stand to make any profit out of its success, standing merely to make a loss in case of failure of the project. This is the extent of the so-called "financial interest," which has been the basis of numerous injunction suits brought by the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. In brief, they attacked the credit of the company so that it seemed necessary for some one to assure the public that a 3-cent fare was feasible, and then attacked the franchises given to the 3-cent fare companies because the Mayor of the city had so endorsed them.

The Cleveland Electric, in its litigation, has subdivided its causes of action into the smallest possible fractions, and has started a lawsuit on each infinitesimal technicality. Each one of these suits has then been forced to drag its weary way up thru State courts, and several of them to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this way six years of unending litigation have been fought out, and while seldom unsuccessful in the lower courts in the matter of obtaining preliminary injunctions or temporary restraining orders, the old company has never won an important case in the court of last resort.

Interspersed with the campaign of litigation has been political activity, but since my first election I have been twice re-elected, and each time by increasing majorities. In the last election I carried twenty-five out of the twenty-six wards of the city, altho the city is districted so as to make thirteen Republican and thirteen Democratic wards. Among the Councilmen the question of party politics has seldom cut any figure at all; Republicans and Democrats divide on party lines on other subjects, but are either for or against the low fare.

The net result of the six years' war has been the construction and present operation of some fifteen miles of railway in Cleveland which are being operated at 3-cent fare with a pledge to give universal transfers on any lines to be built in the future. This road has been built at a cost of $50,000 a mile in an era of unprecedented high prices, as against a capitalization of $150,000 a mile upon which the old company bases its estimates when it says that a 3-cent fare will not produce reasonable dividends. On the other hand the stock of the old company has shrunk in value from somewhere about 94 to a present quotation of 48.

In the meantime the Cleveland struggle has attracted attention all over the country, the traction companies elsewhere are lending their influence to defeat the low-fare movement and the people of Cleveland. This is shown in the activity at Columbus at every session of the State Legislature, a powerful lobby opposing any relaxation of the laws which favor monopoly and prevent competition.

In a recent interview the president of The Cleveland Electric Railway Company said: "This is merely a question of who has the longest bank account." With this as its cry the street railway monopoly is proceeding to test its theory that the will of an overwhelming majority of the people of the seventh city of the Union can be absolutely thwarted by reason of the length of the bank account of the public servant which is monopolizing its streets.

Active efforts are now being made among all shades of political factions in Cleveland to line up all the possible opposing forces against my re-election in November, and meantime injunction suit after injunction suit is being filed in an effort to prevent the further extension of the 3-cent fare roads in the city.

The 3-cent fare line has been in actual

operation since the middle of November last and has demonstrated absolutely that the best of service can be given for a 3-cent fare, with payment of 6 per cent. dividends on unwatered securities, *i. e.*, on the actual cost of construction of the road.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Oklahoma

BY HARRY H. KEMP

As the New State advanced with the splendor of dawn in her eyes,
A mighty antiphony filled with its volume the skies;
For the Old States were singing a ballad of love as she came,
And the confident voice of the Maiden replied to the same.
In the tones of the Old States I heard a Niagara roar,
Heard the rush and recession of waves on the storm-beaten shore
Of the heaving Atlantic, the creep of the West-kissing seas
And the whirr of machinery fusing its echoes with these:
"From Florida's reefs to the lakes and the mountains of Maine,
From Oregon's coasts to the mesas unloved of the rain—
States tried and approved by the measures and standards of worth,
All born of the passion of men to inherit the earth—
We welcome thee, Sister, and proffer affectionate hands,
Dear Mistress of traffics and farms and delectable lands."
Then heard I the New State replying full joyous and strong,
And her rivers and forests and prairies flashed forth in her song:
"My song is the work I am doing, the riches I bring,
And my hardy-limbed pioneer sons are not fashioned to sing;
For their lives are their poems and ballads; they work out in steel
And timber and soil of the prairie the passions they feel."
Yet, deep as the bass of an organ, there struck in a note
Like the voice of a multiple thousand comprest in one throat
From all occupations and travails which busily ply,
Glad-hearted and wholesome beneath the unlimited sky:
"Ho! Echoing axes afar in dim forests a-swing,
'Gainst wind-swaying trees where the sun-colored orioles sing!
Ho! Hammer and plane of the carpenter building up towns,
On the bosom of desolate prairies and undulant downs!
While princes and rulers devise and amend and discuss
Our farmers and workers are building an empire for us.
The Indian chieftain his peace with the white man has made,
Has laid by his arrow and bow for the plow and the spade.
Near his cabin quaint where the beautiful corn stands a-row
The negro is conquering worlds with the blade of a hoe.
'Tis thus on the rock and the bed of material things,
The soul must prepare for her heavenward thunder of wings;
From the ground soars the lark, tho it fades in the sky as it sings."
Yes! Crudely they sang from the ranch and the forest and mart,
But the best song of all is the song that comes straight from the heart—
Sincerity's ever the surest foundation for art.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Literature

Nelson's Encyclopedia

THE preface to this new encyclopedia* says:

"In the allocation of space to the various topics, *Nelson's Encyclopedia* differs considerably from its predecessors. It is essentially a modern book. While subjects of classical or antiquarian interest are not neglected, a new and special emphasis has been laid on subjects which are of living interest to-day, such as the biographies of living persons, recent developments in science, and the progress of recent inventions."

Whether one regards this paragraph as an inducement or a warning will depend on what he wants an encyclopedia for. Certainly its extreme modernity and decided Americanism produce some remarkable changes in relative values according to customary standards. "Every subject," we are notified, "receives its due allotment of space." And we find allotted to Washington's biography six and a half columns, to Mr. Roosevelt's five and a half, to Lincoln's three and a half and about fifty words over. Without disparagement to the President it may be said that he has not yet intervened between the "Father of his Country" and the "Preserver of the Union." Or does the disparity of space merely record that Lincoln is not "of living interest today"? Such is the pit into which fall scholarly encyclopedists walking by the twin tapers of "living interest" and "Americanism." They tell us further that "the effort has been made to portray each character in an altogether unbiased manner"; and so they have committed Mr. Roosevelt's biography to the altogether unbiased pen of Mr. Roosevelt's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who owes his office mainly to the campaign panegyric, "Roosevelt the Man." As heroes recede in time, so, almost invariably, do they diminish in space. Cæsar—antetype of Mr. Roosevelt as statesman, soldier and historian of his own exploits—"imperious Cæsar, dead and turned to clay," is exceptionally favored with a column and a half less, and Themistocles, also statesman and soldier, victor at Salamis, "one of the greatest geniuses of Greece," is conceded one column and a quarter. Of Britain's great protagonists, Cromwell — Mr. Roosevelt's Cromwell—is compressed into one and two-thirds columns; while William Wallace, pride of the Scot, is dismissed with a trifle over half a column (less, by the way, than the space assigned to the author of "Ben Hur"). The same penalty is affixed to remoteness from American territory. The distance which divides our littoral from the German frontier reduces Mr. Roosevelt's only extant rival as a "strong man" to two-thirds of a column; but the "living interest" principle exalts William II above William I, founder of the German Empire, who gets only half a column. Could not these "greatest encyclopedia experts in the world" remember how many naturalized Americans of "today" fondly keep watch on the Rhine? The irrepressible Clémenceau, still eclipsed by the Boulanger fiasco when his biography was being written for these pages, is thrust into one-third of a column—but, alas for encyclopedial opportunism! he has since become premier of France and one of the most spectacular notorieties of the time.

"Living interest," it would seem, relegates to oblivion, or obscurity, or subordinate place the historic lives and movements and institutions of Christianity. Track and field athletics can command two-and-a-quarter pages of text (with ephemeral "best records") and two pages picturing the feats of the latest collegiate celebrities; Tractarianism, one of the most fascinating of religious and intellectual episodes, is disposed of in less than half a column. Trusts require an exposition of over seven pages; the immense historic structure of Catholicism is summed up in three and a third pages. Japan, the prodigy of the hour, demands thirteen

*NELSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. Everybody's Book of Reference. Edited by Frank Moore Colby, New York, and George Sanderman, Edinburgh. 12 vols. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $48.

and a half pages of text and illustration; Jesus Christ is set forth in ten.

"There is nothing between its covers handed down from an earlier work," we are assured. But how hard it is to break away from the old stereotyped information is shown by the following parallel:

THE INTERNATIONAL.
("Guns, Naval").

"The earliest record of the use of guns on shipboard is derived from an old Japanese painting of the repulse of the Mongol fleet off the shores of Japan in A. D. 1281, the fleet being shown wreathed in smoke from its guns. Kublai Khan, Mongol-Chinese Emperor, certainly had an ordnance department at this time, and it is not unlikely that he mounted some guns on the vessels of his fleet."

NELSON'S.
("Guns, Naval").

"When guns were first used at sea is not absolutely certain, but in a celebrated old Japanese painting of the repulse of the Mongol fleet off the shores of Japan in A. D. 1281, the Chinese vessels are shown wreathed in smoke from their guns. Kublai Khan, the Mongol-Chinese Emperor, had an ordnance department at this time, and it is likely that he mounted guns on his ships."

But in justice to *Nelson's* let us say we have yet discovered no parallel to the International's: "Horace (Odyssey, iii, 4, 22) finds equal charm in *frigidum Prœneste*" (article "Prœneste"). America still awaits a Brockhaus or a Meyer, but until we get one—and it is likely to be long—the needs of many people will be served by *Nelson's*. It is closely packed with very condensed information, under numerous headings. The pictures, tho not handsome, are pertinent, and the type, tho small, is large enough to serve in a work of brief reference. It is satisfactorily accurate, later by several years than any other except its British twin, and much lower in price. The peculiarities to which we have called attention will undoubtedly make it useful to a larger public than if it were framed on conventional lines.

Novels of High Finance

MR. EDWIN ASA DIX tells us in *Prophet's Landing*[1] of a rural captain of finance in the seventies of the last century, a man already much in advance of the methods of the rural usurer and mortgage absorber of its fifties. This general storekeeper knows the tricks of secret rebating on his freight, of depressing real estate by false rumors of the direction of a projected branch railroad, of manipulating its annual reports for the purpose of acquiring the stock far below par, and all the other resources of high finance as they were already practiced in that far-off day in the country's financial capital. The reader sees how he is being led straight to Wall Street, even tho this rural storekeeper, unlike many others, never reached it to apply his undoubted talents to larger ventures. The story has all the qualities that have made its author's earlier novels of New England life deservedly popular—a clear, comprehensive understanding of the New England character, which implies, of course, a sense of humor, an admirably graphic touch of description, which visualizes the village as it does its inhabitants, the peaceful beauty of a New England summer as the severity of its winter, and the co-ordination of details which produces "atmosphere." The story is entitled to a place in the honorable line of our New England fiction.

High finance on a gigantic scale, worthy of this day of trusts in which its scenes are laid, furnishes the plot of Mr. John Corbin's *The Cave Man*.[2] As the title proclaims, the story goes down deep to primitive instincts, to the love of money which is the root of all evil, but also to the strong foundations of character. The external struggle of the independent manufacturer with the heads of the trust that would absorb him goes on side by side, is, in fact, bound up with an inner struggle between love and commercial honesty, and, be it added, that delight in battle which the Cave Man, who slumbers in all of us, knows and welcomes, most of all when his cause is just. There is conspiracy, bribery, theft, misrepresentation in this story, all the outfit of modern questionable business methods, and, on the other hand, quickness of wit, courage and determination. It is dramatic, but it is kept free from melodrama, the touch of sensationalism, of exaggeration to which we have become so accustomed. Mr. Corbin has succeeded in making his heroine worthy of his hero—hence a love-story that has depth and strength, that means more than the usual pretty, unconvincing obligatory romance in most of the current novels of this genre.

[1] PROPHET'S LANDING. *By Edwin Asa Dix.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

[2] THE CAVE MAN. *By John Corbin.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50

R. M. Lovett's *A Winged Victory*,[3] should leave an impression, but it does not. It is realism, but it is not focused. It has been said that there are no full stops in life, only commas, until the end is reached, but an application of this theory to fiction is apt to result disastrously. Beginning with the childhood of the two daughters of an unsuccessful financier, who is driven from a disastrous real estate speculation to bucket shop keeping, with the result that he is ruled off the Chicago Stock Exchange, the author takes us thru their early vicissitudes, the life of the younger one at a Western co-educational institution, the worldly marriage of the elder and the emotional experiences of the younger, which end in her marriage to a budding playwright; his flirtation with her sister, her meeting of an earlier love and a tragedy. The climax is long in coming, and when it does arrive one fails to see clearly its relation to most of what has gone before. This may be true to life, it may be "imaginary biography," but it certainly is not sound fiction.

A Notable Labor Book

It was Mr. Hutchins Hapgood's aim to find in Chicago a man whose personality reflected the general character of the labor movement, and to record his life in the guise of an autobiography. He did not find just the man he sought for, and he became convinced that the autobiographical form was not the one best suited for the purpose of picturing so complex a movement. But he found one who fulfilled many of his expectations, and he attempts, by the biographical and descriptive mode—by a delineation of the character of his hero, a record of his activities and a description of his environment—to set him forth as a microcosm of the labor world.*

It cannot be conceded that Mr. Hapgood has wholly succeeded in his task. To those who know the labor world best his work is more likely to appear as a vexatious blending of great merits and gross defects. His hero is not a typical representative. The life, the character, the opinions of this man are out of the common. His autocratic methods, his rather violent and quarrelsome temper, his vague, sentimental anarchism, are anything but typical of either the leadership or the following of the American labor movement. The environment, too, is in large part fictitious. The little groups of vapid, cigaret-smoking, free-loving and non-working Anarchists which he sketches may be true enough in themselves, but they are an insignificant part of the world which he essays to picture. One is led to wonder where the large body of Socialists come in, and also where the much larger body of workmen who are neither Anarchists nor Socialists is to be found. Mr. Hapgood evidently failed to see them. He has simply taken the license of a literary man, and finding "atmosphere"—which is usually only another name for the curious and the unusual—in the petty Anarchist groups, he has devotedly pictured them as a setting for his hero. The book is thus hopelessly wrong in perspective and proportion.

But tho the book deserves the severest censure for its false coloring, its fatuous confusion of the anomalous with the typical, and its obliviousness of many of the distinctive characteristics of the movement, there are other respects in which it deserves cordial praise. The personal characterization is often admirable. There is no doubt whatever about the hero, Anton. He proves himself real at every step, whether or not he proves himself the typical leader of labor. His wife, too, is sketched, tho in fainter outline, with a convincing fidelity.

The ideals and the standards of the workers are often happily interpreted, and it is with a rare sympathy that the author touches here and there upon their interests and their aims. Of the workers whom he came to know he writes:

> "I was astonished by their practical knowledge of mankind; I was fascinated by their temperament and robustness and joy in life; I was touched by their altruism and feeling of human solidarity; I felt a kind of class sweetness under their rough manners, and also a class rebelliousness. . . . I saw how a new morality was forming on the basis of a new public opinion different from the past public opinion upon which much of the present law is based."

All this is truly felt and finely ex-

[3] A Winged Victory. *By R. M. Lovett.* New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

*The Spirit of Labor. *By Hutchins Hapgood.* New York: Duffield & Company. $1.50.

pressed; and it is unfortunate that so quick and sensitive a responsiveness to some of the temperamental characteristics of this movement should not have been joined with a better understanding of its material framework. But the book, in spite of its faults, is one that should be widely read. There are many who will readily recognize its errors of estimate and proportion; there are many who will be rudely shocked. But there is no one who will not find in it vivid and instructive glimpses of that most interesting phenomenon of the twentieth century—the movement of the progressive proletariat.

Some Women of the Court of France*

By the Salic law debarred from personal political position, women yet wielded at the French Court a more prominent influence than at any other. With Mary, Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria among its rulers, yet England has hardly a name to stand with those many leaders of French society whose fascinations have not vanished with their time. The world is never tired of learning the details of their brilliant days, and besides the critical accounts of famous French women which scholars of their own people have given us, a host of minor histories of these famous ladies come from the presses of England and America. Why is the salon so exclusively a French institution? Is it due to the taste of the French man or the quality of the French woman? The answers to these perennial questions are not to be found in the books before us, altho Mr. Williams's pleasant volume on Mme. Récamier shows us so remarkable and charming a character that we fancy her like would create a salon in London, Berlin, Chicago or, for that matter, in the Sahara.

Mme. Récamier's biography and the sketches of Le Brun and La Marquise de Montagu save these recent publications from the title of "The Scandal Series," and lend them an interest that Marie Mancini, Madame de Genlis and even poor Anne of Austria do not deserve. Mrs. Grant has given a full and interesting account of the colorless Queen Mother of Louis XIV, but she cannot convince a skeptical world of any disinterested sentiment on the part of the wily Mazarin. We feel for Anne as we might for any commonplace and humble lady, to whom the fates have been adverse, but surely no less forceful woman was ever placed in a position of so great power. She had as slight conception of her responsibilities as even that astute little adventuress, Mazarin's niece, Marie Mancini, who aimed to be queen, indeed. Her sinister charm Arvéde Barine makes evident, as she does also that of the less attractive schemer of the next generation, Madame du Maine. The reader cannot but feel a humorous sympathy with the energy, the enthusiasm, for even the grotesque tastes and the absurd pretensions of the tiny Duchess. The other essays of the volume on the mad Queen Christina of Sweden; the piteous Margravine of Bayreuth, and a harlequin Arab princess are aside from the topic of this review. Careless proofreading has turned Nonteuil into some unknown engraver, but the translation of "Barine's" amusing gossip is excellent and in distinct contrast to the slovenly English frequent in two volumes of the group, and to be found now and again in Mr. Williams's more careful pages.

Anything more utterly inconsequent, selfish, useless than the life of the French Court in the reign of Louis XIII, Louis XIV and the earlier years of Louis XV it would be hard to find, and the student waits with impatience the tempest that shall sweep such futilities from the land. It is even hard to see the attraction in those years that show no spark of nobility, no glow of romance in all their glittering magnificence. But with the approach of the Revolution other characteristics show forth. Mrs. Bearne has, in Mme. Tallien, a theatric personality, but one who knew how to choose great scenes. In Mme. de Genlis she has a hypocrite, but one seeking power rather than adulation. The Marquise de Montagu gives a picture of exquisite French family life, of which, because French life had for women so many other

*Queen and Cardinal. *By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.
Princesses and Court Ladies. *By Arvède Barine.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.
Heroines of French Society. *By Mrs. Bearne.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.
Madame Récamier. *By H. Noel Williams.* New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.

sides, it is easy to lose sight. La Fayette, brother-in-law to the Marquise, is treated with a familiarity and certain family condescension startling to the American reader, but making him a most human personage. Mme. Le Brun gives us a bowing acquaintance with almost every one of note at the time in France, Italy, Austria and Russia. Despite her sorrows, the painter is a joyous as well as a lovable spirit, carrying thruout her exile two sources of happiness, devotion to her art and love for her fellows.

Mme. Récamier, as a character, is even more remarkable than Mme. Le Brun. With no commanding ability such as in itself might draw a group about her, yet, in wealth and in poverty, in court favor and in banishment, in youth and in age, Mme. Récamier was ever the center of a great circle, and ever herself simple, contented, generous, unspoiled by attention from all the famous people of her time. Mr. Williams has sifted the material gathered in the former volumes of life and letters, prepared by Mme. Récamier's niece, and with some new matter has made a most satisfactory story of an extraordinary career. Benjamin Constant here shows himself in a painfully hysterical mood, and Chateaubriand cuts a far less noble figure than Matthieu de Montmorency or Simon Ballanche. Mme. Récamier's lifelong intimacies with these two, and with Camille Jordan, the omission of so many of whose letters is to be regretted, are singularly beautiful examples of the rare friendships that may exist between women and men.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland. In five volumes. Vol. III, M. P. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5.00.

It may be said at once that the third volume of the new edition of this standard English *Dictionary of Music* maintains the high mark of excellence set by its predecessors in Mr. Fuller Maitland's revision of Grove's great work. It will not satisfy everybody, to be sure, and it is not without some minor mistakes—both typographical and editorial—but the revision has been thoro, and the work as a whole, it is now evident, will cover the vast field of musical history and literature more exhaustively, more skilfully and more interestingly than any other "dictionary" ever published. The book before us is more than one-fifth larger than the corresponding volume of the old edition, and a comparison of the two shows that this additional space contains an epitome (within the letters covered by the volume—and of course under large variety of headings) of the musical progress of the last thirty years. Thus there are included for the first time the names of the composers MacDowell, Mahler, Mancinelli, Mascagni, Moussorgsky, Napravnik, Paderewski, Paine, Parker, Pierné and Puccini; and of an equal number of singers and conductors who have come into prominence since the first edition was published. And there are many new articles setting forth the results of recent research and historical investigation. Some of the new topics are "Military Sounds and Signals," "Monochord"—embodying the latest view of the Greek System—"New York Musical Societies" and "Negro Music of the United States." Grove's admirable biography of Mendelssohn is retained intact; the biography of Mozart has been enlarged, and the articles on such important subjects as "Notation," "Opera" and "Oratorio" have been rewritten in more modern spirit. When this new edition has been completed "the monumental and invaluable Grove" will be more than ever monumental and more than ever invaluable to the professional musician, the amateur and the student.

Le Vol de l'Aigle. By Joseph Ribet. Paris: E. Flammarion. 3 fr., 50.

If one wishes to see how our national policy of expansion seems to Europeans he can find no better book to read than this. M. Ribet traces the soaring of the eagle from the time of him whom the French curiously call "Monroë" to the era of Roosevelt and even beyond, foretelling a war between the United States and Japan for the control of the "Pacific Ocean trust." He regards American imperialism as "the most grave and imminent menace that threatens the future of the world," and urges France to take the lead in a European coalition to keep it within safe bounds. It is nevertheless

not written in any unfriendly spirit. He writes in a letter to us:

"I have no animosity against the United States. On the contrary, some of my best friends are from there. But I wished to demonstrate to Europe that it is a delusion to think that the United States is not the richest and strongest nation of the globe, which may become in spite of everything the sovereign nation of the world."

To check American aggression he relies chiefly upon the combined efforts of other nations to maintain a balance of power, and to prevent thru the Hague Court future wars of conquest. It is interesting to note that the ceremonious transfer of the bones of John Paul Jones from Paris to this country does not seem to have produced a favorable impression upon the French mind: *"Ce squelette d'un de leurs grands hommes a été pour les Etats-Unis le prétexte d'un de ces gigantesques 'bluff' mondiaux dont ils prennent de plus en plus l'habitude."*

Lady Mary Wortley-Montague and Her Times. By George Paston. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

Among the Wortley-Montague papers Mr. Paston has found some hundred unpublished letters by Lady Mary. Her most delightful letters already belonged to the public, but this find, on which Mr. Paston had drawn largely, makes plainer many points in an always interesting and often puzzling character. The correspondence with Mr. Wortley before their marriage fills much of the first hundred and fifty pages. These amazing love letters, a series of misunderstandings, accusations, explanations, are irritating and even painful reading, yet they are most curious human documents. Either Lady Mary's wit was a later development or it hid itself before an unappreciative audience for not a hair of it is found in these long pages. A sense of humor was not among Mr. Wortley's virtues. That he was a good friend we are assured his relations with the men of his time proves. Certainly it needs proof, for no friendship would bear the strain he confidently put upon Lady Mary's affection. The few letters from the years soon after their marriage are more natural than those preceding, but they show a lovely young wife, striving to please a husband who had no talent for amiability. Lady Mary took the failure of her domestic happiness without rancor, tho with a sorrow that shows even in her latest letters to her daughter. The reader is inclined to lay at this door the vagaries and indiscretions that marked her career after the return from Turkey. Mr. Paston makes good her vindication from any worse follies in the several affairs around which ill-natured gossip once gathered. She was a good friend, but an unreasoning hater. Without, so far as her present biographer makes clear, higher ideals than were in vogue in the years of Anne and the first Georges, she yet lived an honest and self-reliant life, faithful in word and deed to a most chilling husband; a good mother to a graceless son; a loving friend to her only daughter. By some lack Mr. Paston fails to show the charm that Lady Mary's contemporaries for the most part cordially owned, and that the readers of her letters feel, today. It is not that he so judicially exhibits her glaring faults. It is, perhaps, that he so often borrows, and delineates them, the jealous and now discredited words of Horace Walpole. We yet close Mr. Paston's book feeling that the real Lady Mary is shown in the energy, sacrifices and independence called for by her introduction of inoculation into England rather than in the cruelty and scurrillity characteristics of the age, which mark her quarrel with the poor little Wasp of Twickenham.

The Smiths. By Keble Howard. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

There is a subtle appropriateness in the name of Smith used as the title of Mr. John Kéble Bell's new novel, *The Smith Family*. For it is the chronicle of an ordinary, middle-class English family and at first seems as dull as they are, and as minutely uninteresting as they do. The Smiths are many, and not often enlivened by a Sidney or a Captain John. But, insensibly, we find these particular Smiths becoming more human and their history increasingly absorbing. *The Smith Family* is an English edition of "Monsieur, Madame et Bébé," and all three are lovable people, particularly Master George Henry Nelson Smith, who becomes the most important of the

trio, as a first-born son is apt to do, in France, England or America, if the parents are of the ordinary, unselfish variety, typified by the Smith family, who are very much the sort of people we know, living in Harlem, instead of Surbiton, but otherwise the same. The author has carried out his expressed intention: "To tell the story of two simple lives, and there are no plots in simple lives."

Literary Notes

....*Seventy Years Young*, by Emily M. Bishop (New York: B. W. Huebsch, $1.20), is a good book to give a septuagenarian friend on his birthday, as it is a pleasant expansion of Holmes's aphorism: "It is better to be seventy years young than forty years old." The author's rooted dislike of "habits" is not scientific, but it is expressed with much vivacity.

....People who want to keep track of all the new social movements should get the *Quarterly Newsbook of the Municipal University* (Kansas City, Mo., 50 cents), of which the first copy has just appeared. It is issued in a novel and attractive magazine form and is devoted to the propagation and practical realization of Charles Ferguson's "Religion of Democracy."

....Among the most interesting and useful citizens of New England are men with a genius for local antiquities. New Britain, Conn., is thus fortunate in the possession of Mr. James Shepard, who has compiled with much patience as to detail and accuracy an elaborate *History of Saint Mark's Church, and of Its Predecessor, Christ Church, Wethersfield and Berlin.* The period included is from the first Church of England service in America to the present time. The volume is privately printed at New Britain, Conn.

....*Gaining Health in the West* (Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona), Being Impressions of a Layman, Based on Seven Years' Personal Experience with "Climate," by George B. Price (New York: B. W. Huebsch, $1.00), is a sensible little book of good advice for the consumptive. The writer treats intelligently and succinctly of such topics as Climatic Conditions, Where and How to Live, Marital Obligations, Getting Employment, How to Avoid Loneliness, Social and Ethical Aspects, the Lure of the West, the Nature of the Disease; and adds a "Chapter on Don'ts" and an appendix of statistics.

....As Dante sought the guidance of a poet in his flight to the realms of mystery, so Charles Allen Dinsmore has studied the theme of sin, forgiveness and reconciliation "in the pages of the great seers, who have been recognized by the generations as portraying most truthfully the guilt, the woe, the peace of the heart." The result is a volume of deep religious spirit, ***Atonement in Literature and Life*** (Houghton Mifflin & Co., $1.50), in which, among others, Homer, the Greek Tragedians, Shakespeare, Milton, George Eliot and Hawthorne are made to breathe the breath of life upon the fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion.

....The last Congress past a law which it is hoped will increase by many thousands the number of persons who are addicted to the use of alcohol. This need not alarm prohibitionists, however, for the alcohol which is thus freed from taxation has been so adulterated as to make it undrinkable. It is rather hard to find anything to put in it which would smell bad enough to deter the dipsomaniac and yet not be objectionable to other people, but wood alcohol, benzine and pyridine are relied upon. Tho alcohol so denatured has long been used in Europe; it is a new thing with us, and Mr. R. F. Herrick has done a service in bringing together all the available data on its manufacture and uses. [*Denatured or Industrial Alcohol.* Wiley & Sons. $4.00.]

Pebbles

WIFE—Why, John, how dare you swear before me?

Husband—I beg your pardon, my dear. I didn't know you wanted to swear.—*Chicago News.*

"SIR!" exclaimed the icy co-ed, after the kiss had been stolen, "how dare you! No man has ever kissed me before."

"Oh, that's all right," replied the nervy student. "Somebody had to break the ice."—*Wisconsin Sphinx.*

WHY HE DID NOT DANCE.

THE other day a young man gave a reason for not dancing the spirit of which might be made to apply to a good many failures in life. "I should like to dance," said he, "and I should dance, only the music puts me out and the girl gets in my way."—*The London Tatler.*

Wilfrid Laurier was once on an electioneering tour in Ontario, and, as the elections were bitterly contested, every effort was made to stir up race and religious prejudice. One day a Quebec Liberal sent this telegram to Sir Wilfrid: "Report in circulation that your children have not been baptized. Telegraph denial." To this the Premier replied: "Sorry to say report is correct. I have no children."—*New York Sun.*

Punch has a scene in which a district visitor is shown entering the cottage of a poor woman. The visitor is evidently new to the business and somewhat embarrassed. The cottager says to her: "I'm quite well, thank yer, miss; but I ain't seed you afore. Y're fresh at it, ain't yer, miss?" "I have never visited you before, Mrs. Johnson." The woman dusts a chair. "Well," she says, "yer sits down here, an' yer reads me a short psalm, yer gives me a shillin', and then yer goes!"

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The Standard Oil Fine

When Judge Landis sought information, some weeks ago, about the profits of the Standard Oil Company's business, he explained that a court might with propriety inquire, and really ought to inquire, concerning the earnings and financial resources of a corporation upon which was to be imposed a fine the size of which, within certain limits, the same court most determine.

It was then shown by the company's secretary, Mr. Pratt, that for the three years during which the unlawful offences under consideration had been committed the company's net earnings had been $199,800,000, the payment of $117,603,000 in dividends leaving a surplus of more than $82,000,000. The fine of $29,240,000 imposed last Saturday is a little more than one-third of this undistributed surplus and a little less than one-seventh of the three years' net profits.

Believing that these enormous profits were due largely to the proved violations of law, Judge Landis reasoned that a fine authorized by the statute and amounting to less than one-seventh of them (and to less than one-half of the surplus retained in the treasury after 40 per cent. dividends had been paid), was not excessive. A small fine would inflict no punishment upon a corporation whose net earnings average more than $60,000,000 a year. In the Elkins law there is no provision for the imprisonment of a corporation's guilty officers. No one could be sent to jail; the heaviest fine permitted by the statute was nearest to a jail sentence in effectiveness, and therefore it was imposed.

Altho Judge Landis was bound to be guided by the evidence in the case before him, his mind, we presume, could not wholly escape the influence of the history, official and unofficial, of the methods by which this company has gained its commercial supremacy and acquired its power to accumulate $199,800,000 net profit in a period of three years. An example (to be found in the records of a Federal Court), was the railroad compact by which the ruin of the late George Rice was sought. That compact chanced to be brought to light because a receiver's agreements were subject to judicial inspection.

The indictment tried before Judge Landis, and the seven similar indictments now pending, tend to confirm a prevailing belief that the chief sources of the Standard's commercial strength, and the most effective agencies by which it has throttled competition, have been unlawful and iniquitous agreements with railways for preferential rates—such agreements as the one on account of which, in this case, a great fine has been imposed.

Having in mind the history of the company, the American people will agree with Judge Landis in holding that the heaviest fine permitted by the violated statute is not excessive.

Secretary Root and President Castro

Altho the friends of President Castro have constantly stated that the United States would never venture during the present administration to compel him to consent to the arbitration, or to effect a settlement, of American claims, it would seem, judging from recent published reports from Washington, that Secretary Root is not pursuing either a dilatory or a timid policy.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hay, in his so-called ultimatum of March 10th, 1905, intimated that Venezuela must either arbitrate or fight. Mr. Root, soon after he succeeded Mr. Hay, cabled to the American Minister to Venezuela

that the United States hoped to have all differences settled "without recourse to either of the alternatives" contemplated in Mr. Hay's dispatch of March 10th, and made an attractive reference to the desirability of coming to an agreement thru the confidential channels of diplomacy.

Nearly two years have past, and President Castro seems finally to have exhausted Mr. Root's patience. We may, therefore, expect from our very able Secretary's pen a communication to President Castro that will rank in spirit and strength with Mr. Hay's ultimatum.

No American official was ever more desirous than was Mr. Hay to preserve the peace of the world, and only after the most conscientious consideration and from the highest sense of duty would he have addressed these words to a sister American republic

"The attitude of the Venezuelan Government toward the Government of the United States and toward the interests of its citizens who have suffered so grave and frequent wrongs arbitrarily committed by the Government of Venezuela requires that justice should now be fully done, once for all. If the Government of Venezuela finally declines to consent to an impartial arbitration insuring the rendition of complete justice to these injured parties, the Government of the United States may be regretfully compelled to take such measures as it may find necessary to effect complete redress without resort to arbitration."

Mr. Root, from the very fact that he began by reversing Mr. Hay's policy, and gradually has been led back toward it, proves that President Castro's attitude regarding American claims should not be tolerated, and that the time has come to disprove to the satisfaction of every loyal American and to the consternation of every supporter of President Castro that the Government of the United States has not allowed itself to be blackmailed by the audacious ruler of Venezuela or controlled by either the New York or the Philadelphia asphalt clique.

But interest in the Venezuelan situation is not confined to the American continents. Europe also has begun again to discuss it, owing partly to the fact that President Castro has announced that he has decided to repudiate the award to Belgium made by the Mixed Commission that sat in Caracas in 1903. The London *Times* in a lengthy editorial practically calls upon President Roosevelt to take such measures as may be requisite to bring Venezuela to terms, after frankly reminding him of the principles which he announced would govern his policy toward such of our sister American republics as fail intentionally to perform their international duties. At first blush it would seem as if the United States, in attempting to prevail upon President Castro to recognize the Belgian award, could not consistently request at the same time that an American award be revised; but there is no rule of law better settled than that which permits steps to be taken to set aside unjust awards and to have new arbitrators appointed to see that justice is done. Mr. Root has already called President Castro's attention to that rule, but without succeeding in changing his views. Apparently President Castro does not consider the situation serious, and entertains the firm belief that the United States will not for the next two years do more than besiege him with words. In a contest of that kind he rejoices and is formidable. The only argument, however, that he can use with telling effect is that early in 1905 he consented to arbitrate all his differences with the United States and an agreement was made to that effect by him and President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, but was abrogated by the cablegram that Mr. Loomis sent limiting the general agreement to a special and an offensive protocol covering only the asphalt case.

The Contagion of Unnatural Crime

A WAVE of hideous crime has swept over New York City in the past month that has given a thrill of horror to the country. When the first reports appeared people were apt to dismiss the thought of the horrors with the reflection that it was the work of unbalanced minds, and that while it was sad that it should be so, and supremely lamentable for the sake of the victim, yet that these things need not be taken too seriously or as indicative of depths of depravity in human nature.

Such a reflection is entirely justified from certain standpoints. When in the

course of days after the first report succeeding crimes of similar nature found their way before the public, the thought aroused was likely to be that somehow sufficient care was not being exercised by people with regard to the putting under surveillance of individuals of lowered mentality, whose irresponsibility was more or less recognized, yet whose evil tendencies had been allowed to culminate in the horrible events recorded.

Such reflections palliate for the moment the awfulness of the crimes in as far as they might be concluded to be evidence of human depravity, yet the explanation is not oversatisfying to the ordinary mind, and one wonders what is to come eventually out of conditions that are capable of evolving such criminals in the numbers at present noted.

In the usual figurative language of the newspaper reporter such a carnival of crime is sometimes spoken of as an epidemic. Commonly we are not accustomed to think of the word *epidemic* in this case as employed in any serious sense as indicating the possible contagiousness of such crimes, and the whole question of psychic contagion as a rule is dismissed by people with the thought that the term is highly metaphoric and not to be taken literally. It seems possible that in this a grave error is being committed, and that the absolute epidemicity or contagiousness of crime, especially in its unnatural forms, must be taken as something to be seriously considered in the hope that thus some added mode of prophylaxis against the awful evil may be secured. Any remedial measure, even tho its promise may be but insecure or, at least, not clear to all, can scarcely fail to be eagerly grasped under the present appalling conditions.

It is almost incomprehensible now that for so many hundreds of years intelligent men saw the ravages of real contagious disease without recognizing that it was spread by the contact of individual with individual, and that the disease might be prevented by segregation. Old-time thinkers could not bring themselves to the thought that disease might be so easily prevented. It is scarcely more than a couple of hundred years, however, since even such diseases as smallpox, which are so manifestly contagious, were acknowledged to be anything more than manifestations of particular phases of natural disturbances of the atmosphere. Men would not believe in contagion.

We are prone to laugh, or at least to think very little of our forbears of two or three centuries ago for their failure to recognize this contagiousness and consequent failure to appreciate the possibilities of disease prevention. Is it not possible that we will be laughed at with quite as good reason by the generations of the next century, because we have neglected the influence of psychic contagion?

There is no doubt now that when minds of lower resistive vitality are brought in contact with the details of certain unnatural crimes these seem to constitute an almost irresistible temptation to commit them. It is very probable that in such minds thoughts of these crimes have occurred before, but have been shrunk from with horror. When the news of one having been actually committed reaches them, however, this natural abhorrence that for the moment was the only thing that stood in the way is broken down, and the result is the crime is committed. Unfortunately, between the saving of lives of lowered vitality which has come with improvement in sanitation, and the effect of the over-strenuous life of our large cities, there are many more tottering intellects in our population than used to be the case. Any of these are likely to be affected unfavorably by the reading of the details of sensational crime, and unnatural crime seems to have a special attraction for them.

"Ripper" crimes and strangulations, and the violation of children are especially prone to be contagious. If one of them is committed anywhere in the world and the story of its hideous details flashed abroad, experience shows that it is almost sure to be imitated within a few days or a week. Sometimes the individuals who commit these crimes are not quite conscious of the acts they do. Psychic epilepsy is not a mere figment of the imagination of the legal expert at murder trials, but it is an awful specter that haunts the thoughts even of the conservative alienist. Stevenson's "Jekyll

and Hyde" is not entirely fiction, and is a wonderfully expressive symbol of what actually happens in life at times. The thought of certain forms of crime leads some men by an uncontrollable impulse into a loss of rational equilibrium, and hurries them to the commission of awful deeds, at which they themselves would be most horrified in their normal state, and of which sometimes they are utterly unconscious in their ordinary condition and even unmindful once the moment of impulse has past.

Of course it may be said that our newspapers cannot be published always with the thought of their abnormal readers in mind. Just in the same way it might be said that only those of lowered resistive vitality in the physical order are likely to contract contagious disease and that the rest of us must not be expected to submit to burdensome sanitary regulations for the sake of them. As a matter of fact we submit placidly to our health departments because we know that if those of lower resistive vitality are attacked by disease in numbers, the epidemic gains such strength in its course that after a time the contagion is sufficient to bring down even the strong and the healthy.

The possibility of something of the same kind in the moral order must not be forgotten. At the present time we are permitting every possible incitement to crime to find its way into print. The very fact that most of the criminals escape only adds to the subtle temptation contained in these detailed descriptions. Undoubtedly our sensational newspapers must be held responsible for no small influence in these periodic epidemics of foulest crime that break over our communities. If legal regulation cannot be secured to prevent their criminal suggestions and connivance, at least the honest effort of every decent man must be aroused to prevent as far as possible the evil they are doing. If every man in the community who objects to sensational newspapers were from today to refuse to have anything to do with them, to discourage advertising in them, to use his personal influence against them, we would have the beginning of a movement that, felt in the pockets of proprietors, would do more to reform newspapers than all the legal regulations that could be concocted. Now is the accepted time.

Heavy Reading for the Summer Vacation

THERE is a widespread impression that it is improper to read anything but fiction in the months that have no R in them. Perhaps some mysterious connection is assumed between physical and mental dietetics, so it is thought that one should take to light literature at the same time that he shifts from oysters to cantaloupes. Even on this theory the practice fails of justification. It might be well for one who had been studying hard all the rest of the year to read silly season newspapers and novels, but what about the men and women who have read nothing else? Do not they need a change of diet?

So far as the body is concerned we have got beyond the idea that vacation means torpidity. Most people of sedentary life exercise their limbs and lungs more actively during vacation than at home. The same ought to be done with the mind. Vacation is as good a time for developing your neglected cerebral convolutions as it is for exercising your unused muscles.

Now is the time when you renew your youth, when you pick up your former fads and see if you have forgotten your old stunts. You try swimming, riding, tennis, baseball, once again. "It has been—let me see—twenty years since I had on roller skates, but I used to be considered," etc. You try and the boys and girls glide past you. See if you have softening of the brain as well as softening of the muscles. "I used to take a great interest in astronomy when I was in college, but I haven't looked at a book since 18—." Well, it is time you did. The world moves, so do all the rest of the heavenly bodies, and a great deal more is known about them than in 18—. Find out what it is this vacation.

It is possible that some of your old ideas, the garments of your former thought, have become moth-eaten and musty stowed away in some corner of your brain. Get them out for an airing and see if they are still sound and near

enough in the fashion so they will not look ridiculous to those who have more time to keep up with such things than you have had.

If you don't know how to catch up in your favorite science ask your friend, the professor of —ology, to recommend the latest readable book on the subject. He will look at you with amused contempt for your lay curiosity, but he may tell you, if he knows of any. Glance over the book reviews in back numbers of THE INDEPENDENT, especially the annual summary of the important books of the year, and pick out one that seems worth reading.

If you are fond of history you have a rich field to choose from; half a dozen extensive histories of England, America and the world now coming out at the rate of a volume or two a year, and any number of memoirs, biographies and letter books. Try a volume of the "Political History of England" or Paul's "History of Modern England" or Rhodes's "History of the United States" or Hart's "American Nation" on some period in which you are interested. Get one of the large composite volumes of the "Cambridge Modern History," planned by Lord Acton, on the "Restoration," "Reformation," "French Revolution," "United States," "Thirty Years' War" or "Napoleon." Lord Acton's single-volume collection of "Lectures on Modern History" is varied and stimulating. If you want to see your boyhood's hero, Julius Cæsar, appear as a modern politician, compromising between the opposing forces of labor and capital, read Ferrero's "The Greatness and Decline of Rome." Dill's "Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius" has sold like a novel, for it caught the attention of many who do not often read history.

Have you kept up with the recent advances in our knowledge of heredity? We used the word "knowledge" because biologists have stopped guessing and theorizing and have gone to work in the laboratory with their coats off to find out. Read Morgan's "Experimental Zoölogy" to find out what they have found out. Loeb's "Dynamics of Living Matter" will also be apt to give your ideas a wholesome electrical stimulation.

How much do you know about radium? Enough to understand the significance of the discoveries reported every little while in the newspapers? If not, read Duncan's "New Knowledge," or, if you don't mind working out or dodging a mathematical formula, Rutherford's "Radio-Activity." Did you know that there is a new way of constructing a universe besides the old-fashioned nebular hypothesis? You can find out all about it in Chamberlin and Salisbury's "Geology."

Ingersoll's "Life of Animals" will tell you what you ought to know about the mammals. Hall's "Adolescence" will be found provocative of thought and argument in a multitude of new lines. Among religious books Herrmann's "Communion of the Christian with God" and Schmidt's "Prophet of Nazareth" are both instructive and constructive.

Then there is pragmatism. If you don't know anything about it now you will have to some time, and you cannot have a better introduction to it than Professor James's new volume of lectures. His "Pragmatism," like many of the other books here mentioned, cannot be classed as "heavy" reading, except as that term is used to cover everything outside of vaudeville literature. The pragmatic movement is taking many forms; it is discussed in a literary way in Santayana's "Life of Reason," from a scientific standpoint in Poincaré's "Science and Hypothesis," and as a metaphysical problem in Schiller's "Studies in Humanism," all well written and stimulating books.

There is really no reason to be afraid of getting a hot box in your brain from thinking in the summer time. You have, or should have, more undisturbed and independent hours in the vacation season than when your engagement book is written full a month ahead. Some of these volumes will disturb the equilibrium of a hammock and would hurt if dropped from a drowsy hand, but you are less likely to fall asleep with them than with a trashy magazine or the patent inside of a country paper.

Power, Cleanliness and Beauty

Two terrible indictments were framed by John Ruskin against the vast industrialism which was developed, chiefly in England and in the United States, and less extensively in France, in Germany

and elsewhere, in the nineteenth century. One was that it had destroyed justice between man and man. The other was that with monstrous brutality and swiftness it was ravaging man's heritage—the earth, and destroying beauty. In the first of these indictments, Ruskin was joined by all the Socialists. But there was a sense in which his philosophy was deeper than socialism. No one can read his pages without discovering that in Ruskin's thought the destruction of beauty is the greater and the more devastating wickedness, because he did not believe that any man could cease to enjoy beauty and continue to be good, or that men could be made good in an environment of physical vileness and ugliness.

Without taking quite so despairing a view of industrial evolution as Mr. Ruskin did, thousands of men and women have felt in some measure the depression to which he gave voice. No one could journey thru the Black District of England, or the mining and industrial centers of Belgium, or visit in the United States the great manufacturing sections of the Middle West, made filthy and hideous by their pall of soft coal smoke, without asking whether there was to be any limit to the sacrifice of cleanliness and beauty to the creation of the coarser forms of material wealth. Railroad travel has been made possible at fairly good rates of speed to nearly every part of a continent which, two hundred years ago, was mainly an unbroken wilderness. But it has never until now been made comfortable for the ordinary passenger, compelled, as he has been, to endure tortures of carbonic acid gas and dust, and to ruin at least one suit of clothes in journeying half a day. Hard upon this blackening of atmosphere and earth with dirt and noxious fumes, followed the destruction of the forests and the blasting of the most beautiful hills and cliffs. It seemed, indeed, as tho man had lost all care for those higher enjoyments to which, by any rational philosophy of life, the acquisition of material goods should be subordinate, as means to end.

Of late, however, there have been signs of reaction. New York and New Jersey gave a worthy example to the whole civilized world in their legislation to preserve the Palisades. Switzerland is taking vigorous measures to preserve her superb scenery from irreparable ruin, and even practical Germany may yet do something to save those parts of the Valley of the Rhine which are not already given over beyond recovery to a ruthless industrialism.

Nevertheless, no one who understood the tremendous power of the economic forces that move the modern world, could indulge himself in any well-grounded hope that cleanliness and beauty might once more become vital interests to mankind unless some revolution in industrial methods should incidentally make them a by-product of the great creative processes. The rapid progress of scientific knowledge and of invention afforded some reason to expect that the substitution of electricity for steam might yield such results.

Things move with almost breathless swiftness in the industrial world these days, and apparently we have already arrived at the passing of the coal-burning engine, not only on the railways but in the manufacturing establishments. Simultaneously with the application of electricity to transportation came the invention of the gasoline engine, and its application to the motor-car. Only a few persons among the millions have any imagination to speak of, and only a few, therefore, saw in this new development the prophecy of a complete transformation of power-producing methods. Yet the beginning of the transformation has come.

Within a few days past the steam locomotive has disappeared forever as the regular means of drawing trains thru the long tunnel by which railroads from the North enter New York City. The passenger may now ride in entire comfort, with car doors and windows open, from the Grand Central Station to all nearby suburban points, and it is a safe prediction that within a few years there will be no coal-burning locomotives engaged in the passenger service between New York and Boston or New York and Albany.

But this is only the beginning of the new order. Far more revolutionary will be the substitution on long-distance railway transportation, where electricity is as yet impracticable, and in manufacturing establishments, great and small, of

the gas engine for steam power. Under the directions of the United States Geological Survey, extensive experiments have been conducted to determine the relative economy of steam and gas engines. The results, now for the first time made public, are well-nigh astonishing. The new power means a saving, we are assured, of from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 every year in the country's coal bill, and, what is perhaps quite as important, it makes the poorest qualities of coal, and even the deposits of lignite and peat as available for power as the best bituminous and anthracite.

It is difficult to estimate the addition to the national wealth which this invention will bring, but that is only a small part of the boon which it will confer. The internal combustion engines belch neither smoke nor dirt into the atmosphere which we must breathe. Once more the great beautiful country that lies between the Allegheny Mountains and the Rocky ranges will become clean and sweet. The people themselves can be clean. Their houses and streets can be clean, and it will be worth while to make them beautiful. With cleanliness and beauty in our environment, the spirit of mankind itself will change. We shall begin to care for the things—even here in America—that make life beautiful.

Modern Miracle Plays

It is generally supposed that miracle and morality plays exist nowadays only survivals in such isolated communities as Oberammergau and as revivals on such occasions as the Oxford Pageant and the Ben Greet performances. Really they have sprung up as a form of popular entertainment in the United States, quite spontaneously, ignored by antiquarians and without benefit of clergy. No summer resort, street fair, or recreation annex of an exposition is regarded as complete without one, and some of the amusement parks have two or three, running continuously afternoon and evening, seven days in the week.

The medieval miracle play originated under religious auspices, primarily for the purpose of giving biblical instruction to an illiterate people, but its value for drawing crowds and their money to a particular place was not long unappreciated, and in time became a dominant factor in its development. The miracle play of the present is pursuing the reverse course. As a mere matter of business it was found that spectacular shows reached a larger public if they became ostensibly moral, and, later, that if a religious flavor was added they would become still more profitable. The people who pay five dollars a seat will applaud the most pestilential vice and immoral ideas if set to beautiful music and gorgeously displayed, but to catch the fifteen-cent crowd the theology and ethics must be strictly orthodox.

The effective display of modern stage effects and electric lighting demanded grander themes than ordinary life afforded, so the Bible was drawn upon for appropriate material. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition "Creation" was introduced on the Pike and drew immense crowds at the unusually high price of fifty cents apiece. This was a revolving panorama presenting tableaus of the seven days of creation, beginning when the earth was without form and void and ending with the honeymoon of Adam and Eve. Appropriate passages from the first chapters of Genesis were recited during the spectacle. The success of this led to the establishment of other biblical spectacles and finally of plays in which the vices and virtues were personified. In fact, the development followed in a way the three stages of the medieval drama, first the mystery, then the miracle, and lastly the morality play, but in swifter succession, as befits a recapitulation in our more rapid times, passing in three years thru what before required three centuries.

The diluvial spectacle had long been popular, and it was an easy matter to change the Johnstown or Galveston flood into Noah's. This opens with a scene of luxury and debauchery that fully justifies the impending catastrophe, and when the warnings of the venerable patriarch are received with jeers and he is driven away with indignities, the audience is quite prepared to listen with satisfaction to the shrieks of the drowning sinners as the rising and the falling waters unite to destroy them. After the clouds have cleared away the ark is seen

floating alone on the face of the waters, the dove it sent out of the window, the ark lands on the top of Ararat and the animals come out two by two. "Belshazzar's Feast" affords another opportunity to introduce a similar spectacle of immorality and its consequences. The ancient strife between the courts of Assyria and Egypt still continues, for "Pharaoh's Daughter" stands beside "Belshazzar" as a rival for popular favor.

The biblical vein is only beginning to be worked by our entertainment inventors, and since it has proved so profitable we may expect the utilization of much more of its spectacular material. The ten plagues could be staged with great effect, or at least some of them. Lang and Haggard in "The World's Desire" have shown what can be done with this episode in a romance. The story of Samson with an athlete as the hero and hinged scenery in the last act would be quite to the popular taste. We venture to predict that the American public will not have to wait long to see Daniel in a den of real lions.

The spectacles variously entitled "The Last Judgment," "Heaven and Hell," etc., are in the nature of morality plays. On another page of this issue Maxim Gorky gives a remarkable pen picture of one of them. But it must be remembered that most of the audience have more naivété or greater imagination than Gorky, and so they either fail to see or willingly overlook the tinsel and sham which are all he sees.

In "Heaven and Hell" there is a transformation scene beginning with a cemetery and ending with the flight of departing spirits with the aid of a stereopticon and after the manner of Doré. The spectators then descend to the lower regions with a disembodied spirit as guide and there behold sinners receiving punishment appropriate to their misdeeds. As the crowd file thru the dark and tortuous passages the skeletons seated in lurid caldrons or in flames wag their bony jaws and tell the stories of their sins and repentance in voices of a phonographic twang. Following the precedent of Dante, unpopular political and financial personages are introduced, much to the delight of the medieval-minded spectators.

What the moral effect of these plays is it is hard to say. Who can tell by watching a congregation file out of church how much they have been impressed by the sermon? The crowds who attend them are serious enough, even reverent, in their demeanor, altho the scenes are sometimes presented in a way that makes it difficult to maintain this attitude. Of course the devil is something of a comic character, but then he always was. Preachers have never been able to get people to take him seriously, even in the days when he was most implicitly and literally believed in. "Laugh at the devil and he will flee from you" has long been a popular version. The accounts of the old miracle plays show that rules and punishments were not able to prevent the devil from playing to the galleries and becoming the clown if not the hero of the drama. The chief question that can be raised about these modern miracle plays is the old one of whether the seductiveness of the scenes of Oriental vice is counterbalanced by the moral lesson of consequent ruin. The dancers of these royal courts have obviously received their training in the "Streets of Cairo," but this "Masque of Virtue" pays better. A twentieth-century audience is not so much afraid of a universal flood, an invasion of Medes and Persians, fire and brimstone, or even the devil himself as to be checked in their pursuit of pleasure by these forms of chastisement.

It was the growth of these two elements of levity and license that led the Church finally to disown and anathematize the drama it had nurtured. It will be interesting to see what attitude it will assume toward this spontaneous popular movement toward a religious drama. So far there has been manifest no tendency to meet it or recognize it unless we regard as such the introduction into Sunday school entertainments and the like of scriptural dialogs unacted, of biblical tableaux without words and of life-size colored moving pictures of scenes in the life of Christ. There are many plays in our theaters now based on biblical themes, such as "Ben Hur," The Eternal

Light," "The Shepherd King," "The Sign of the Cross." Sudermann's "John," Heyse's "Mary of Magdala" and Aldrich's "Judith." Some of them are of a high literary merit, and they draw their audiences from both inside and outside the churches.

Leviticus and Numbers

It is probable that no small proportion of our ten million American Sunday school students who are pursuing a year's course of lessons in the Old Testament are off on vacation during these weeks when extracts from the books of Leviticus and Numbers form the topics for study. It must be said that less will be missed, both by way of understanding the Bible and of helpful religious lessons from neglect of these books than from failure to attend to almost any other portions of Scripture which are likely to furnish the theme of Sunday school study. The third and fourth books of the Bible by no means approach the first and second, either in interest or importance, and comparatively few of the subsequent writings do not yield a larger measure of profit both to the devotional reader and to the historical student. Nevertheless for anything like a thoro knowledge of the Old Testament and of Hebrew religion this portion of the Pentateuch is indispensable, and careful attention to the teachings of these chapters will highten by striking contrast the spiritual and moral elevation of other parts of the Bible.

The book of Leviticus is *par excellence* a book for priests and for those who think of religion under priestly conceptions. It is entirely the product of the priestly school of writers, and embodies the laws of the second temple and the ideas which obtained in the narrow and poverty-stricken days of Israel's faith. It dates from about 500 B. C., a century farther from the time to which it imputes the laws it records than we are distant from the time of Columbus. It is certainly dependent upon Ezekiel, who died about 575 B. C., and is the product of Jewish piety in the days of the Babylonian exile. Samuel knew nothing of its prescriptions when he sacrificed at Ramah, nor Elijah when he repaired the altar on Mount Carmel. Jeremiah removes all ground from beneath its historicity when he declares: "For I spake not unto your fathers, nor commanded them in the day that I brought them out of the land of Egypt, concerning burnt-offerings or sacrifices"—matters with which Leviticus is largely occupied, and for which it claims the authority of Moses. Not until the time of Ezra (458 B. C.) were its laws enforced, and their enactment was not a sign of progress. For it is the lower elements of religion with which Leviticus is concerned, laws of diet, prescriptions about clean and unclean, regulations for a just and duly constituted priesthood; and with these are mingled a somewhat superficial and mechanical notion of sin and forgiveness. The deep piety of the Psalms and the moral fervor of the prophets are on a distinctly higher level than that of this priestly law-book, and the relation of one to the other is not that of feeble beginning and subsequent strength, but of retrograde from a worthier life and thought.

This is not "extreme criticism" in regard to Leviticus; it is the view taken, for example, in Hastings's "Dictionary of the Bible," both in the excellent article on the book by Harford-Battersby, in the article "Hexateuch," and in the lengthy essay by Kautzsch on the "Religion of Israel" in the Extra Volume. If one desires to see what can be made of Leviticus on the older theory, he could not have better guidance than that contained in the exposition of the late Rev. S. H. Kellogg, in the Expositor's Bible, where spiritual truth is derived from each ritualistic regulation.

The book of Numbers is our sole authority for the nomadic period in the history of Israel, and therefore it must be somewhat disconcerting to learn that it is largely from the same late priestly document, and to read in the scholarly commentary on the book by Prof. G. Buchanan Gray that much of it "can be demonstrated to be unhistorical; much more of it is of such nature that it can, with far greater probability, be explained as unhistorical than as historical." In the light of such opinion it would not be

wise to insist too strenuously that the journey of Israel thru the wilderness in strictly ordered ecclesiastical procession, as related in Numbers, is strictly according to fact. Why should not young people be told frankly that this was the view of the matter of a later age, and that we have no story from the time when the event happened? Why should we teach them what they must later sadly unlearn, or put upon them a burden of faith which we ourselves were never quite able to bear?

In reality the modern critical view of these books is a great relief to troubled minds. When once it is admitted frankly that the story of the death of Nadab and Abihu by direct punishment from God, because they used "strange fire" in sacrifice, is a late midrash, having no foundation in fact, simply the imagination of a zealous priest who supposed that was the way things ought to have occurred, and concluded therefore that they did occur so; when this understanding of the matter is admitted one is excused from seeking many burdensome explanations. It is so much better not to be obliged to defend God for murdering people because they made a mistake in ritual. The newer understanding of the Bible is altogether in the interest of sounder morals and worthier religious belief.

One may draw excellent lessons of prudence and courage from the story of Caleb and Joshua as prospectors of Canaan, but on the whole the use of Leviticus and Numbers in a manner tending to edification is more than a trifle difficult. Their real place in the study of Old Testament religion is after the Prophets and the Psalmists, to bring out the possibility and danger of decay and lapse from the noblest moral enthusiasm and the truest spiritual piety, into a faith that measures altars and is anxious about the colors of a priest's robe. These books are in the Bible to teach us that when religion undertakes to be anything more than holy reverence for God and severe effort to keep His commandments, it deteriorates inevitably into something very much less; and perhaps a summer's study of tedious books is not too great a price to pay for so valuable a truth.

The New Philippine Assembly

It can scarcely be expected that the new Philippine Assembly, elected by a registered vote of less than 62,000, will fairly represent the people of the islands, but those who fear that its sessions will be made futile and ridiculous by wild agitators may be happily disappointed. It is not surprising that many of those elected were formerly insurgent leaders. They have not lost the influence and ability which gave them prominence in the days of the insurrection. Some of them have since been appointed to important offices by the Government which they then attacked. If it be true, as reported, that conservative and well-to-do Filipinos deplore the election of such men as Dominador Gomez and the probable control of the Assembly by the radical element which he represents, they should place a great part of the blame upon themselves, for it is asserted that a majority of them did not register.

The Alton Syndicate

It has been overlooked by nearly all those who have commented in the daily press upon the speculative "development of the Alton railroad's financial resources" that the operations in question were not those of Mr. E. H. Harriman alone, but those of a syndicate of which he was a member. Justice requires that the existence of this syndicate should not be ignored. After referring to the condition of the Chicago & Alton Company prior to December 31st, 1898, and to the value of the company's property (about $40,000,000) on that date, the Interstate Commerce Commission said in its recent report:

> "About this time, Edward H. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff (representing Jacob H. Schiff), George J. Gould and James Stillman formed a syndicate to buy the stock and bought it for $200 a share for the preferred and $175 a share for the common, making the total cost of the shares purchased $39,042,200."

It was this syndicate that was responsible for what the Commission calls the "indefensible financing" of the following seven years, which increased the capital indebtedness by $80,000,000 while spending only $18,000,000 for improvements and additions. Altho Mr. Harriman ap-

pears to have represented his associates as an officer of the company, it was the syndicate that was responsible for the issue of bonds, the handling of them, the dividend of 30 per cent., the "rich rewards" in large commissions paid to the banking house with which one of the four members was connected, and all the remarkable and highly profitable operations which make the record of this Alton affair a memorable chapter in the history of American railway finance. But the parts played by Mr. Schiff, Mr. Stillman and Mr. Gould have generally been ignored in current criticism, and the burden of the whole thing has been placed on the shoulders of Mr. Harriman, who in those days was an agent rather than a principal. He has enough to answer for, but he was not the whole Alton syndicate, and in that group he was associated with men whose power and responsibility were at least as great as his own.

The Revival of Demonism

Last week we published a curious article showing that the devil worship among the Koreans exerted a noticeable influence on the views of the American missionaries stationed among them. It is apparent, however, that modern demonism is not confined to Korea, China, India and Africa. Demoniac possession with all the old characteristics is reported as forming an important part of the fanatical religious revival being conducted by two Swedish women in Cassel, Germany. In Italy anti-clericals have taken to the Black Mass and other forms of devil worship. And, what is perhaps more ominous still, the *Contemporary Review* devotes eighteen pages to an article by George Barlow arguing that the pessimistic tone of recent literature and the wave of crime sweeping over the world is due to the evil influences of disembodied spirits who died with their passions unslaked and therefore still linger earthbound, working out their unhallowed desires thru living puppets.

"Think of the enormous pressure which this mass of living 'dead' must exercise, is at this moment exercising, upon us! Think how easy it is to account, on this ground alone, for many of the crimes and errors of the human race! For we have the whole past of the human race encumbering us and pressing upon us; pressing upon us, not with any mere inert weight of historic precedent, but with the active force of numberless distinct, conscious, passionate personalities, all dying of hunger and thirst, so to speak, and all strenuously endeavoring to appease that hunger, to assuage that thirst, by taking possession of and using the still warm-blooded, still available, frames and nervous systems of the living!"

At this rate how long will it be before we have trials for witchcraft again in our courts? *Facilis decensus Averni.*

The Rusting of Iron

Iron, on which modern civilization depends, is a very perishable metal. It has two great enemies, air and water, and, unfortunately, these are the hardest things in the world to hide away from. It is able to resist either one of them alone, and to keep a bright face and a stiff backbone, but if they form an alliance and attack it together a blush overspreads its face and it collapses into a heap of dirty brown powder. Exactly how these two enemies of iron work together for its destruction has long been a matter of dispute. Some have claimed that the dual alliance required the assistance of a third party, carbonic acid gas or hydrogen peroxid, but the recent investigations carried on in the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture by Allerton S. Cushman, Assistant Director of the office, seem to prove that the action is purely electrical. By means of an ingenious indicator the presence of the two opposite poles in every piece of rusting iron was shown, the positive pole where the ferrous iron ions developed being colored blue and the negative pole where the hydroxyl ions accumulated becoming pink. At the former points the iron is dissolving due to the exchange of irons ions for the hydrogen or acid ions of the water. These electrical couples may be numerous and close together. The pitting effect which may be observed on any rusty iron fence is caused by a crater formation where the center is of one electrical sign and the ring around it of another. The practical lesson of it is that if we want to prevent our bridges, ships and high buildings from decay the steel must be as pure and even in texture as possible, for the presence of a speck of another metal or a different kind of iron starts the electrolysis. Of course an alkali will stop the rusting, because

it prevents the accumulation of the hydrogen ions that do the mischief, so it is good policy to put slaked lime about an iron post set in the ground.

End of the Coolie System

Whatever may be said of the failure of the Campbell-Bannerman Government to carry its measures thru both Houses of Parliament, and as to the futility of its pronouncement in the Commons against the Lords, one achievement must be allowed to it: it has ended the Chinese labor situation in South Africa. Seventeen thousand coolies will go before the end of this year, and the remainder will soon follow. If the Government later should desire to reconsider their determination, it would be beyond their power, for the Chinese Government and the Chinese themselves would have to be reckoned with. In the last election there was very deep feeling on this subject of Chinese labor, which was little else than a system of temporary slavery. It was claimed in its favor that native labor could not be had; and it could not, at the price and under the conditions which the mine syndicates were then willing to allow. But now we are informed that it will be quite possible to get all the native labor wanted, even from the neighboring Portuguese colony. Let it be remembered that it is General Botha's own Government of the Transvaal which has decided, under pressure from the Home Government, to send back all the Chinese at the end of their contract period, and go back to native labor. He says that the change will lead to more employment of whites and to more healthy and stable conditions. It is fortunate for this country that the proposal to dig the Canal with coolies fell thru.

Direct Questions and Answers

We find in the Richmond, Va., *News Leader* some correspondence which concerns THE INDEPENDENT. Mr. John R. Eoff, of Christiansburg, Va., sent us the following letter:

"Dear Sir—I have been a reader of THE INDEPENDENT for some years, and have noticed the frequent allusions to Southern politics, especially as to the policy of Southern States toward the negroes. Will you kindly state, point blank, whether or not you favor a mixture of the people of this country, a miscegenation of the races by intermarriage and the annulment of the Jim Crow laws? Do you think Northerners understand the negro question as well as do the Southerners, and ought not the latter be allowed to govern their own States without interference from the North?"

To this the editor of THE INDEPENDENT replied as follows:

"Dear Sir—I have the enclosed letter from you which I answer as plainly as I can. We do not favor miscegenation. We condemn the miscegenation which has produced millions of mixed blood. With intermarriage we have no business. That is a private, personal matter; but we do hold that if a man has a child by a colored woman he ought to marry her. We do favor the annulment of the Jim Crow laws. I believe the average Southerner is very ignorant of the condition and character of the better class of negroes. They know mainly the lowest. I have visited them in their homes, as you would not dare or care to do, and I know their aspirations and ability better than you do. Certainly the Southerners ought to govern in their own States, all Southerners, white and black, being allowed and encouraged to vote equally."

The Richmond editor who prints these letters does not like the reply. He says it shows "profound, pitiable and abject ignorance," with "all the arrogance associated with ignorance, and the narrowness of view and thought which is an essential part of bigotry," with "shallow assumed profundity." "Profundity" indeed! It was meant for the simplest lucidity.

The only summer resort guaranteed by the United States Government to be free from mosquitoes and excessive heat is the Panama Canal zone.

We still occasionally receive complaints that THE INDEPENDENT in its magazine form is no longer of use in lining the pantry shelves.

It would be very pleasant living in a city if there were not so many people there. The country would be delightful if it were not so lonely.

Why is it that the first thing a pastor does after he gets a new church is to change the hymn books?

The Japanese have frightened the Emperor of Korea so he dare not say his Söul is his own.

Insurance

Suggested by a Neglected Cemetery

SCATTERED here and there in many parts of New England are private cemeteries. These private cemeteries contain stones and monuments all marked with one name. Loving care is, generally speaking, lavished upon these places. An ornamental fence often surrounds such a cemetery. The memorial stones are usually neat and occasionally very elaborate. They bear biographical records of and tributes to persons who have played their parts in the world's comedies and tragedies. In these cemeteries, however, as in the public ones, neglect too often creeps in. The luxuriant grass grows unrestrainedly. The weeds crowd out the flowers planted by grief-stricken hands. The stones sag. Sometimes they fall. The sandstone slabs, carved with quaint cherubs and rimed verses, disintegrate. Moss grows over the names, the dates, the years. The vacationist cannot always escape the shade of sadness that comes over him as he observes the progress of decay thus exemplified. The neglected public or private cemetery is an object lesson that must teach us all how soon we are forgotten. Rambling in such a cemetery we are forced to realize the academic certainty of the flight of time, the decay of hope and the certainty of death.

The New England cemetery teaches its chance visitor that the inexorable years will pass and that the time is bound to arrive when those who now live will join the great majority and fall asleep in death. Then a few illegible lines on a weathered stone will sum up all the ambitions, hopes, loves, sorrows and tears that once were ours. Perhaps the visit to a neglected cemetery will do good as a vacation incident. Certainly it will do this if by it the visitor comes into a more certain realization of the fact that character is a priceless legacy and that "no man lives to himself and no man dies to himself." With a man's advent in this world comes responsibility that grows with his advancing life and continues after the vital spark goes out. It is an essential part of a man's responsibility to provide for his children an educational equipment so that they may be able to care for themselves; to help them to find a place in the world when the proper time comes and to secure for them at least a partial independence. In our day and generation this ideal can, by taking thought, easily be accomplished. The beneficence of life insurance has accomplished much along such lines in the past and will accomplish more in the future for those who prudently avail themselves of its aid. Just now, when we are in the mountains, by the sounding sea, or in the quiet country, and see by chance one of the neglected cities of the dead, it ought to be an inspiration toward life insurance. With a life policy, even if the cemetery in which we are finally laid be neglected, we will have done our part toward securing the welfare of our loved ones, which of itself ought to be a certain satisfaction.

ACCORDING to figures just published the great Krupp Steel Works at Berlin yielded a profit of $3,500,000 for the year just closed. The Krupps employ 64,354 laboring people, whose average wage is $1.50 per day. Some conception of the company's enormous operations is to be obtained when it is understood that 2,500,000 tons of coal were consumed during the year. In addition to the great profits, $1,700,000 was paid out to employees in sick and disability benefits, old age pensions and insurance benefits. The concern also maintained thirty-one hospitals, almshouses, workmen's clubs and other beneficial institutions for employees.

The Insurance Press has discovered a new fire hazard in Minneapolis, where the local fire department was recently called to a building set on fire thru spontaneous combustion that originated in a barrel of sauerkraut.

Financial

Financial Conditions in Japan

Owing to recent discussion as to a possible disturbance of our relations with Japan, the financial condition of that country and the financial operations of its people should excite some interest here. A few weeks ago, Japan sought to float in London a new loan of $20,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, issued at 97, of the South Manchurian railway, guaranteed unconditionally by the Government. The money was to be used in broadening the gauge of the road from Port Arthur northward. Altho the loan proposition was skilfully handled by strong houses, only about one-half of the bonds were sold to the public, the underwriters being compelled to take 48 per cent. of the issue. Japan has borrowed enormous sums abroad in the last few years. While the foreign investor's appetite for her securities may not have been satiated, the worldwide strain upon loanable capital, with the resulting increase of interest, prevents an eager demand for her railway bonds if their yield is only a shade better than 5 per cent.

It may be also that the recent course of financial and commercial affairs in Japan has suggested caution to investors abroad. Following the war, between July, 1905, and January of the present year, 3,336 new companies were organized there with a capital of $302,000,000, and 580 old companies added $123,000,000 to their capital. This movement continued in the present year, until it was checked by a sharp reaction. In the first five months 1,169 new companies, capitalized at $112,000,000, were organized, and 249 old ones increased their capital by $63,000,000. At the same time all classes were led to engage in speculation on margin and otherwise. When the inevitable collapse occurred, a short time ago, distrust prevailed, and there was a run upon the banks, several of which appear to have been in so weak a condition that they could not meet demands for a few thousand dollars. A dozen of them suspended payment, and nearly 200 of the new companies went into liquidation. The price of securities became sharply depressed. We find it reported that the Tokyo street railway shares were recently quoted at 76, altho the dividends have been 7½ per cent. Such conditions at home tend to affect the making of new loans abroad. Sometimes they also account for local popular irritation, opposition to the Government, and unwise political utterances or action.

Steel Quarterly Report

Reports of the Steel Corporation are regarded as a kind of trade barometer. Net earnings for the quarter ending with June broke all records. They amounted to $45,503,705, exceeding those of the quarter immediately preceding by $6,381,213 and those of the best previous quarter (December, 1906) by $3,758,741. And the quarter's appropriations for improvements, $18,500,000, were larger than ever before. On the other hand, unfilled orders showed a decline from 8,043,858 to 7,603,878 tons, altho the total was larger than at the corresponding date in any previous year, exceeding by 800,000 tons the quantity reported on June 30th, 1906. It is announced that there has been a further and a considerable decline since July 1st. This is mainly in railroad material. A moderate recession appears to be indicated, and there is room for it. Chairman Gary a few weeks ago predicted such a recession, expressing the opinion that it would be beneficial.

....Seventeen locomotives, the largest ever built in this country, were recently shipped from Philadelphia to the Orleans Railroad of France. The value of the locomotives, cars and rails exported from the United States in the fiscal year just ended was nearly $28,000,000.

....During July the national debt was reduced by about $24,000,000, owing to the redemption of 4 per cent. bonds maturing on the 1st. At the close of business on July 31st the debt amounted to $1,273,275,342.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1907 No. 3063

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

The Oil Trust Suits

In Chicago, on the 9th, the Standard Oil Company's attorneys procured from Judge Grosscup a writ of error, having decided to appeal from Judge Landis's decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Action upon a writ of supersedeas was deferred, pending a determination of the amount of the bond. The Government contended that the bond should be for $29,240,000. John D. Archbold, vice-president of the company, criticised the Government for issuing Commissioner Smith's report immediately after Judge Landis had imposed the great fine. It was shown at Washington, however, that the report had been ready some time before Judge Landis's decision, and had been withheld in order that the Government might not seem, by publishing it at an earlier date, to be preparing the public mind for a heavy penalty. An officer of the National Petroleum Association having asserted that the company was about to increase the selling price of oil, Secretary Charles M. Pratt denied that such action was to be taken. In a public address at Riverside, Cal., Secretary Garfield said Judge Landis's decision would prove to the people that "no man, big or little, is above the law." The Standard Oil Company, he added, and some other corporations, "had gone ahead on the theory that they were so powerful that they could do things which the ordinary citizen could not do." The Government was showing them that this was not so. Mr. Bryan commented as follows:

"Some had expressed the hope that Judge Landis would not impose the maximum fine because they feared the Oil Trust would merely increase the prices to the consumers and make them pay the enormous fines, even as they have been required to pay the generous contributions made by Mr. Rockefeller to educational funds. But Judge Landis had nothing to do with that theory, and it is well he imposed the maximum figure. It is more than likely the Oil Trust will shift the burden to the consumers, but this will only aid in the crystallization of that public sentiment that will be expressed so forcefully that men in authority will cease to trifle with the violations of anti-trust laws and will vigorously enforce criminal statutes which provide for the imprisonment of the arrogant monopolist even as the common rogue is imprisoned. Good for Landis, and now let us have, just as a beginning, a few prosecutions under the criminal clause of the Sherman Anti-Trust law."

Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, deplored "the use of the court and the prosecuting machinery of the country to direct the frenzy created by a long and persistent yellow appeal of demagogism, given respectability and increasing force by the present Administration." The Standard Oil case, he continued, was "plain enough":

"It was begun by the President's attack before Congress to bring pressure upon the Senators who hesitated to pass the Hepburn bill. It has been dragged before judges appointed by the President and tried in parts of the country hostile to the company. The corporation has been assailed by a commissioner in a report untrue to fact as the trial was about to begin, in utter violation of common fairness."

Sentence was pronounced, he added, in a spiteful and vindictive harang, and it was followed by another "assault of the Commissioner, again untrue in fact and puerile in reasoning." He thought it remained for the American people to say how far they could "safely permit the courts to be used in the game of politics."——Acting Attorney-General Russell, referring to rumors about new suits

against railroad and other corporations, said, on the 8th, that the Department was quite unable to do one-tenth as much work as it was supposed to be doing. "When," he added, "it shall have continued a while longer enforcing the laws against rebating and restraints and monopolies of trade, the result cannot fail to be a sounder and less tainted prosperity."——At Jamestown, N. Y., on the 9th, a Federal grand jury reported ten indictments, for rebating, against the Standard Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company (controlled by the Standard) and the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads. The counts of these indictments permit the imposition of fines amounting to $18,240,000. It is alleged that the railroads granted to the Standard a special and unlawful rate of 11½ cents, when the regular rate was 26½.—— A long statement from Attorney-General Bonaparte has been published. In the beginning he speaks of complaints that criminal prosecutions against trust magnates and sentences of imprisonment have been very infrequent. It is true, he says, that a better moral effect would be produced by sending a few prominent men to jail than by a great deal of litigation against the corporations controlled by them, but it is only successful prosecutions that would have a good effect:

"Some time since, two corporations and their respective presidents were indicted jointly for violation of the criminal provisions of the Anti-Trust law. If the corporations were guilty of such, it would be hard for the lay mind at least to understand how their presidents could be innocent. Nevertheless, the jury convicted the corporations and acquitted the presidents. It is the avowed purpose of the Department of Justice to prosecute criminally any one who is really responsible for violations of the Anti-Trust law wherever it can do so with any reasonable probability of success. It does not care to prosecute mere underlings who are known to every one to have acted under the direct authority of their superiors. But if it can get a case against any of the superiors such as justifies a reasonable hope on the part of experienced lawyers that he can be punished personally, the department will undoubtedly take advantage of the opportunity as soon as it is presented. Inasmuch, however, as its only duty is to enforce the law, the department does not propose to institute any proceedings in which it does not hope to bring the guilty ones to justice."

Answering questions as to the collection of the fine imposed by Judge Landis, he remarked that any corporation convicted and unable to pay might be placed in the hands of a receiver until the money required should be procured from the business or assets.

A Report Upon Prices

Another report upon the Standard Oil Company's methods was published by Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith on the 11th. It relates mainly to prices, and asserts that the company sells its oil in foreign countries at prices much lower than those it receives at home:

"Having a monopoly at home, it has charged such prices as it could thereby extort, and the American consumer has had to pay these prices. Meeting competition abroad, it has given the foreign consumer enormously lower prices, and it has used the profits made at home to maintain its position abroad, so that the American consumer has been severely discriminated against for the purpose of maintaining, not the dominance of American export trade, but the dominance of a particular combination which has used its power frequently and conspicuously to the disadvantage of the American public."

Discrimination in the company's prices in this country, "proportionate to the extent of its monopoly in a given place," is shown by the report. "The evidence is absolutely conclusive," says the Commissioner, "that it is the policy of the company to take full advantage of all non-competitive conditions to impose the highest prices possible." The discriminations in domestic prices, he asserts, were "largely made possible by the widespread system of discrimination in railroad rates, mainly secret, which was long enjoyed by the company," and which was the subject of an investigation by the Bureau of Corporations a year and a half ago.

Telegraph Operators on Strike

Seventy Western Union telegraph operators at Los Angeles went on strike last Wednesday night (the 7th), owing to the discharge of one of their associates and the company's refusal to take him back. It is asserted by the company that Ryan, the dismissed man, had been maliciously and persistently delaying important messages. His associates say this is not true, and that false charges against him were

made by a non-union employee (who had entered the service as a strike-breaker), because he was an active union man. Owing to this controversy in Los Angeles, union telegraphers in many cities were quitting work a few hours later, and on Saturday night about 4,000, in thirty-one cities, were on strike. The beginning was in Chicago. Union operators there refused to receive messages sent by the non-union men employed in the strikers' places at Los Angeles. On Friday morning there were 1,600 strikers in Chicago, and operators in other cities were following their example. Denver, Charleston, St. Louis, Atlanta, New Orleans and Fort Worth were among the cities thus affected. In some places employees of the Postal Company went out with those of the Western Union. On Monday at 1 p. m. about half of the operators in the main office of the Western Union in New York stopped work, and an hour and a half later many of the Postal Company followed their example. Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill and others attempted to settle the controversy. It was announced at a meeting of the union operators that Mr. Neill had started for Chicago, at the request of President Roosevelt, and would confer there with Samuel J. Small, president of the telegraphers' union; Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, and Ralph M. Easely, chairman of the National Civic Federation's executive committee. An impression prevailed that it would be very difficult to reach a settlement. In Chicago and several other cities the strikers, after stopping work, had demanded a considerable increase of wages. The Western Union was sending non-union men to Chicago from the East. To operators who should remain in its service the Postal Company promised that their regular salaries should be a bonus in addition to wages on the basis of a seven-hour day. President Small said on the 11th that the strikers would resume work if the Government would investigate their grievances and insist upon arbitration. A former president of the local union in New York also said that what the men desired most of all was an agreement providing for arbitration. He asserted that men who presented grievances were punished by dismissal, and that the Western Union had not been true to the agreement procured two months ago by the intervention of Commissioner Neill.——The long controversy between the union lithographers in New York and their employers has been closed by the submission of the men. One year ago the employers insisted upon an open shop and required their men to withdraw from the union. When the latter refused they were locked out.

Prosecutions in San Francisco

Louis Glass, vice-president of the Pacific States Telephone Company, at the end of whose first trial for bribing the San Francisco supervisors the jury disagreed, will soon be tried again. Prosecutor Heney says that at the second trial it will be proved beyond question that Glass ordered the payment of the bribe money. At the first trial he sought to obtain the evidence from Emil J. Zimmer, another vice-president of the same company. Zimmer refused to testify or to be sworn. He is now in jail for contempt, and may be kept there a long time. Detective Burns asserts that the evidence against Glass has now been obtained from another source. Theodore V. Halsey, the agent who was indicted for making the payments to supervisors, has been attacked by appendicitis and is in a precarious condition at the hospital. A jury in his case was impanelled last week. The twelve prominent members or officers of labor unions who recently accepted appointments to the Board of Supervisors from ex-Mayor Schmitz, who is in jail, have been severely criticised by the press.

The Filipinos' New Assembly

It has been decided that the session of the new Assembly shall begin on October 16. Secretary Taft will probably arrive at Manila two days earlier. The number of registered voters was underestimated by the Government in the dispatches forwarded before the election. About 100,000 votes were cast, and 89,137 of them have been officially reported. The following dispatch from

Governor Smith was published at Washington on the 10th:

"With all municipalities heard from except eighty, following is the vote cast for various parties: Nacionalistas, 44,223; Progresistas, 25,523; Independistas, 17,472; Catholic, 1,356; Aglipayan, 91; Aguinaldo, 1; scattering, 471; total, 89,137. From this it will be seen that the Progresistas cast a little less than one-third of the vote, but secured only one-fifth of the Assembly. The Progresistas, Independistas and Catholic votes exceed the vote cast by the Nacionalistas by a small margin. The eighty municipalities to be heard from will not raise the vote beyond 100,000. With a Christian population of nearly 7,000,000, the voting strength is shown to be only about 1½ per cent."

As both the Nationalists and the Independents ask that independence be granted without delay, it will be seen that nearly 70 per cent. of the votes were cast in support of that demand.——Congressman Nicholas Longworth, the President's son-in-law, speaking at a dinner of the Commercial Club in Honolulu on the 7th, said he "hoped the Philippines would not long be with us."——Twenty-one of the 100 young Filipino students sent to this country four years ago to be educated in American colleges started for home last week with diplomas in their pockets. Twenty-three of their associates had preceded them, and 46, it is said, have decided to remain here for a time. Major Vattmann, an army chaplain, who has the students in charge, remarked that every one of them had won a prize at college. "They studied too hard," he added, "and it was difficult to prevent them from overdoing. Their uppermost thoughts were of the day when they would have a hand in conducting affairs of the Government."——In an address at Honolulu on the 9th, Secretary Oscar S. Straus said that Pearl Harbor would be so improved that it would accommodate the entire navy of the United States. In his opinion, communication between Hawaii and the States was restricted and made difficult by our coastwise navigation laws.

Cuba

In Pinar del Rio, the negroes are completing an organization affiliated with none of the political parties, their purpose being to obtain for their race a greater share in the Government and more offices than have heretofore been assigned to it. Batrell Oviedo, a negro, has prepared and distributed a statement showing that there are only two negro officers of the rural guard, only two negro policemen in Havana, and no negro officer of the artillery. He asks that the work done by his race in the war for independence be remembered and that the number of offices granted to it be in proportion to the negro population. The statement has been sent to President Roosevelt.——Yellow fever has broken out in the American garrison at Cienfuegos, where ten privates of the hospital corps have the disease.——A band of twelve armed negroes, led by Arturo Mendoza, formerly an officer of the Cuban army, has been raiding farms in Santa Clara Province. Governor Magoon ordered the rural guard to capture the outlaws, dead or alive. One of them was killed and the band's ammunition was taken. Mendoza's aim, it is said, was to start an insurrection.

The Hague Conference

The Hague Conference is now in its ninth week and is beginning to near its end. From a news point of view there is little of great importance to report since our last week's issue. On Wednesday the the French proposition to abolish prize money secured only sixteen votes. (Mr. Choate reminded the committee that prize money has been abolished in America.) Seven votes were given to the proposition that ships wrongfully seized during a war should be compensated for. The Italian proposition that dirigible balloons must be in the hands of military experts received twenty-one votes and was referred to the editing committee, altho England opposed the whole idea of an aerial warfare. The publication in one of the London papers that Germany was secretly opposing the United States proposition for a permanent court has brought out the fact that Germany is working shoulder to shoulder with the United States for this proposition. Baron von Bieberstein, the German first delegate, even gave out an interview in which he said that he would accept the American proposition in every respect except as to the question of obligatory arbitration, and Mr. Choate had cheerfully accepted his attitude. While believing in obligatory arbitration as an

ideal, he felt that only after the permanent court had proved itself a success and had become fully appreciated would it be proper to make reference to it obligatory. The court will in no sense supervene the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Peace Conference of 1899. It will be called the International Court of Justice, to differentiate it from the older court, and will be composed of judges, while the Permanent Court of Arbitration is composed of diplomats. The advantages of the new court will be that it will be able to convene within a fortnight after a case is brought before it, and that its judges will be paid by all the nations, so that a small nation will have no hesitancy in referring a dispute to it on account of the cost. The Anglo-German proposition for the establishment of a Prize Court is receiving some opposition, but it is expected that it will eventually pass. In regard to the question of the automatic and periodic meetings of the future conference, M. Nelidoff, of Russia, has declared that he will oppose the British proposition that the representative Powers meet at The Hague two years previous to the conference in order to arrange a program. M. Nelidoff is of the opinion that such a preliminary meeting would start a pacifist agitation thruout the world, which would be embarrassing to the governments. The American delegation is receiving unstinted praise on every side for the work they are doing, and some critics have even gone so far as to say that they have saved the Conference this time, as they did the Conference of 1899.

The Belfast Strike

It was supposed that when the troops were established in Belfast that the strike was practically at an end and that the traffic could be resumed. But the week has been one of increased violence and disorder which the police have been entirely unable to control without calling in the troops. Workmen were prevented by the mobs from entering the reopened factories, and drays were attacked by the striking dockmen wherever they appeared. On August 9th, 10th and 11th the troops were in constant requisition, charging thru the streets with fixed bayonets or drawn swords to clear them of the mobs. The police and troops were attacked with stones and broken bottles from the upper windows of the houses and many of them were seriously injured. In some cases the mob made a stand upon the streets and fought with clubs and missiles against the charging cavalry. Women and children were sometimes placed in front to protect the men.——The bill for the relief and restoration of evicted Irish tenants, which past the House of Commons recently, received radical amendments in the House of Lords, but was finally past. In its new form it is not at all acceptable to the Government, and doubtless the House of Commons will refuse to concur in the changes, thus scoring another grievance against the Upper House. The bill providing for the right of appeal in cases of convictions for crime similar to that existing in civil cases was past unanimously by the House of Lords.

Troubles in the Balkans

The summer has, as usual, brought again the never-ending conflicts in the Balkans between the minor nationalities, which seem determined to secure control of the disputed territory by exterminating their rivals. In the vilayet of Kossovo Servian bands raid the Bulgarian villages, while on the northeast Bulgarian bands are carrying on a two-handed fight against the Servians on the one side and on the other against the Greek marauders from the south, and the Turkish troops keep up a desultory warfare against all three. The Greeks have been particularly active of late in creating disturbances for the purpose of extending northward Greek influence and eventually the Greek frontier. The Porte has issued a diplomatic note to the Greek Government calling attention to the fact that these bands receive financial and moral support from Greece, and that the good relation between the two States is imperilled by their raids. There are said to be more than a hundred Greek bands of patriotic brigands in the mountains near Kastoria, from which they

make raids on the valleys for the purpose of driving out the Bulgarian population, pillaging, burning and ravaging the villages, carrying off the women and torturing the children. Many of the villages have been depopulated, either from slaughter or immigration to America. According to the Mürzsteg program an international police under the control of a joint Russian and Austro-Hungarian Commission is empowered to keep order in this turbulent district, but they do not seem to have accomplished any decided reform. The Civil Agents apparently do little more than transmit reports to the Inspector-General, Hilmi Pasha. One of the English officers engaged in this work, Colonel Elliott, was attacked by a Bulgarian band at Guredjik and wounded in the thigh, but was rescued by the Turkish troops. It was the intention of the Bulgarians to hold him for a ransom. At Seres, a town fifty miles northeast of Salonika, an intrenched band of Greek insurgents was surrounded and almost annihilated by the Turkish troops. The Bashi-Bazouks took advantage of the occasion to pillage and burn the Greek houses of the town. Three other Greek bands in Macedonia have been similarly wiped out. The kidnappers of Robert Abbott from his father's home in Salonika last March have been captured and have confessed. A ransom of $75,000 was paid them, but the British Government has demanded that this sum be repaid by the Turkish Government.——In Asiatic Turkey the condition of the Armenians has not perceptibly improved. Ferid Pasha, who, as Vali of Bitlis, was considered responsible for the massacre, has been removed, but has been made the Vali, or Governor, of Trebizond. He was driven out of Bitlis and wounded by a Mohammedan mob on account of his oppression and cruelty. It is reported that most of the money sent him for relief of the Armenian sufferers was spent on his own residence.

Turkish Raid Into Persia

The northwestern boundary of Persia, on the Turkish frontier, is again the scene of border warfare. A body of 6,000 Turkish troops, with artillery, crossed into Persian territory about forty miles beyond what the Persians consider the proper boundary, ravaging and burning a number of villages. Among them was the Christian village of Mavaneh, where thirty men were killed and sixty women and children killed or carried off. The Turks afterward drove the Persian garrison from an adjacent camp and occupied it. The raid was headed in the direction of Urumia, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants, situated near the western shore of the lake of that name. Here there is an American Presbyterian college and a seminary for girls, and much apprehension was felt in this country for the safety of the missionaries. Ambassador Leishman pointed out the danger to the Turkish Government and was assured by the Porte that orders had been sent to stop the forward movement of the troops. In response to an appeal from Persia, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople joined with the British Ambassador in urging the Sultan to have the boundary question settled by peaceful measures. A joint force of Russian and British engineers marked the boundary some forty years ago, but the matter has been the subject of constant dispute and frequent fighting ever since. The affair has given occasion for a violent attack upon the Government in the new Persian Parliament. Prince Firman Firma, Minister of Justice, was appointed Governor of the Province of Azervijan, where the trouble has occurred. Parliament offered the Prince $75,000 as a defense fund, but he declined to accept it, and declared to Parliament that he would start immediately for the frontier with 10,000 men equipped and maintained at his own expense. This is a striking proof of the revival of Persian patriotism, which has so long been extinct. All classes, even those who have been profiting by corruption and privilege, are united in a desire for reforms which will secure for Persia a position as an independent nation and free her from the intrigues and rivalry of Russia, Great Britain and Germany. The parliamentary committee appointed to consider the plans proposed for the establishment of a German bank in Teheran has declared that several clauses are quite inadmissable. It objects principally to

the clauses which provide for the forcible collection by the authorities of all debts due to the bank two months after the specified time of payment; the granting of plots of land upon which the bank is to erect its buildings; the concession of all mines and narrow-gauge railroads to the bank, and the granting to the bank of preferential rights in the matter of concessions for a mortgage bank, irrigation schemes, water works and other undertakings. The Persian papers are outspoken against the abuses of the government. As it has been reported that in several cities of Persia girls have been sold by destitute parents in order to secure money to pay taxes, a comic paper published a cartoon in which girls were hung over the shoulders of the Governor of Khurasan just as fowls are brought to the market for sale.



The Bombardment of Casablanca

In consequence of the murder of eight foreigners in Casablanca and the danger that all the other foreigners in the city would soon meet a similar fate, the French cruiser "Galilée" was ordered to that port. The foreign residents had taken refuge in the French, Spanish and British consulates, which were almost surrounded by Arabs and in constant danger. Pasha Mulai Amin had, it is said, admitted his inability to maintain order and authorized the landing of French troops. Accordingly at five o'clock on Sunday morning, August 4th, a detachment of fifty French marines, in command of an ensign, was landed. They passed thru the watergate, which was closed behind them, and they then found themselves in a narrow street confronted by Moorish troops, who at once opened fire at them at close range. Five of the marines and the ensign were wounded. In spite of the fact that the ensign was shot thru both hands he ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge, which they did, killing 150 Moors while forcing their way thru the streets to the consulate. As soon as the shots were heard the "Galilée" opened fire on the city, shelling the native part and de-

molishing the Moorish batteries on the fortifications. An infuriated mob, composed of the inhabitants, assisted by the tribesmen from outside and the Moorish soldiers, began pillaging the city. The Jews were massacred by hundreds, the children beaten to death and cut to pieces, and the women ravished. All that was valuable from the stores and private houses was carried off by Arabs; the Custom House was looted and a large part of the city burned. The French cruiser "Du Chayla" was summoned by wireless, and on entering the harbor drew up broadside to the beach and opened a destructive fire with melinite shells on the mob in the market place. The bombardment continued all day, and some 2,500 shells were discharged by the French cruisers. The total slaughter of Jews and Moors is reported at 800. The Spanish cruiser "Don Alvaro Bazan" landed a party of troops for the protection of the Spanish Consulate, but did not take part in the bombardment. When the French ships "Gloire," "Jeanne d'Arc," "Condé" and "Jules Ferry" arrived, 4,000 troops were landed and encamped outside of the town to protect it from the tribesmen, who made repeated attacks. The Pasha, when called to account by the French for the attack on the landing party, replied that it was done thru a blunder of the customs troops. The French Consul demanded that the offending soldiers should be sent in chains to the consulate, and this was done. Similar outbreaks of fanaticism are apprehended at Rabat, Mazagan and other ports, and even Tangier is not regarded as safe.

Foreign Notes

In accordance with the recent imperial edict, all the opium dens in Canton and Hongkong were closed on August 9th, with great rejoicing on the part of the people. The streets were decorated with banners and paraded by bands of music. China has reluctantly given her consent to the American proposal that a joint commission of England, France, Germany, Holland, Japan and the United States investigate the whole question of the opium trade and production.——Thanh Thai, King of Annam, has been deprived of authority by the French Government and interned in his palace at Hué. A regency of the Council of Ministers, under the presidency of the Minister of Justice, has been established. The French Resident, who is, of course, the real ruler of the kingdom, has had several times to interfere to save the lives of the King's attendants and ministers. A year ago the King had seven of his wives tortured to death in his presence ——Marcellin Albert, who was recently the idol of the Midi, has now fallen from his pedestal. Since his release from jail by the French Government he has been received with jeers and hisses by the people who a few weeks ago thronged by the hundred thousand to see him and put themselves under his command. At Argelières, his home town, he had to barricade himself in a house to escape the mob, who believed that he had betrayed the cause of the vinegrowers to his own profit.——The organ of the liberal Catholics of France, *Demain,* has suspended publication on account of the papal syllabus against heresy. The journal says:

"Amid the present confusion the sincerest Catholic ideals are so obscured and misunderstood that it is necessary to await the restoration of calm before resuming work.

"To the extent to which the decree of the Holy Office is applied it will annihilate in the Catholic schools exegetic and moral criticism. We say 'to the extent to which it is applied,' because, even at Rome the necessity of abandoning certain of its prohibitions will be evident if a dangerous impasse is not soon to be reached. To fetter the free exercise of criticism is to destroy the reason. It only remains to be remarked that the elaboration and publication of the decree coincide with the introduction in our public schools of the study of the critical history of religion and especially of the origin of Christianity."

——Prince Scipione Borghese, winner in the Pekin-Paris race arrived in Paris on August 10th, having made the longest automobile run on record. He covered the 6,900 miles in exactly two months on an Italia car without accident or repairs except the replacing of a wheel. He was escorted into Paris by a squadron of cavalry and hundreds of automobiles. The route was thru the Gobi desert, Siberia, Moscow, Posen and Berlin.

True Animal Stories

[The present controversy on nature fakirs, with Burroughs and Roosevelt for the prosecution and Long, London, Roberts *et al.* as defendants, has brought up the old question: "Do animals reason or act only from instinct?" The discussion promises to be long and hot, for opinions range from the extreme of Descartes, who held that animals are merely automata, without consciousness or volition, to that of endowing them with human psychology and even superhuman powers of divination. Whenever the question is broached in any circle there are as many people ready to bring forward remarkable instances in their own experience as when ghosts are mentioned. Knowing that our readers must have many good animal stories which they have not been able to tell as often as they liked, we have opened the columns of THE INDEPENDENT to them. All the letters we publish were signed and contain only the personal observations of the writers; none of the evidence is second hand. Doubtless affidavits can be produced, if necessary. As for their interpretation, that is another matter. We have cut out all philosophizing and attempted explanation, and present the bare facts to the jury of our readers without argument. We have asked Mr. Hornaday, author of "Two Years in the Jungle," "The American Natural History" and "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies," to add a comment on these stories.—EDITOR.]

The Samaritan Badger.

Not long ago I shot and wounded a badger, so that it could not walk. As I walked toward it, it began to utter a plaintive growl; then another badger got out of a hole close by, and, taking the wounded one by the upper part of the neck, it succeeded in dragging it to the entrance of their home before I got there.

JOSEPH LECLERC.

LYONS, KAN.

Foxy.

Some forty years ago, while fox hunting in this (Columbia) county, I saw a gray fox climb a tree to a hight of about twenty feet. The tree was a small black oak, the lowest limbs of which were within five or six feet of the ground. The animal was hard pressed by the dogs, and it was a case of "any port in a storm." My companion on that occasion, an old fox hunter, expressed great surprise at the incident, declaring it to be unique in his experience. It certainly was in mine.

A. C. KELLOGG (M. D.).

PORTAGE, WIS.

A Practical Joker.

A certain Tabby, with whom I was well acquainted, and whose useful life ended a few years ago, showed one day a most decided sense of humor. She came running in from the garden in great excitement, carrying something in her mouth, purring and calling to the other cats to come and share her treasure. She waited until they had all assembled, six or eight of them. Then she proudly laid down before their eager eyes—a little, old, dried-up pear! I can see her victims now walking off in disgust at the deception, while Tabby straightened herself up, watching them and giving her tail a few switches, which was her way of laughing.

MARY LESLIE IRWIN.

NEW YORK CITY.

His Lost Foot.

My father, who was a constant reader of THE INDEPENDENT for many years, while living at Ashland, N. J., had a dog named "Watch." He was of mixed breed, with his *bull* blood probably the most prominent.

One day while out in the hay field where they were cutting grass with a two-horse mowing machine, "Watch," unnoticed by the driver, ran in front of the knife, and before the machine could be stopped his foot was cut off. We bandaged it the best we could, and it soon healed, so he could hobble around quite well. About a year afterward, while out in the same field, at the place of the accident, "Watch" found his old foot and carried it home. He lay down on the grass near us with the remains of the old foot before him. The foot, tho dried, was so preserved that there was no doubt that it was the old foot. He seemed to want to get it to grow on again or wanted us to help him. His dejected, sad and sorrowful appearance was very impressive, and there was no doubt he was shedding tears.

J. M. EBERT.

GRENLOCH, N. J.

A Groundhog Case.

"Boss" was a mixture of English bull and Scotch terrier. I was living in Eastern Ohio, where groundhogs are plentiful. The groundhog's hole goes down at an angle of forty to fifty degrees to the proper depth and then turns slightly up for the last foot or two. My brothers and I had located one in his hole and had dug down about three feet and could just see the tip of Mr. Groundhog's nose as he squared himself for the fight. Then "Boss" was let in. He ran down and stuck his head into the hole, but could not turn his head up enough to get his mouth open and get hold of the groundhog. The result was that he came out with his nose all slit up by the groundhog's teeth. He cocked his head to one side and looked intently into the hole. Presently he snorted the blood from his nostrils,

turned deliberately over on his back and slid down into the hole head foremost, got a good hold on Mr. Groundhog, kicked and wriggled his way back up out of the hole as proud a bull-terrier as ever you saw.

I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of the above at any time, and it can also be verified by either or both of my brothers, still living in Ohio. THOMAS W. KEENAN.

SHENANDOAH, IA.

Getting Rid of a Rival.

Here is a little incident, to the exact, unexaggerated truth of which the members of two families will willingly make affidavit.

"Frisky" was just a little fluffy, ordinary dog, without a pedigree, and not credited with the possession of remarkable intelligence, but with two traits of character strongly developed—an inordinate desire for being petted and a most intense jealousy.

My son, who lived about two blocks away, had a pug pup which he frequently brought with him when he called on us. The pug, being at the cute and cunning age, naturally received a good deal of attention from the members of the family, much to the disgust of "Frisky." On one occasion my son and his wife had occasion to leave the city for a couple of days, and the pug was left in our care. "Frisky" tolerated, with a very bad grace, the company of the pug, and tried to appear indifferent to the attention his little rival received. This continued for two days, when he suddenly changed his tactics. He made friends with the little fellow, and, after gaining his confidence, lured him out of the house. Then engaging him in play, he enticed him, by degrees, away from the house until he had led him all the way to my son's residence, where he left him and trotted complacently home, seemingly much gratified in the fact that he had piloted away the object of his jealousy. J. W. WARR.

JOLIET, ILL.

The Handsome Duckling.

Some years ago, on a farm at Noroton, Conn., I had a young duck, spotless white and very pretty. My attention was drawn to this particular duck, first, because she always looked cleaner and neater than the other ducks, and secondly, because the other ducks were always persecuting her and always trying to ruffle her feathers. And after each fight the white duck would steer straight for the pond, where, standing at the edge of the water and using the water as a mirror, she would, in a few minutes, efface all traces of the fight and look spick and span again.

One day, to my amazement, this duck showed up with a black necktie tied around her neck, the loop hidden under the feathers but the bow showing straight in front. It certainly looked pretty, and I thought at first that some one had tied it on the duck for fun, but on examining the tie, I found that it was simply a short loop of heavy twine, which had, presumably, been pulled off a package without being untied, and which, I believe, the duck herself must have found and pulled over her head.

The jealousy of the other ducks was terrific, and the poor duck became more persecuted than ever. The necktie was always the chief point of attack, and the white duck would each time emerge from the fight with the bow twisted around on the back of her neck and the strings pulled out of shape. But each time —and I personally watched the performance more than ten times—she would go to her mirror, and, first of all, pull her beloved tie back into its right position; then pull at the strings until the bow was again tied just right, then smooth the neck feathers over the loop, efface all other traces of the fight and would then again show herself to an admiring world in all her glory.

This lasted for about three weeks. Then the other ducks succeeded in pulling the tie to pieces.

I may add, on my honor as a gentleman, that every word I have written represents my personal observations without any exaggeration. VIGGO C. EBERLIN.

NEW YORK CITY.

"He Followed Them to School One Day."

Time, about 5 o'clock p. m.; a hot summer afternoon. Place, Nelson, Mo., where I was a banker at the time. Dramatis personae, J. L. Woodbridge; a pet crow, nearly grown, and our house cat.

I was sitting on my east porch, my feet resting on the banisters, paper in my lap, resting after my day's work. Nobody else in sight, everything still and quiet. Our cat was asleep on the front steps, some ten feet away, on the second step from the ground, with her tail hanging over the edge of the step.

The crow was out on the lawn, under the trees, some thirty feet away, moving restlessly around, hunting bugs and mischief. It caught sight of the cat and the pendant tail, and by a series of long, quick hops, reached the cat and vigorously seized the tail in its mouth. The cat jumped some three feet straight up in the air, lit on her feet, and then gazed around with an astounded, dazed expression, to see how the trouble came about.

She soon located the crow, standing with its solemn, corvine expression just by; and then turned, and in slow trot started down the walk toward the gate. The crow started after, in a succession of slow hops; soon caught up, and as fast as he could do so, snapped at the tail of the retreating cat; keeping it up till the accelerated motion of the cat carried her out of reach. Then the crow quietly resumed his bug and mischief hunting.

When school commenced, a month afterward, that same crow soon missed the children. After some days, he located them at the school building half a mile away, by following them up. He spent most of his time (as he could fly well by then) over at the school house. He would perch on the lowered upper sash of the window; would frequently become

noisy, when he would be driven away by order of the teacher. One day he caught sight of some colored crayons lying on the teacher's desk, well back in the school room, and made a sudden dash from his perch on the window, seized a crayon, and flew out in triumph.

J. L. WOODBRIDGE.

MARSHALL, MO.

The Bachelor Maid Kissed.

That "Helen," our family cat, reasons, we think, to be proved by all her daily walk and clever "stunts." I might mention the indubitable evidence she gives of knowing and remembering people, and of regarding them with affection or the reverse. I might tell, too, how she has learned that sitting up like a little dog, with fore paws gently drooping, usually secures her what she wishes, or how, when this mute appeal is unnoticed, she walks forward on her hind legs, softly slaps you with one paw, and then backs away again to resume her pose of graceful patience. But probably the most noteworthy act of her life is the one which I am about to relate:

As her table manners are of the most ladylike character, she frequently eats her meals with the family, either in somebody's lap or seated in a chair of her own, with her paws resting politely on the table's edge. She was breakfasting in my lap one morning, when she so far forgot the prescriptions of etiquet as to reach up and seize the meat from the fork which I was conveying to my mouth. In shocked surprise I administered a very mild box on the ear by way of reproof, but the effect was beyond all proportion to the blow. She never seems to take to heart even very rigorous cuffs bestowed by the man of the house, evidently regarding them as a normal and salutary part of life's discipline (for her various vaudeville accomplishments have not been acquired without some "laying on of hands" by her master in the intervals of his professional duties). But corporal punishment applied by a guest, and that, too, a hitherto notoriously "easy mark" for all her cat blandishments, she recognized as an insult and an indelicate arrogation of family privileges. She jumped down from my lap, walked out of the dining room and out of the house, nor would she come in for another meal or approach me during the entire day. But after I had gone to my room, at bedtime, I was surprised by a plaintive "meow" at my door, and "Helen" entered. She held distinctly aloof, however, for some ten minutes, when I chanced to sit down upon a low chair to take off my shoes. She then slowly approached, walked around me a few times, still with melancholy little meows, but finally sprang into my lap, and then, placing a paw upon each of my shoulders, she put her mouth up to mine—precisely like a repentant child who would "kiss and make up." And when I had responded with such foolish endearments as the occasion inspired, she curled up and purred her satisfaction in my lap until I carried her down to her bed in the kitchen.

It was our first and last misunderstanding.

THE BACHELOR MAID.

My Horse and Dog.

When I was a very young man I began practicing medicine in a small country town, and as an assistant, I bought me a three-year-old, remarkably well bred colt. Having plenty of leisure, I took great interest in training this colt to do many things, and during the twelve years I used him he became more noted thruout the surrounding country than myself. He was an animal of remarkable intelligence, doing many things from training alone, and many which seemed to me to be the result of his development mentally by that system of training, and which I can only call reason, as he seemed to act on his own initiative, I call to mind several of these. The first I will mention was once when he was being led behind a wagon. In crossing a country bridge the hind wheels of the wagon broke one of the floor planks, and the piece dropped out, leaving a hole a foot wide and several feet long, across the bridge. I expected to see him act from instinct and pull back, or getting frightened put one or more feet in the hole. Instead he looked down quickly, hesitated an instant, and then jumped his two front feet over, stopped and waited until the wagon had moved forward, looking sideways all the time at the big hole, now between his front and back feet, and then when he had plenty of room in front, jumped his hind feet over. Those who have tried to lead a horse over a bridge with a hole in it will appreciate this. He made no effort to avoid going over. Another time I had bought a cow, and as the man from whom I bought her assured me she would lead, I got on my horse and went after her. She led all right, until I was several hundred yards from her home, then balked, and I could not pull her along; when I tried to drive her she would only drive toward her home, and soon worried myself and horse badly. I finally concluded to try to lead her on foot, as I knew my horse would follow. What was my surprise and satisfaction to see my horse *at once,* as soon as I took the lead, back his ears and attack that cow. She was so willing to lead then that I had to walk fast to keep ahead. In a short time we were far enough ahead of the horse for her to dare to stop again. As soon as he was near enough he again made his attack on her and continued to do so every time she stopped, until she was safely in my lot. He did this on his own initiative.

From boyhood I have loved to hunt. When a boy I had two dogs, one of them especially intelligent. When hunting rabbits this dog would invariably catch Brer Rabbit. His system was this: The two dogs coming to a small brier patch or brush pile, with as little noise as possible, this dog would run around on to the far side and stop, every muscle tense, watching and listening, every faculty wide awake. The other dog of slower ideas followed his hereditary instinct, and entered the thicket or nosed in the brush pile; of course, driving the game before him, to emerge and be captured by his more intelligent companion. Did this dog reason it all out?

Was it understood between them that the

active, quick little fellow was not to drive, but leave that part to the larger, slower one? At any rate that was their system. It is exactly the same system pursued by two human rabbit hunters. If reason in the human, what is it in the dog? W. O. LANGDON.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The Ferocious Feline.

Two cats, fighting by daylight a battle royal, in a back yard, one defending his own territory, the other an invader from territory lying west across the street, upon which the premises fronted, were separated by a broom in the hands of a woman, mistress of the defending cat. The invader, frightened, and somewhat disabled, reached a line fence on the north and leaped over it into an adjoining yard appurtenant to a neighboring house, also fronting on the street mentioned. From this adjoining yard he had, as the defending cat must have known from long residence in the neighborhood, two avenues of escape that were better than any others, one leading east to an alley in the rear, the other, the direct route to his own home, through a passageway between the two houses reached by a gateway and leading west to the street in front. If the gate were open, as it usually was, the latter was the easiest and most natural way out, but the fugitive ran east to the alley in the rear, altho compelled to cross a second fence in so doing. His enemy, "neither lag nor lame," attempted to follow in direct pursuit, but was headed off by his mistress and the broom before he could reach the first fence, a solid board structure, thru which he could not see. The pursuing cat, finding his way thus barred and having no means of knowing which direction his enemy had taken, turned, without a moment's hesitation, and dashing thru a gateway, ran at the top of his speed along the south side and across the west front of the house, back of which the fight had occurred, to the mouth of the passageway mentioned, from which he evidently thought his foe was likely to emerge. Arriving at the strategic point, seeing nothing of the enemy and seeming to realize at once that the latter had taken another direction and made good his escape, he "smoothed his wrinkled front" and went about his ordinary affairs. Knowing by experience that his mistress would not hurt him, he was without the slightest fear of her and was certainly not moved by any desire to escape, when he ran around the house. The invader had often before crossed the street to do battle; and it seemed to be plain, at the time, that the defending cat anticipated a retreat along the usual line of advance, which was also the natural, and, under conditions then to be assumed, the easiest line of escape. The swift decision to seize the strategic point, the existing reasons for the maneuver, and its prompt execution, were all in evidence, and, it appears to me, warranted the same inferences that would have been drawn had the actor been human. Why or upon what ground the maneuver of the defending cat should be attributed to mere instinct, I am unable to perceive.

The accompanying diagram will make clear the military operations described.

W. F. SPOTTSWOOD.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

"Watch" and a Squirrel.

One day in early summer, a number of years ago, the writer, accompanied by another Williston student, rowed across the Connecticut River to observe a forest fire which was raging upon Mt. Holyoke.

It was here that our attention was attracted by the frantic chattering of a squirrel. We located the little animal, which proved to be of the common, red variety, where it clung to the trunk of a large tree. The reason for the squirrel's distress was at once obvious. A thin line of flame had crept up against the wind thru the moldering vegetation until now the squirrel's place of refuge was completely hemmed in. The squirrel evidently realized his desperate situation. Fortunately, the underbrush thru which the fire was creeping

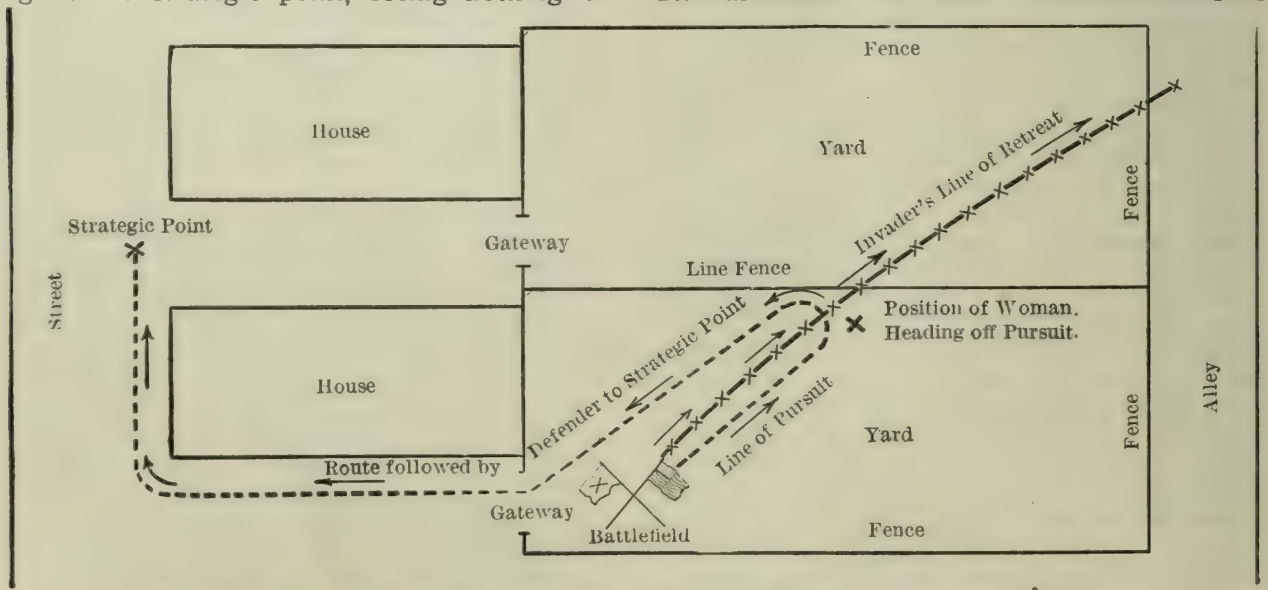


DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLEFIELD AND MANEUVERS OF COMBATANTS.
Drawn for THE INDEPENDENT by W. F. Spottswood.

was too green to burn readily, and a plunge forward, with a high leap over the flames, brought the writer, without undue risk, to the tree upon which the squirrel was marooned. At my approach the little animal sprang down upon my shoulder and sought refuge under the folds of my coat. It remained there perfectly quiet until we reached the hotel, where I placed it in a box prepared for its reception. It should be remembered that this was a wild squirrel, one of the hunted, with every instinct antagonistic to man. The animal was uninjured and apparently had not been affected by smoke. Yet I handled it without gloves and met with no resistance, nor did it attempt to escape.

Again, there was our dog, "Watch," a marvelous woodchuck dog and a wonderful fighter. I believe, when in his prime, he could have licked three times his weight in wildcats. He was of uncertain pedigree, a tawny, short-haired animal with mouse-colored jowls; weight, forty pounds; short, muscular legs, a tremendous chest and a body almost as long as a dachshund's. I have never seen one like him. I think he knew the location of every woodchuck hole in the whole countryside. He would watch patiently from a distance while the woodchuck engrossed with his clover fed further and further from home. At the proper time the dog, taking advantage of every tree, haycock or other obstruction, would work his way to within what he considered striking distance, and then make a dive for it. An ordinary dog would have darted straight for the woodchuck. This "Watch" never did. His sole objective was the woodchuck's hole. I have observed these stalkings many times, and it rarely happened that he failed to meet the rodent at the threshold of his lodgings and to return with the spoils. But "Watch" grew old and his killings less frequent. A heavy dog tax was levied upon the community. The New England conscience does not adapt itself readily to the maintenance of animals which have survived their period of usefulness. It was determined that "Watch" should be surrendered to the deputy sheriff who acted in the capacity of local dog catcher.

A sawmill three miles away formed one of the appurtenances of the old homestead. There was a family there who cooked for the mill hands and Canadian-French wood choppers. Here was a possible haven of refuge. "Watch" occasionally followed the teams from the farm to the mill and back again, but never spent the night there.

I gathered the old dog to my arms, the arms of a boy, and pleaded with him. "Go up to the mill, 'Watch,' and stay. They are going to kill you if you stay here. Go to the mill. Go to the mill and stay." I repeated it, over and over. I felt that I *must* make him understand.

That day "Watch" disappeared. No one chanced to be going to the mill for several days, yet a mill hand, who came to the house several days later, reported that "Watch" was there.

"Watch" never came to the home place again. A few weeks later he was killed in a fight with other dogs. It was just the sort of death the old dog would have chosen.

Why did he go to the mill and remain there? Did he understand and *reason*, or was it all blind chance; a mere coincidence?

FREDERICK W. HAWKES.

NEW YORK CITY.

"And the Dish Ran Away with the Spoon."

Our cow is a black Jersey, orphaned in babyhood, her mother having been killed by the cars. She had a stable in her pasture to which access was gained by turning an ordinary doorknob. In a very short time she learned to turn that doorknob with her mouth and the only way of keeping her in was to fasten the door with a hook on the outside. She soon put her knowledge of doorknobs to another use. When the flies begin to bother her in the middle of the day, she would go and open that door, walk in and shut it after her, there to remain in comparative darkness till the cool of the evening, when she would open the door and walk out again to feed.

Altho her tail is large and long, she seems to regard it as a secondary fly-brush, the more important one being a long leafy branch or corn stalk or tall weed held in the mouth and swung vigorously back and forth across the back, up and down the sides and around the front legs.

If hitched by a chain at her stall she would take it off as soon as left to herself. As she didn't make a nuisance of this ability, and we were afraid of increasing her difficulties for fear she might hurt herself we gave up hitching.

She was given provender in a pail placed in her manger. In eating it she always managed to spill a little into the manager, so, having lapped out the pail, she would take its bail in her mouth and toss the pail out behind her in order to get a better chance to lap out the manger. This, tending to daub and otherwise injure the pail, there ensued a struggle between us, which resulted in her setting the pail carefully over to the other side of the manger, which ended all trouble on that score. Her pasture is partly on a hillside, and when given anything in a pail and she sees the pail is in danger of going over, she will take it by the bail and place it on a more level spot.

When hitched out to feed by a nose-halter and chain, she would feed her circle, then, if not changed, she would, if the pin projected above ground, wind the chain round close to her nose and pull it up. Sometimes she could get loose and sometimes she couldn't, but if any one found her wound up, she would look so pathetic, that the only thing one could have the heart to do was to move her to a nice new grassy place.

The cow seems to understand a great deal more than one would suppose of ordinary conversation, and doesn't lack in ability to ex-

press her own thoughts and feelings. One day, for a wonder, when she was busily feeding at the other end of the pasture, I put some corn in her manger without her seeing me; but she saw me soon after and came up to see what I was about. Shelling beans didn't seem to appeal to her, altho she enjoyed my company; so she closed her eyes and went to chewing her cud, the most sleepy, inattentive looking cow one ever saw. Meanwhile I went on shelling beans and talking to the chickens, without her appearing to give the least attention. She looked so very inert that, speaking for my own amusement, without gesture or emphasis or any notion she would notice my remark, I said: "Mooly, there is corn in your crib, if you only knew it." The transformation was instantaneous. Opening her eyes, she turned quickly around and ran up the hill behind her to the stable, from which she didn't emerge till the last spear of corn was eaten.

All these doings show a motive connected in some way with the pleasure or amusement of the cow, but the act that made me think of writing this seemed to have no other motive than a love of order or a desire to assist me. My cow is extremely orderly and systematic. Everything that she has anything to do with has to be done just so. I had dipped her a large pail of water from the spring branch by means of a 10-pound corn-syrup pail, which had lost its bail, and fearing there was not enough I filled the syrup pail also, carrying them to where she was hitched out under a tree. When she had lowered the water in the big pail sufficiently, I poured in the water from the little pail, placing it a yard or more away on the other side of the tree and nearly at the limit of her chain and starting around the corner of the house for milking stool and pail. Returning, I found the little pail had been brought back from round the tree and placed right side up in the big pail. She had seen me stack pails that way when I had several to carry away, and had decided to help me that much.

(Miss) A. E. Fuller.

East Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Comments of a Naturalist.

Sincerely do I hope that I may live to see the day when the great American public will know universally, and cheerfully admit, that regarding the intelligence of wild animals, ***the truth*** is much more wonderful, and also more interesting, than the cheap, claptrap inventions of the nature fakirs. The truth gives food for unlimited thought and reflection; the silly dreams of Long and his kind only sully the fountain of nature knowledge, and leave the believer with many things to unlearn.

The day is fast approaching when all naturalists will agree that the most interesting feature of any wild animal is its mind. The question: "Do animals reason?" is no question at all. It is idle to argue the existence or non-existence of a fact that is clearly evident to millions of intelligent persons. Of course animals reason—more or less—according to the mental capacity of the individual, just as men do.

Students of animal psychology must study the *principles of evidence*. They must learn to weigh testimony and to discriminate between cold fact and friendly imagination, but always bearing in mind that even in nature truth is stranger than fiction. At the same time, however, the sane mind must know that wild animals are less intelligent than human beings, that their knowledge is not superhuman, that they are not mind readers and that there are bounds beyond which their reasoning powers do not pass. And let all the world beware of the man who would have you believe that he knows the minds of wild animals as intimately as God Himself.

William T. Hornaday.

New York City.

Winnipeg

BY SARA H. BIRCHALL

Hail, men! Upon my roughly paven streets
I feel the pressure of your eager feet,
The firmly planted feet of marching men
Turned westward to the wheatlands and the trail.
Hail! sons of England from the ancient isles.
Hail! men of Ireland's rainy, purple coast.
Hail! Yankee, ranchman, miner from the hills.
Hail! weary peasant shrinking from the knout.
Hail, men! from East or West, howe'er you come,
Bent beneath loads and knotted with long toil,
Or young and clear-eyed, with outreaching hands,
I give you welcome from my golden gates.
I give you welcome—welcome unto toil,
And freedom, and the illimitable sky.

Chicago, Ill.

Is Cupid a Convention?

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Author of "Women and Economics," "The Home," etc.

ARE we not somewhat obsessed by an exaggerated worship of the little blind god?

This fat child with a ribbon on—wingleted, and sometimes infelicitously crowned with a silk hat—is he not largely a convention, poetic and pictorial?

It is heresy to say so, no doubt, but we have been such daring and successful heretics in other lines, we need not fear a flicker of infidelity in this.

If the continual appearance of this engaging infant in our publications, either in ceaseless illustration or the as insistent reiterance of the "heart interest" in every story, is to be taken as any indication of the facts, then we should find our common daily lives continuously dominated by this one influence.

Are they?

Young people, while their first love affair throws the universe out of focus, would promptly answer "Yes!" and many older people, with some second, third or even later instalment of the tender passion causing them to commit mad antics on the front pages of newspapers, would doubtless agree with them—while the fit was on.

But these young people, married and settled, or these older people, laboriously divorced and triumphantly rewedded—do they not then find that life is many years long, and is governed by more than one impulse?

As a matter of fact the work a man does is his main interest in life; whether he is George Washington or John Smith.

Was our great first President, do you think, led by the nose by this shirtless darling with the bow and arrow?

That he may from time to time have acknowledged his presence is not denied; but is the proportionate weight of this one emotion, as compared with love of country, with the sense of duty, with friendship and legitimate ambition—as great as our popular convention would lead us to suppose?

The life of John Smith, on the other hand, may not be directed by such high aims as those of the Father of his Country; but the factor of business interest, of political aspiration, perhaps, and of devotion to his work, surely modify his life more continuously than the attacks of Dan Cupid.

We would wish to give even the devil his due; but venture to affirm that this young deity is overrated as an influence in human affairs, and that his presentation should be confined as a rule to a special field of picture, verse and fiction, and to his own peculiar vehicle—the Valentine.

With our amazing acquiescence in any well-expressed opinion, we have long meekly accepted the epigram "All the world loves a lover."

Ye-es—there is a sense of sympathy, also proverbially expressed—"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." We sympathize with any universal feeling, and this is certainly universal. It is not limited even to humanity, but forms a dominating force in the development of species from the beginning.

Our distinction is that we have other factors in our uplifting; social evolution proceeds along lines far removed from those of the animals below us.

They breathe—and we breathe; they eat—and we eat; they are relentlessly governed by the force, airily typified in our robust infant archer—and we also fall under his sway.

But whereas they have nothing farther to modify them, we have the whole range of human feeling; the varied interaction of social forces, wider and stronger as the ages pass.

We are swayed by ambition, for instance, to a terrible degree; we are led around the world by the exploring passion, or held rigidly to earth by a natural submission to economic necessity.

The scientific spirit lifts us forward, the iron clamps of tradition hold us back; religion enlightens and advances us—sometimes; or we see whole nations dark and stationary under the same influence.

Such a great social force as education does more to advance humanity in a century than does Master Cupid in a thousand years.

Yet now has arisen a school of philosophers and advisers, who are convinced that what we need is to give way absolutely to the life force—so as to have better people born on earth. For these the Love-god would reign supreme, the ruling deity of life.

The poets, almost to a man (and largely followed by the women among them), maintain this tradition, the painters side with them to a considerable extent, and writers of fiction have built up a vast pile of literature in which there is no interest to speak of beyond the "old, old story."

This is natural enough; for the novelist is the lineal descendant of the bard and minstrel, the troubadour and trouvere of earlier days.

Those private retainers of great lords were naturally obliged to please their masters, and they sang the ballad and twanged the lute in celebration of the only interest of those feudal dignitaries —love and war.

The men fought and made love; the women were things to be fought for and made love to; the minstrel celebrated the prowess of one and the beauty of the other continually; and the novelist, for a long time, merely accepted this tradition of his art and followed it. But fiction is too great an art to be limited forever to one department of life; and in time arose such masters as Charles Dickens to give us something more than love stories.

Here was at last a story about human life—not merely one chapter in it; about people, all kinds of people, not merely lovers; and the immense and lasting popularity of his work rests on this fact. What we remember in Dickens's work is not the slender thread of "heart interest" which was woven in with many others, but the larger interests of the human heart, which appeal to us all from childhood to old age.

As this branch of literature develops it constantly widens its range of study and treatment; and there are many of the later workers in fiction who have turned their backs completely on the earlier convention, and given us book on book, of vivid power and beauty, in which there is no "heart interest" whatever. Stevenson and Kipling are splendid examples of this; and, in his own charming way, Frank Stockton.

The eager way in which a world of men seized upon these tales of life and people, life that went on before marriage, after marriage, or utterly without marriage, and all its preceding and succeeding emotions—this ought to be a lesson to the editor.

The success of a book like "David Harum" (with its tenuous and labored love story foisted upon it by the publisher), of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," of "Looking Backward," or, to take a still longer step, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," these show that humanity is moved by more forces than one, and interested in their description.

We have a deep, unsatisfied hunger for expression that is not to be assuaged by the eternal twanging of one string.

One after another bursts out the problem novel and the problem play; one after another the magazines present new kinds of tales, tales of mining camps and South American speculation; of wild Western impostors and of amusing sailors of the United States Navy; of little Jews at school or the horrors of the meat business. Life today is far too big, too broad, too fascinating and swift in motion for us to be continually amused and kept quiet by the kind of story which satisfied a simpler age.

No one can study the progress of literature without seeing this, at least if they study fairly. Yet against this normal development of life and art stands the traditional attitude of the dealer in literary wares, be he publisher, editor or seller of newspapers. Some of our worst newspapers, actuated by precisely the common knowledge of the weaknesses and habits of the more primitive mind, incessantly smear the "heart interest" over the news of the day, like a poor cook with an onion. "The woman in the case" is exploited in headline and picture, exaggerated, distorted, invented bodily, to appeal to the only taste they recognize.

This morbid insistence on one life-motive is carried to its worst excess in the "decadent" school of writers, painters and musicians; an excess, a distortion which shows convincingly how weary is the world of what once amused and thrilled it.

The simpler love stories of earlier days now appeal only to children or to those whose novels are few and far between. Those who read many are inevitably wearied of a single monotonous theme, and demand other entertainment.

The entertainer unfortunately knows no other theme, and finding his confection appeal but dully to the jaded palate, he forthwith adds to the strength of the concoction, makes it richer, hotter, more highly seasoned. For a while this held us, only to produce the same weariness by its ceaseless repetition. Then the distracted confectioner, knowing no dish but this, finding it no longer popular, either weak or strong, proceeds to let it grow sour and stale—ferment to beady foam or horrible decay.

If we no longer want the love story simple and easy, they give us the love story complex and difficult. If we weary of it pleasant and satisfying, it becomes unpleasant and disappointing. If we tire of the natural and healthy, the virtuous and normal, then appears the unnatural and diseased, the vicious and abnormal of every degree.

Now, as a matter of fact, the world has made more progress than it is conscious of, and its awakening consciousness is dulled and retarded by the continued prominence of its antiquated conventions. The reason the American people move faster than others is precisely because they left behind them so many old customs when they came to the new land.

But the conventions of literature and art remained in force when those of politics and religion were laid aside; and the older countries often go beyond us in progress in those departments of life.

Still, we are willing to change when we see the line of advance, and if once our writers waken to the fact that social evolution brings new matter for description, and new tastes to appreciate it, they will pour forth good work in the new lines. Then the exploiter of literary labor must learn the same truth and enlarge his field of vision as to "what the public wants."

The main market for the fiction writer is changing fast. Time was when the young girl had no emotions or interests beyond the not impossible HE; and as for older women—they were not considered at all. Now we have an immense number of able-minded women, no longer "young," but by no means "old," just women, quite permanently women, as men are men.

They like fiction, as we all do, but do not like it to treat only of one part of their lives—which indeed used to be all of them, but is so no longer.

Men also read fiction, and like it to present life—not a single part and always the same part, but life in general.

Even the young girl—"Little Ellie of the Swan's Nest"—has become a different person. There is a "lover on a red-roan steed" in her picture, no doubt, but he does not cover all the canvas.

She is interested in love stories, naturally, but she would like, if she had them, vivid tales of girls who established their independence; who amicably overruled shortsighted or selfish parents; who carried on successful friendships; who achieved success in their chosen professions, and then—blessing and crown of the personal life, attained love, too.

That is what we want. Not love as all of life—disproportionate, out of drawing, morbidly exaggerated; but love as part of life, center and foundation of the personal relationships, and necessary base for the larger and more engrossing social relationships.

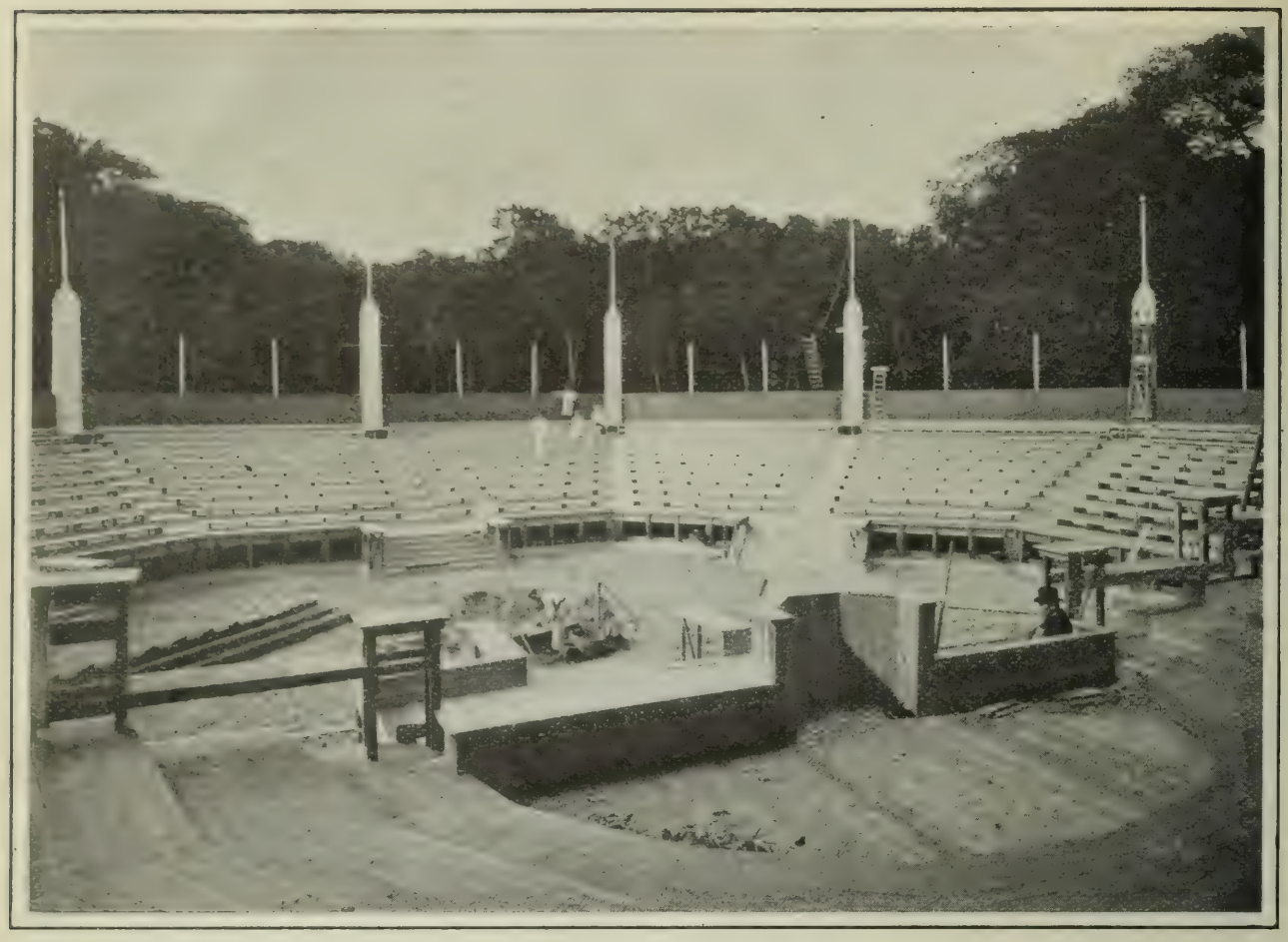
The further development of humanity naturally depends on harmonious, healthful and happy conditions for individuals; but a modern human being, a civilized human being, is overpoweringly compelled to be in his right place in the social order; to be doing the right work in the right way; to help society up, not hold it down; and such a being cannot say with the poet that "Love is enough."

It is not enough. It is essential; but so is food or sleep or air to breathe—absolutely essential, but by no means enough.

It is no longer true, if it ever was, that the happy lover, attaining the beloved object, should count "the world well lost" for that great end.

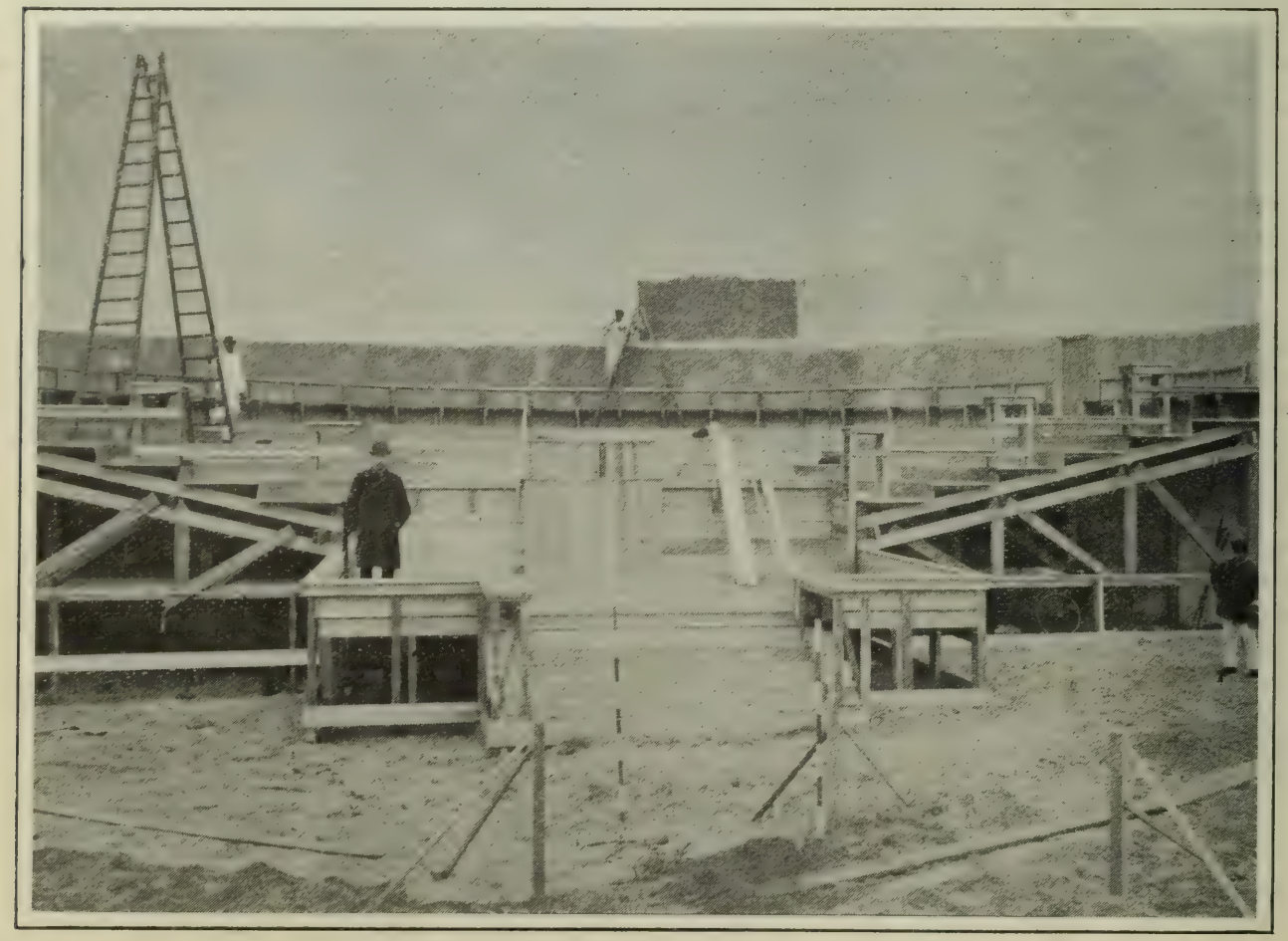
The world is the main object; to know it, to love it, to serve it wisely and nobly; and in this great work of life our little friend Cupid is a means—not an end.

NEW YORK CITY.



THE AMPHITHEATER WHERE THE CEREMONIES TOOK PLACE.

The workman in the center is preparing the foundation for the cornerstone on the spot where it was during the ceremony, and near the spot where it will finally remain. At the first pole on the left sat the Dutch Government officials and Parliament, at the second representatives of the press and members of The Hague Court, and at the others the members of the Peace Conference.



THE AMPHITHEATER ON THE SITE OF THE PEACE PALACE.

President Karnebeck standing on the spot where his address was delivered.

The Cornerstone of International Peace

BY HAYNE DAVIS

Secretary of the "International Conciliation" Society

THE cornerstone of the International Court House was laid symbolically at The Hague in the afternoon of July 30th, 1907.

The building which this event foreshadows is generally called the Peace Palace. It is really an International Court House, and deserves to be called by its true name, in order to fix the world's attention upon the things that will really prepare the way for enduring peace.

This need is emphasized by the fact that the cornerstone was not actually laid, but only symbolically. Why? Because they do not yet know exactly the spot on which it must be laid. Neither have the governments or their representatives at this Conference discovered the particular idea that will enable them to establish justice and to maintain permanent peace. But they will both discover and utilize this idea in due time.

This symbolical laying of the cornerstone took place on the premises purchased by the Dutch Government for the Palace of Peace. Mr. Karnebeck, the president of the committee in charge of the fund provided by Mr. Carnegie for the construction of this court house for the nations, delivered an address to one of the rarest assemblies ever held, under conditions absolutely new. Between the speaker and the audience stood the huge block of Bavarian granite, upon which the following words were chiseled and then inlaid with gold leaf:

PACI
JUSTITIA FIRMANDAE
HANC AEDEM
ANDREAE CARNEGII
MUNIFICENTIA
DEDICAVIT

On this stone, when the exact site of the Peace Palace is agreed upon, the International Court House will be reared. It will be the first international building ever constructed by men. For this interesting and historic ceremony a special amphitheater was constructed, seating over a thousand people.

At the right of the speaker sat all the



PALACE OF THE SAXE-WEIMARS.
This is to be torn down when the Peace Palace is erected. It is on the land just back of the Peace Palace site.



THE VIEW FROM THE SPOT CHOSEN AS MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE GROUNDS.

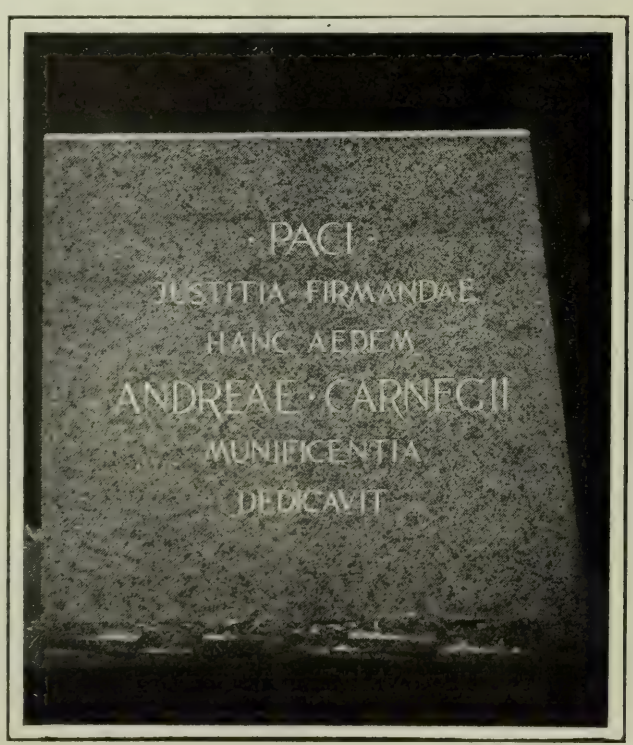
This photograph is taken in Scheveningen Weg, ten minutes by trolley from the center of The Hague and from Scheveningen. It is only fifteen minutes' walk from the Hall of the Knights, where the Conference is being held, and one passes the Queen's Palace on the way.

diplomats accredited to the Dutch Government and the ladies of their households.

Next to them were all the delegates to the Second International Conference at The Hague, accompanied by their secretaries and the attendant ladies.

Next to the members of the Conference places were reserved for members of the Hague Court and the representatives of the press.

The representatives of the press were, therefore, in the very center of the amphitheater, exactly opposite the speakers' platform.



THE CORNERSTONE OF THE PEACE PALACE.

Next to the members of the Hague Court were the gentlemen who compose the Dutch Government at this time, and the rest of this entire section was completely filled by the members of the Dutch Parliament.

In the section directly opposite the diplomatic corps and at the left of the speaker were the members of the Municipal Government of The Hague.

On the platform with President Karnebeck were the other members of the Carnegie Foundation, namely, Von Citters, Savornin Lohrman, Ruysenaers, de Beaufort.

Savornin Lohr-

man has acted as a judge in one of the cases tried by the Hague Court. De Beaufort was a member of the first Hague Conference and is also a member of the second.

With these on the platform was Nelidoff, president of the Peace Conference. Back of the platform was a chorus of over 200 voices, which sang the songs of the nations in a manner to inspire the most lethargic and to energize the most skeptical.

M. Van Karnebeck concluded his address with these words:

"This is to be a palace of international justice founded as an outcome of the need of every civilized community to institute the rule of right for the rule of might. In this palace no one will be stronger or no one weaker than the other, and no other blade except the sword of justice will be placed in the scale. The tower of the palace will point to the stars, indicating the ideal of our efforts."

In a speech that preceded the actual laying of the stone, M. Nelidoff expressed the gratitude of the peace delegates to the munificent donor of the palace and to the Netherlands Government for the gift of the land upon which the edifice is to be erected. The speaker referred to the antiquity of the worship of war, and said there had never been a "cult" of peace in the world. Of all the precepts preached by the Savior nineteen hundred years ago the idea of peace has been the most neglected. He then said in conclusion:

"To make this idea triumph—and the honor therefore accrues to the Emperor of Russia—the Governments of the world must agree to study in common a means of making universal peace a reality by seeking every possibility of assuring its maintenance. I venture to say that this new 'cult' has been established in the world, and it is Andrew Carnegie, inspired by the great humanitarian idea springing therefrom and the good it promises to the world, who conceived the idea of dedicating this 'cult' a special edifice, which he is fully justified in calling a 'temple of peace.' Let us wish that this 'cult' spread more and more, both among Governments and peoples, and that the monumental tower which will crown this edifice will like a lighthouse, point out to the nations the road of right and justice."

By the courtesy of President Karnebeck I was permitted to make some photographs of the grounds, so as to let



THE PEACE PALACE ARCHITECTS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.
Taken on the grounds near the cornerstone. Van der Steur, of Holland, third from the left, and Cordonnier, of France, fifth from the left.

the readers of THE INDEPENDENT have a timely view of this great event. Without prearrangement, at the hour fixed for taking these photographs, the architect who is building the Peace Palace, M. Cordonnier, of Lille, France, and his Dutch assistant, Van der Steur, from Haarlem, arrived upon the scene, and were kind enough to let themselves be taken in some of the scenes. Mr. Karnebeck also gave over his pressing duties long enough to have his photograph taken on the spot where he delivers the address at the laying of the cornerstone.

The members of this present Conference or of some future Conference will discover the idea on which a true Palace of Peace can be constructed as surely as Karnebeck and Cordonnier will definitely locate the place for the International Court House.

The signs of the times indicate that this present Conference will declare for the periodic and automatic assembling of an International Conference. Its members, in that case, will leave this symbolic laying of a granite cornerstone to lay actually in mind the foundation stone of a world's political organization, upon which the temple of Justice will arise, in which provision is made for a congress to declare the law which the Court of Nations must apply to particular questions.

After that the day of peace will really dawn.

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

The Smithsonian Institution

BY CYRUS ADLER, Ph.D.

[Dr. Cyrus Adler, assistant secretary in charge of the Library and the Bureau of International Exchanges, one of the most important branches of the Smithsonian Institution, and a curator in the National Museum, has been a leading and most efficient officer of the Institution for many years. With the approval of the new secretary, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, he has prepared the following interesting paper upon the history, scope and purposes of the Institution, which is one of the most comprehensive and valuable, not only in the United States, but in the world.—EDITOR.]

VARIOUS circumstances have combined recently to bring the Smithsonian Institution more prominently before the newspaper and magazine reading public than is customary in the case of a scientific establishment, and I welcome the opportunity afforded by THE INDEPENDENT to correct certain prevailing misapprehensions, and to furnish, as far as is possible in the limited space of a single article, some idea as to what the Smithsonian Institution is, what it does, how it does it, and who is responsible for its work.

According to popular conception the Smithsonian Institution (almost always incorrectly called Institute) is a large picturesque brown building of Gothic construction with Norman towers—beautiful, moreover, by reason of the splendid park in which it stands and the broken skyline, so infrequent in the public buildings in Washington. It is supposed to be filled with curiosities and a large body of venerable professors, who are engaged in making discoveries when they are not answering questions propounded to them by the citizens of this republic and the inhabitants of other countries. This interesting and alluring picture does not give an entirely accurate view of what the Smithsonian Institution really is.

In law it is termed an establishment (not a corporation) named the Smithsonian Institution, which establishment consists of the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the members of the Cabinet. This establishment, and other agencies for the conduct of the Institution, which will be described later on, are provided for in a law passed by Congress on August 10th, 1846, which is the law upon which the Institution rests.

This Institution was rendered possible by the will of James Smithson, who died

in 1829, and who bequeathed the then relatively large sum of over a half million dollars, under certain contingencies, to the United States to establish an institution to be known as the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. Smithson was a British subject who died in Genoa. He was a chemist and mineralogist of some distinction, who never visited the United States, and as far as is known, had no acquaintance with any American.

Several years were spent in the necessary litigation in the English Court of Chancery, conducted with great skill by Richard Rush, and nearly ten years were devoted by Congress to a consideration of the question as to whether the trust should be accepted at all, and if so, in what way it should be applied. The most distinguished public men of the day in both the Senate and House of Representatives debated this subject, and the foremost scientific and literary men and educators of the time were invited to express their opinions, all of which were carefully digested. It is evident that Congress, having once made up its mind to accept the trust, feared that if some immediate interpretation were not put upon the purposes of its acceptance, the money might be frittered away and result in no single important activity.

It accordingly decided, first, that the establishment should be as above specified. This, be it remembered, was at a period when the demands upon the time of the President and other distinguished officials named were by no means so pressing as now; and this establishment did meet from time to time, but for nearly thirty years it has had no meeting, and except for the very important function of being the legal holding body of everything that has grown up under this trust, it has virtually ceased to exercise any supervision over it.

The direction of the policy and the general government of the institution is in the hands of a board of regents, a board composed of two of the members of the establishment (the Vice-President and Chief Justice of the United States), and twelve other persons, three of them being Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, three Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolutions of Congress, two of whom must be residents of the City of Washington, and the other four inhabitants of some State, but no two of them of the same State. This body chooses its own presiding officer, who is the chancellor of the Institution, and who in every case but one since the beginning, has been the Chief Justice of the United States; and it elects an executive committee.

The bodies spoken of above have as their secretary an official who is known as the secretary of the Institution, who, under the original law, had charge of its library and its museum, and thru the course of time has gradually succeeded to the performance of such duties as would be combined in the person of the perpetual secretary of an institution of learning, the president of a university and the director of a great scientific establishment. In other words, for all directing and executive purposes, the secretary is the head of the Smithsonian Institution.

Since its organization, a little over sixty years ago, four men have occupied this office.

Joseph Henry (1846-78) had been a professor at Princeton, was a preat physicist and the discoverer of the electromagnet whence have resulted all the important applications of electricity to the arts. He was one of the most powerful scientific leaders that this country has ever produced; to him fell the work—never to be equalled in opportunity by that of any of his successors—of organizing the Institution, which in view of the breadth of the foundation, in the hands of a weak, incapable or undecided man, however great his scientific knowledge, might have readily been scattered in so many directions as to produce no definite appreciable result in any one of them.

Spencer Fullerton Baird succeeded Professor Henry, serving from 1878 to 1887. He had been an assistant secretary for many years; was a great naturalist, the real founder of the National Museum, and the creator of the U. S. Fish Commission.

Samuel Pierpont Langley was the third secretary, holding the office from

1887 to 1906. He was a physicist and astronomer who studied the physics of the sun upon new and original lines with instruments devised by himself, and which now have world-wide use; he more than any other man placed the subject of aerial navigation upon a scientific basis and contributed toward the actual solution of the problem of mechanical flight. Under his administration, the National Zoölogical Park, and the Astrophysical Observatory were founded, and placed under the charge of the Institution, and the idea of the fine arts, for many years in abeyance, brought forward and given standing as one of the objects of the Institution.



CYRUS ADLER.

An institution for the increase of knowledge is the sum total of the abilities of the men who compose it, neither more nor less. Buildings, laboratories, libraries and equipment of all sort, important as they may be, do not constitute an establishment of learning. These three men, intellectual giants of their day, each one of whom will undoubtedly have a permanent place in the scientific thought of all time, represented a standard of distinction which successively has certainly never been surpassed by any other institution of learning, if, indeed, it has been equaled.

Within the present year, the board of regents have had the difficult task of selecting the fourth in this distinguished line, and their choice has fallen upon Charles Doolittle Walcott, distinguished for his paleontological and geological researches, for his wide knowledge of the natural resources of the United States, and for his strong record as an administrative officer in charge of the great Geological Survey of the nation. He was for a year and a half an assistant secretary of the Institution, and has been for nearly twenty-five years connected with the Museum, and he comes to the exalted post with a clear knowledge of the workings, the traditions and the needs of the Institution.

There is probably no point upon which there is more confusion in the public mind than that of the activities of the Institution proper, and the funds from which these must be carried on.

The Smithson bequest, with accumulated interest, now amounts to $650,000, to which has been added gifts and bequests (notably those of Thomas G. Hodgkins, of $215,918.69)—making the total Smithsonian Fund in the United States Treasury at present, $944,-918.69. Upon this fund, and up to one million dollars, the United States has agreed to pay, in perpetuity, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Other investments bring the capital of the Institution up to about one million dollars. Out of the interest on these funds, in round figures, a little less than $60,000 per annum, must be paid all the expenses of the Institution proper, since no Government grants are made directly to it for its general purposes, but only for specific objects which will be described later.

The Institution has aided numerous investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus and laboratory accommodations. It has conducted lectures which have afterward been

published. In its early days it undertook the collection of meteorological data for weather forecasting, and it prepared the first daily weather map ever brought together in the world. Its work in this field, after being conducted beyond the experimental stage, was transferred to the Signal Service of the United States Army, and afterward resulted in the establishment of the United States Weather Bureau. It likewise undertook the initial investigations on the food fishes of the country, which resulted in the establishment of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, now the Bureau of Fisheries. It is called on by the Government to advise in many matters of science, more especially when these have an international aspect. It has co-operated with scientific societies of national scope, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Historical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and others, and has stimulated the growth of a number of the Washington scientific societies.

The Institution has issued publications of great value in several series, mostly to convey to specialists the results of original scientific investigations, and thus to represent the first half of its fundamental purpose, "for the *increase* of knowledge," and, subordinately, others including handbooks and indexes useful to students, and some publications which, while still accurate, contain much information in a style to be understood by any intelligent reader, and thus represent the second half of the founder's purpose for the "*diffusion* of knowledge." The publications together form a library which comprehensively shows the advance of science for the period they cover.

Of these, the popular series known as Annual Reports contain numerous papers of general interest, intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science. These, tho prepared at the expense of the Institution, are published at the Government Printing Office, and the aid thus given is the single assistance on the part of the general Government toward the conduct of the parent Institution. Another series known as the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, of which thirty-two volumes have appeared, is issued in quarto form, and the distinctive feature here is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge. Almost every field of science is represented in this publication. The third series, known as the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, of which forty-eight volumes have been printed, appears in octavo form. These contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions and standard tables, and since 1902 some of the papers of this series have been issued in the form of a scientific quarterly. The publications of all these series are distributed gratuitously to important public libraries thruout the world.

Under the Hodgkins Foundation, a portion of which was intended for the increase and diffusion of knowledge in regard to atmospheric air in its relation to the welfare of man, numerous investigations have been undertaken and medals and prizes awarded, the most notable being a prize of $10,000 to Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsay, for their discovery of the element "Argon" in the atmosphere.

One of the important features of the Institution is the library, numbering over 250,000 volumes, consisting mainly of transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals, secured initially by purchase, but now regularly added to by way of exchanges with numerous universities and other institutions at home and abroad. Since 1866 the main portion of this library has been deposited in the Library of Congress, thus enriching the national collections. A small working library has been brought together in the Institution. Library methods and scientific bibliography have been greatly furthered by the Institution, and many valuable lists and bibliographies, and rules for cataloging, have been published. Since 1901, the Institution has acted on the part of the United States as one of the component bureaus of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, with headquarters at London, which prepares and issues annual volumes of indexes to the literature of natural and physical sciences.

The Institution has, for a number of years, supported a table in the Biological Station at Naples, to which qualified in-



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

vestigators are admitted free of cost to them.

In 1897, as marking the first half-century of the Institution, a splendid work was issued, giving its history and achievements for that period. The parent Institution and each branch of it was fully described, and appreciations of its work, by men of distinction in the main not connected with the Institution, were contributed in the departments of physics, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geology and mineralogy, meteorology, paleontology, botany, zoölogy, anthropology, geography and bibliography, as well as in its co-operation with other institutions of learning and its influence on the development of libraries, the organization and work of societies, and the publication of scientific literature in the United States.

Such a record obviously cannot be reproduced in the limitations of this brief article, but it explains the primacy of this Institution, not only among the scientific establishments of this country, but the world over.

The parent Institution has six branches of activity which are supported by Congressional appropriations: the National Museum, the International Exchanges, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoölogical Park, the Astrophysical Observatory and the American Bureau of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature, the last having been already briefly alluded to, and the others, each of great importance, being here but inadequately described because of the limits of space placed upon this article.

The Smithsonian Institution is the custodian, and the only lawful place of deposit, of all objects of art and of foreign and curious research, and all objects of natural history, plants and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging to the United States. These collections are known as the National Museum.

The collections of the Museum are especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archeology and ethnology of America, and also include many other subjects such as American history, ethnography, and collections relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. The Museum is both an educational and research institution, the exhibition series

being specially well arranged and labeled from an educational point of view, while the study series form the working basis for numerous investigations both on the part of the Museum staff and by many scientific men in the United States and abroad.

One of the fundamental objects prescribed by the Act of Congress founding the Institution was the establishment of a Gallery of Art, a portion of the Smithsonian Building being especially designed for this purpose. In 1849 a very valuable collection of etchings and engravings belonging to George P. Marsh was purchased, and a gallery was maintained until 1865, when the prints and engravings were deposited in the Library of Congress, and later the other art collections were placed in the Corcoran Gallery of Art. These, however, were in the main recalled from both places in 1896, and re-exhibited at the Institution. In 1906, Charles L. Freer conveyed to the Institution his valuable art collections, including many paintings by Whistler and four other American artists, numerous etchings and engravings by Whistler, and many examples of Chinese and Japanese art, as well as a large collection of Oriental pottery. In the same year, as the result of a judicial decision, the Institution was declared in law and in fact to be the National Gallery of Art, thereby securing the small but choice art collection of Harriet Lane Johnston, including examples of the greatest English portrait painters, and a number of historical objects. In March of the present year, the National Gallery was further enriched by the gift of Mr. William T. Evans, of Montclair, N. J., who presented to it fifty paintings representing some of the best of the work of American artists. These paintings are now on exhibition in the large atrium of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, thru the courtesy of its directors, until a suitable place shall be provided for them in the Smithsonian Institution.

A system of International Exchanges was begun in 1850 for the free interchange of scientific publications between institutions and investigators in the United States and those in foreign lands. In 1867 Congress assigned to the Institution the duty of exchanging fifty copies of all public documents of this country for similar documents of foreign nations, and this number was, in 1901, increased to a hundred sets at the option of the Librarian of Congress. In 1889, a definite treaty, made previously at a convention at Brussels, was formally proclaimed by the President of the United States, wherein the United States Government with a number of others undertook the continuation of the exchange service on a more extensive basis. Out of this has grown the Bureau of International Exchanges, for the maintenance of which Congress provides by annual appropriation. The total number of correspondents benefited by this service is 56,314, and from 1850 to 1906, 2,748,852 packages were handled by it. This service furnishes one of the many means adopted by the Institution to fulfill the wish of its founder—the "diffusion" of knowledge.

The Bureau of American Ethnology is an outgrowth of researches beginning early in the history of the Institution, which has, from the outset, devoted much attention to the study of the tribes of American Indians. It took its present form thru Congressional appropriation in 1879, and has collected a large amount of data relating to the habits and customs, the laws, the religions, the languages, and the physical characteristics of the aborigines of this continent. It has published twenty-five reports and thirty-one bulletins, and has a great amount of unpublished material, including hundreds of vocabularies. Besides doing a considerable amount of archaeological work, it has made important additions to knowledge, and also invaluable collections.

The Astrophysical Observatory was established in 1890, and was under the immediate direction of the late secretary, S. P. Langley, who here continued researches previously begun at the Allegheny Observatory. These investigations of solar radiations, made possible by Mr. Langley's invention of the bolometer, have resulted in the production of a complete map by an automatic and absolutely trustworthy process which shows at the unknown region or invisible spectrum the lines that resemble the so-called Fraunhofer lines in the upper spectrum. The study has been especially directed to that region of the spectrum which in-

cludes the greater portion of all those energies of the sun which affects, thru its heat, the climate and the crops.

The National Zoölogical Park was established by Congress in 1889 for the advancement of science and the entertainment and instruction of the people. The park is situated on Rock Creek, two miles north of the center of Washington, and has an area of 167 acres. It is amply supplied with water and its surface is of a varied and picturesque character. The collections comprise about 1,400 animals.

As an indication of the growth of the Institution proper and its branches, it may be stated that in 1852 the force, including scientific assistants, numbered twelve, while at the present time the scientific staff numbers eighty-two and the administrative and other forces 324, a total of 406.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

War Explosives

BY HUDSON MAXIM

[Mr. Maxim, in 1883, took up the business of ordnance and explosives and is now one of the world authorities on these subjects. He was the first to make smokeless powder in the United States. In 1901 he sold to the Government the formula for "Maximite," the first high explosive to be fired thru heavy armor plate. He has recently perfected "Stabillite," and is now working on an automobile torpedo called the "Hudson Maxim," and numerous other inventions. He has taken out over fifty patents, and is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry.—EDITOR.]

AN explosive is a body whose elements are capable of reacting with one another with the evolution of gas and heat.

Explosives generally consist of some combustible element or elements and some oxidizing elements capable of furnishing the oxygen to burn the combustible elements. In some explosives, as in ordinary black gunpowder, the combustible elements, charcoal and sulfur, are simply mechanically mixed with saltpeter, the oxidizing element. In nitroglycerin and in guncotton, however, the combustible and oxidizing elements are chemically combined.

When the combustible is carbon, a carbo-hydrate or a hydro-carbon, the products of combustion with oxygen being gaseous and highly heated by the reaction, a powerful explosive is formed, the force of the explosive depending upon the rapidity which with the explosion takes place, the volume of gases set free, and the temperature of the gases, because the hotter the gases are the greater will be their expansive force—in other words, their explosive force.

Explosive compounds are burned in two ways—one by combustion from surfaces exposed to a consuming flame, the other by what is called detonation, by which the explosive is consumed nearly instantaneously thruout its mass by a wave action.

Combustion from surfaces requiring an appreciable time for the consumption of the explosive body adapts it to use as a gunpowder. The detonative form of explosion adapts a body to shattering or disruptive purposes, and unfits it as a gunpowder. Such detonative compounds are termed high explosives. However, the function of an explosive, whether as a combustive or a detonative compound, is very largely determined by its physical character, temperature and the conditions of confinement under which it is fired.

By making an explosive compound dense and hard, its susceptibility to detonative influence is lessened, owing to the increased work imposed upon the reaction in overcoming the force of cohesion. Similarly, the adulteration of an explosive body with another and non-explosive body lessens its susceptibility to detonative influences, owing to the

energy required in breaking up the foreign body.

Guncotton, now commonly known as nitro-cellulose, is made by treating cotton fiber, generally cotton waste, with concentrated nitric acid, mixed with sulfuric acid, to absorb the water set free by the reaction of nitration. Guncotton consists of a mass of small tubular fibers, the thin walls of which are composed of a hard, vitreous colloid. Owing to this fine state of division, masses of guncotton are easily detonated with great violence, which enables us to class guncotton among the most powerful high explosives.

Dry compressed guncotton can be ignited in considerable quantity and burned quietly away without detonation. If, however, a sufficiently large mass be fired, the localization of heat and pressure upon the surface of the burning body, owing to the energy required to displace the products of combustion as fast as set free, will cause the whole mass to detonate.

If guncotton be dissolved in acetone or a mixture of ether and alcohol and dried, it is well known how the hard and hornlike product resists detonative influences. However, if reduced to a fine powder, its susceptibility to detonation is restored, or, if redissolved in acetone and poured into water in a fine stream, a fluffy, fibrous material is formed, resembling very closely the original fibrous guncotton which will detonate with equal ease and violence.

The hard and hornlike colloid formed by guncotton when dissolved and dried adapts it for use as a smokeless gunpowder, either in a pure state or combined with other substances. The present service smokeless cannon powder of the United States Government consists of a soluble form of guncotton known as pyro-nitro-cellulose, which is gelatinized by a mixture of ether and alcohol, and squirted thru dies of various sizes, according to the size of grains required for guns of different calibers, the strips being cut into suitable lengths and dried.

Cannon powder is not a powder at all. The term powder in this application is a misnomer. Explosive compounds employed as propelling agents for throwing projectiles from guns, instead of being in pulverulent form, consist, on the contrary, of large grains or strips of solid material, varying from a quarter of an inch to more than an inch and a half in thickness, and sometimes, as in the case of cordite, sticks of explosive material are employed three feet or more in length.

Altho a charge of powder in a gun is consumed with such rapidity as to appear to our senses instantaneous, still it is far from being so. A grain of smokeless powder is consumed within one sixty-fifth of a second, but its combustion takes place entirely from the surface and progresses with the most perfect regularity. Its combustion is similar to that of a piece of wood in the fire, only the combustion of the powder grain is infinitely more uniform.

The first smokeless powder to be adopted by the United States Government was the Maxim-Schüpphaus longitudinally multi-perforated cylindrical grain, which, by burning with an increasing area within the perforations, accelerated the rate of combustion as the projectile moved along the bore, and served to maintain the pressure behind the projectile in its flight thruout the entire length of the gun better than had been done before. This multi-perforated grain is still used by the Government, altho the composition of the powder has been changed. I have recently obtained a United States patent for a powder grain made in the form of long flat strips and multi-perforated in such wise that the minimum initial area per unit of weight is presented to the flame of ignition, and the maximum area per unit of weight presented at the instant before the complete consumption of the grain.

The great popular dread of high explosives has led to many wild misconceptions of their force and their danger. Many a poor anarchist has reaped bitter disappointment when a few pounds of dynamite have failed to destroy the Houses of Parliament or London Bridge, or to demolish a city block, while the wag confidently repeats the old story of the man who blew himself up by kicking the dog that ate the dynamite.

The erroneous belief is still prevalent that airships, when they shall have been made practical, will be able to work as-

tounding destruction by dropping cargoes of dynamite from the sky. As a matter of fact, a hundred flying machines attacking New York at once, each carrying half a ton of dynamite, could succeed only in breaking a few windows, somewhat damage a few walls and killing a few people.

Dynamite, when exploded without confinement, can do but little damage. It is when properly confined that it can work destruction in freeing itself from confinement. When exploded on the surface of the ground without confinement, it simply kicks a hole in the ground, as the gases rebound upward into the air on the lines of least resistance.

Even a high explosive projectile does but little damage employed against bodies of men, for the reason that the projectile, in penetrating the earth, exhausts its energy there, while if it lands on the surface of the earth and explodes on impact, the fragments are hurled mainly upward in the form of an inverted cone and but little damage is done in the horizontal plane.

Some of the early attempts to fire high explosives from guns are now seen to have been very ridiculous. The famous pneumatic gun, on which the United States Government wasted large sums of money, was about as absurd as any of them.

It was thought in those days that the main object was to get the high explosive out of the gun gently, so that it would not be exploded by the shock of acceleration. The aim of the inventive genius was to adapt the gun to the explosive, instead of to adapt the explosive to the gun.

I was the first, I think, to take up earnestly the adapting of the explosive to the gun. At any rate, maximite was the first high explosive to be successfully fired thru heavy armorplate to be exploded after passing thru instead of upon impact.

Maximite, being a Government secret, I shall be unable to say anything about its composition. I may say, however, that it has an explosive force about 50 per cent. greater than ordinary dynamite, and still it is so insensitive to shock or percussion that when charged into projectiles it is capable of withstanding as great a shock upon the plate as the projectile itself is able to stand.

That is to say, if the projectile itself is strong enough to penetrate the plate without breaking up, the maximite charge is not set off. Even tho the shell does break up on the plate, the maximite charge is only partially exploded, and with an explosion of a low order. It is loaded into shells by the simple process of melting and pouring.

In order to explode maximite, it is necessary that it should be strongly confined, as, for example, in a steel projectile, and that a very powerful detonator be used—that is to say, an exploding charge of some detonative compound like fulminate of mercury. More than a hundred grains of fulminate of mercury are required to explode maximite.

Maximite cannot be exploded merely by ignition. A barrel of it set on fire would simply burn like tar. Melted cast iron may be poured on it without exploding it.

Few people have any adequate conception of how terrific is the shock of a projectile upon armorplate. The long twelve-inch naval gun throws a projectile weighing half a ton, which has a muzzle energy of about 50,000 foot tons —that is to say, an energy equal to that developed by 50,000 tons falling one foot, or one ton falling from a hight of 50,000 feet.

As the weight of the projectile is half a ton, the shock upon the plate is the same as tho the projectile were to fall down upon it from a hight of twenty miles. This energy is equal to that which would be required to lift the battleship "Oregon" bodily to a hight of five feet.

Of course, the terrific energy developed by high explosives and the rapidity with which the action takes place are perfectly inconceivable to our senses. Still, the attempt to get some idea of them is interesting.

When a twelve-inch cannon, charged with smokeless gunpowder, is fired, the time that elapses between the flash of ignition and the instant the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun is about the sixtieth of a second, a period so brief that to our senses it appears instantaneous. Sixty such cannon could be arranged

side by side and discharged by electricity, one after the other, within the time of a single tick of grandfather's clock.

The rate at which smokeless powder burns in a gun, under the high pressure, is about the sixteenth of an inch in the sixtieth of a second, or about four inches per second, and this we call slow burning in smokeless gunpowder parlance. The rate of combustion of high explosives, such as dynamite, is much higher, being about four miles a second. The pressure exerted by maximite, nitrogelatin, picric acid and other of the most powerful high explosives at the instant of detonation is estimated to be between 300,000 and 500,000 pounds to the square inch.

So violent is the action of maximite that a half ton armor-piercing steel projectile is broken into many thousands of fragments. At Sandy Hook one such projectile is estimated to have been broken into more than 10,000 small pieces.

Great as is this enormous pressure, and great as is the speed of the detonative wave, we have, in studying the structure of the earth, to consider forces which make these seem insignificant.

We frequently hear the theory advanced that planets and suns explode, and that our own earth might possibly explode from pent-up forces within. A high explosive exerts about the limit of pressure capable of being exerted by gases set free and expanded by the heat generated by any chemical reaction. Such a pressure, great as it is, is far too insignificant to explode the earth. Were the whole great molten interior of our globe to be replaced by dynamite and detonated, the explosion would not lift the earth's crust. We have but to calculate the weight of a column of granite of a hight equal to the thickness of the earth's crust, to see that the pressure of the crust on the molten interior far exceeds the pressure exerted by exploding dynamite.

We have seen that the speed of the detonative wave is about four miles per second. The speed of the earth in its orbit is four times as great. If, therefore, the interplanetary space of our solar system were to be filled with an explosive mixture capable of being detonated and consumed with the speed of dynamite, and if this were to be set off just behind the earth in its orbit, the earth would not feel it, but would rapidly rush away from the wave of explosion, pass clear around the sun, and come back again to meet it more than six months later. It would take nearly a year for such a detonative wave to reach our sun from the earth. If the earth itself were a ball of dynamite, it would require half an hour to explode; and if the sun were a mass of dynamite, it would require about two and a half days to explode.

MAXIMHURST LANDING, N. J.

The Call at Night

BY HENRY FLETCHER HARRIS

LEAVE the blind and naked dwelling
Of thy past,
Where the cowled and huddled shadows
Gather fast.

Let them, at their awesome pleasure,
Revel keep.
Forth into God's starry midnight,
Keen and deep.

To thine ancient self a stranger—
Better so!
Let the rushlight wink to darkness—
Rise and go!

OVIEDO, FLA.

The Crux of the Billboard Question

BY CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF

First Vice-President of the American Civic Association

TACOMA, Wash., has a vigorous local society known as the North End Improvement Society. It is "dead set" against billboards, and it has adopted a plan of campaign which is rapidly proving effective. In essence it involves the principle of the boycott.

The society has made a list of billboards in its district, and it writes to each advertiser that uses them asking him to abstain, as the boards are objectionable. If the first letter does not bring results, a second and stronger letter is sent, and this is followed up until something happens, the last step in the procedure being a rising vote at a public meeting, at which the members pledge themselves to abstain from purchasing articles that are advertised by billboards in its district.

Here are the results of the society's efforts to date:

The billboard people have stopped extending their available space and have curtailed their working force.

The tax against the boards in Tacoma has been doubled. Most of the old advertisers have ceased to advertise, and not very many new ones are appearing. Several large boards have been taken down. One immense billboard near the University of Puget Sound is down. This was a very large double-decker. Mount Tacoma, a beautiful mountain about three miles high, covered with snow and in plain sight from many parts of this city, was actually cut off from the view of the residents of the North End.

The society's correspondence with advertisers has been most illuminating and instructive, and the following letter and reply contain, in my judgment, the crux of the whole question:

"We have yours of the 21st ult., advising us that you do not approve of billboards in Tacoma, some of which contain our posters. We do not agree with you that our posters are ugly and unattractive, altho the putting up of posters generally does not tend to beautify a city. We do not know how we can help you at the present time, as we have let a contract with the bill posters to post your city for two or three months standing. After that has expired we may not place any more. But we think the best way to get at this would be for you to have a law passed in your city prohibiting billboards from disfiguring the city.

"It is natural for a manufacturer to advertise his wares in every possible way, and you could not expect us to have much concern for the beautifying of cities. That is, we might individually, but not as advertisers."

This is a very frank avowal of the attitude of the advertiser, who "is not in business for his health." The reply of the improvement society, however, is most effective. Here it is in full:

"If you will read our letter again carefully you will see that we did not say that your posters were 'ugly and unattractive,' but that the billboard system of advertising is.

"You state that you 'do not have much concern for beautifying cities. That is, we might individually,but not as advertisers.' The people whom you are trying to reach are 'individuals' and take pride in beautifying their city and 'have concern' in so doing. It appears to us that you as 'advertisers' must take note of this feeling of the people of a city in opposition to billboards that disfigure the city, because if a system of advertising is distasteful to people it is not a good system, is it? Your object is not to offend people, but to attract them, is it not?

"You, possibly, would not desire to have billboards placed near your own home. Other people feel the same way.

"How many goods would you buy of a traveling man who came into your office and presented his wares to you in an offensive manner? The manner of your advertising strikes other people the same way.

"If you will cease to have your posters placed here you will oblige and receive our thanks."

When advertisers appreciate this position fully and realize that 300 live, vigorous heads of families are ready to back it up by their personal co-operation, it will not be long before all the billboards in the North End district of Tacoma will remain unused.

A good suggestion comes from Buffalo, where the *Courier* proposes that the names of all persons who rent their vacant lots for billboard purposes should be published in the paper. This for two reasons—so that the tax assessors may take such rentals into consideration in assessing the property, and so that the people may know who are selling their civic pride and patriotism for cash.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Modern Music

BY FELIX WEINGARTNER

[Felix Weingartner, the eminent German conductor and composer, is also a feuilletonist of unusual ability. His literary style is as direct and incisive as his musical methods, and he wields the pen as effectively as the baton. In this discussion on "Modern Music," a plea is made for the restoration of "absolute" music to the rightful throne, from which it has been deposed by the illegitimate claims of "program" music. The personalities which Weingartner very courteously omits, may still be read between the lines, and the name of Richard Strauss might with propriety be substituted in more than one instance for the impersonal "one." Weingartner belongs to the original Wagner camp, but has long since taken a decided stand against the practice of "Young-Bayreuth." No conductor who has come to New York in recent years has produced a more favorable impression on the musical public.—EDITOR.]

THERE is an imperative need, at the present time, for a return of sane and healthy views in regard to symphonic music.

We are undoubtedly passing through a transition period, which is responsible for the bizarre and abnormal musical creations. This state of things has been brought about primarily by the significant development in the technical apparatus and resources of musical expression since the flowering period of the classical epoch, and it has also been influenced by the fact that the majority of modern composers do not know what to do with these tremendous resources.

As a consequence, we have the orchestral extravagances under which so many of the more recent modern compositions suffer, as well as the abuse of tone coloring, which so many of these compositions reveal.

It is possible to point out the same mistake in the other arts, particularly in that of painting as it exists at the present; at all events, it must be admitted that the modern symphonists go much too far in this direction.

The tone coloring should always remain in harmony with the content of the composition. There are undoubtedly musical ideas which demand an exuberant laying-on of color; it is just as certain that other ideas need to be treated with the greatest discretion.

Nowadays, this distinction is too little recognized, and the prevailing tendency among composers is to out-rival one another in color orgies in their musical creations. The natural result is often an absolute lack of proportion between form and content. A composer often has nothing to say, but he says it in trumpet and trombone tones.

The chief defect in our symphonic music, however, lies in the over-luxuriant growth of program music. Here we have reached a point that threatens ruin to the entire musical structure.

In a certain sense program music has always existed, even in the classical epoch, but it was always legitimate.

It is possible to take a given poem or certain events as a basic motive, and yet to treat the material in a purely musical manner. Take, for example, the "Oberon Overture" of Carl Maria von Weber; here one finds the motive of the poem suggested, but nevertheless the overture is in itself a complete musical work, built up on musical laws, and is perfectly intelligible and enjoyable to a listener who knows absolutely nothing of the text on which it rests.

It is quite different with the program music of the present time. Music has been robbed of its sovereign independence and placed at the service of other arts. I do not speak of dramatic music, whose existence rests solely upon its organic union with the spoken word and the dramatic action on the stage, but of symphonic music, to which a given "program" is attached, and which, by means of this tangible aid to imagination, endeavors to give expression to definite occurrences.

There is undoubtedly a certain connection between the various arts, even when each is kept strictly within its own proper limits. A painting can beget a musical mood; a musical work can suggest cer-

tain colors or certain poetical ideas to the minds of the listeners. But this only in quite a general and extremely variable manner. A certain musical work might suggest to one of two listeners a violet atmosphere, to the other a rose-colored one; one would be made to think of a tender love scene, the other of a poetic vision, and yet both would have a perfect understanding of the composition. A third listener would possibly rejoice in the mere tonal beauty and perfection of form, and also be in complete touch with the meaning of the music.

Nowadays, however, musicians are coming forward with the claim that, thru the medium of music, it is possible to give expression to the minutest details, just as in poetry and painting. The statement is frequently heard that music is a language just like any other. Here lies a fundamental error. It is, indeed, a language, but one which was not created for the sphere of the tangible, nor one that admits of any application to concrete matters; it is rather one that enters when the spoken word is no longer adequate, and which gives expression to deeper, higher, and more powerful emotions of mankind. If one forces music to illustrate slavishly the actions represented by another art, an art which is dependent upon quite concrete mediums of expression—one not only brings dishonor upon music, but causes an inner discord in the musical work. Under these conditions music is not permitted to follow its own laws, but is subserved to another art, and the musical form is disorganized. Liszt is always quoted as having said: "The content creates the form." If one admits this statement, it is only with the reservation that the content must also be musical. Too strict an adherence to the basic poem not only destroys the form and does violence to the original character and formal laws of music, but the ultimate goal is passed, as music subjected to this treatment can never create the desired definite images.

The most varying pictures and fancies will float before the listener. The arousing of these definite ideas will be much more readily possible to the masters, who allow the music to speak only thru its own form and resources. Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," for example, never fails to conjure up idyllic images for every listener.

The rise of this evil tendency of program music may be easily accounted for on psychological grounds. When the great epoch at the close of the eighteenth century was over, there was a noticeable falling off in the symphonic production. Even the most eminent masters felt that they were neither able to excel, or even equal, the achievements of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven. They were therefore forced, at any cost, to think of something new, something different, and in their dilemma they seized upon program music.



FELIX WEINGARTNER.

To consider Berlioz, as is always done, the father of this movement, is quite a mistake. Berlioz was not a writer of program music in a faulty sense, and it is to be devoutly wished that modern symphonists could arrive at Berlioz's viewpoint, when the formal elements of the symphony would be assured of recognition and reverent treatment.

Similar reforms would also not be amiss in the field of operatic music. Here, as in symphonic music, the enormous increase of resources has worked dire disaster. As all of the newly acquired resources are instrumental, the result has been a powerful augmentation of the orchestral apparatus, while on the stage there is only what there always was—the *human voice,* and this is often completely smothered by the extravagant orchestration.

Again, unhealthy and abnormal conditions, denoting a transition period. Just as program music is to be traced back to Liszt, so is this exaggerated operatic orchestra to be attributed to Wagner. Most of the faults in the modern opera have arisen from the imitation of the misunderstood Wagner. Composers have not been able to distinguish between the essence of his reforms and their secondary quality; to separate the objective and the legitimate from the artistic personality of Wagner.

The impulse which Wagner gave to the modern opera consists chiefly in the change he made from a collection of dialogs and vocal numbers to a music-drama. His artistic individuality demanded the most powerful materials, and it was solely from this cause that he was also forced to call into existence a powerful instrumental apparatus.

He who fought the world of gods and goddesses down to earth was obliged to have at his service the most powerful means of expression. Wagner's successors make the mistake of applying this art of instrumentation to any and every subject, and believe themselves to be intensely modern if they only imitate the Wagnerian motives and harmonies.

The only composer who really understood Wagner and caught his true creative spirit was Verdi. "Falstaff" I consider the only operatic masterpiece which has been written since the Wagnerian revolution.

Anti-Wagnerians are fond of accusing him of wishing to banish melody from the opera. One is able to point to any number of separate musical numbers in his works. Even in the very last one, "Parsifal," the monolog of Amfortas is really an intact number. In fact, in the earlier operas the several parts were numbered and characterized as solo, aria, duet, etc., quite as in the big French operas.

If there is to be a wholesome reaction in operatic style this aping of Wagner (which rests chiefly upon a misunderstanding of his motives) must be abandoned, and only his healthy reformatory principles be followed.

A word about the modern concert life. That which painfully affects the intelligent musician is the *Stillosigkeit* of the programs and the featuring of soloists, which has become a veritable nuisance. There is too much catering to the audience in performing in one evening works of the most varying schools and styles, so that an absolutely inartistic contrast is the result. A program should be devoted to the works of one composer or to those which are related in style.

This evil is increased by the concessions which the conductors make to the soloists. One can think of nothing more tasteless than to follow a powerful orchestral number by a little song with piano accompaniment, the only reason it is done being to give an opportunity to the popular prima donna, with her engaging smile and sensational toilet. The soloists choose what they please and what is best suited to them, unmindful of the fact that the artistic harmony of the program is being utterly destroyed. There is only one solution to this problem—the program should not be chosen for the soloists, but the soloists for the program.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Threatening Situation in China

BY THE REV. CHARLES BONE

[The writer has been a missionary in South China some thirty years; speaks the language like a native; and is intimate with life in the interior· is very well known in South China. This article is timely as to the unrest in Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces near by, and we can scarcely have a better body of thought on the situation in China to-day.—EDITOR.]

THE contemporary situation in China is one that must evoke an interest in the breasts of all thoughtful men, who sympathize with the struggles of nations in quest of greater freedom. It must also create considerable anxiety in the breasts of those who have a close relationship with the Middle Kingdom, whether commercial or political. Indeed ultimately it is the commercial interest that predominates; for were it not for the substantial and ever-increasing volume of trade which Great Britain, Germany and the United States have with China, the political interest could not possibly assume the importance that today it assumes. It is because the ships of these nations are constantly entering and leaving the treaty ports, and the emporiums created on the coast of China, that the flags of these nations float over their respective consulates, in all the treaty ports, and their Governments are represented by efficient plenipotentiaries at Pekin. Such being the case therefore a review of recent events in China will not be without interest to the reader; and a forecast of the future, tho, perhaps, somewhat dangerous, may be pardoned.

The recent uprisings in the great commercial Province of Kwangtung, in the South of China, tho they were apparently unorganized, or imperfectly so, were fierce enough to destroy missionary buildings, educational establishments and official yamens, without distinction, and were determined enough to lay some of the local officials prone in death. These, however, are but the outward and visible sign of an inward and aggravated irritation which many believe has a lodgment in a large number of breasts of the citizens of China, and especially in the hearts of those whose minds have been freed from the cast-iron bondage of the mummifying intellectual process, which, in the past, has usurped the place of a sensible and sound education.

When the *real* founders of the present dynasty sat on the Dragon throne, tho to the Chinese they were alien and barbarian, the glamor of their wide conquests, conspicuous ability of two of their Emperors, and the marked sympathy of these rulers with the intellectual ambitions of the Chinese people damped for a time the hidden fires of hatred that naturally filled the hearts of those who had been conquered, and compelled to wear the hateful queue as a sign of servitude. Never, however, have the more patriotic Chinese really acquiesced in the victories that the fierce Northern Manchus won over the conflicting factions into which China was divided when the Mings fell, and never have the more thoughtful of the people, for a moment, forgotten that the victories of their enemies proclaimed to the surrounding nations in the East of Asia, that China's flag had trailed in the mire, and her honor had been humbled in the dust. The reigns of these two august Emperors, with one short space between them, of little importance, covered the period of one hundred and thirty-four years. It may be repeated that during this period—a period of literary glory, and national political aggrandizement—the hatred that naturally lurked in the breasts of all intelligent Chinese was softened and toned by expansion of their Empire, and the good sense of their rulers. It still existed however. One-half of the fascination, which the historical drama always throws over the minds of the crowds of Chinese, that congregate to witness them, is owing to the fact that the actors generally wear the robes and headdress of the dethroned Mings. This hatred of the present dynasty has always existed, but it is only

comparatively recently that the banked fires have blazed forth, with a fierceness that is manifest to all observers.

In marked contrast to the conspicuous ability of the two Emperors referred to have been the ineptitude and failures of their successors. In China, as everywhere else, nothing succeeds like success. The achievements of the rulers, to which reference has been made, only renders by contrast the more contemptible the chain of failures that has linked together the years that have followed. It is true, that recent Emperors have been confronted with a new set of circumstances, but nobody cares for that; no one will condone their failures because their environments were less happy. It was unfortunate for the Manchus that they assumed the nomenclature that was current in China, and cheerfullv announced that as rulers they would still be "Sons of Heaven," the "Fathers of the black-haired race," and "the Shepherds of the sons of Han." They had boldly claimed these high-sounding titles; therefore the least that could be expected was that they should prove their claim by discharging their duties and by protecting the people. In this they have conspicuously failed. The history of China, and of the relationships of China's rulers and Viceroys with foreign nations have, during the last half century, been even more humiliating to the Chinese than the conquest of China itself by the barbarians from the North. Panoplied in a pride that was ridiculous, and brazened by an effrontery that was contemptible, they have repeatedly fallen upon their faces before a handful of white warriors, and the crash has been all the louder, and the humiliation the more scorn-producing, because of the pride and effrontery with which, at first, they blustered at and confronted the nations of the West. The history of China, during the last sixty years, is a history of shame for her rulers. By Great Britain, by France, by Japan, by Russia, by Germany in turn, and then by a few men from each, called the Allies, aided by a contingent of Americans, China has been compelled to bow the knee, lick the dust, and sue for peace and mercy. The result of all this is, not that the *Chinese* have been conquered, and humiliated, but that the *Manchus* have submitted to this ignominy. The "fathers" and "shepherds" of the people, whose sole right to reign according to Mencius, is that they may protect the people, have fled at the approach of a despised enemy, and, in order to save their seats, have submitted to unbearable shame. Therefore it has come to pass that, not only is there an innate hatred of the ruling race, but, in addition, that hatred is mixed with scorn: they have proved themselves to be but boastful children before the world.

There has further come into play another feeling which has rendered the feelings more complex. The innovations of the West were at first despised by the Emperors and Viceroys of China. They would have none of these things. The Chinese themselves are emphatically a utilitarian people, and the history of the last ten years proves clearly enough that they are willing to adopt and adapt what commends itself to their intelligence and will conduce to their comfort. The *judgment* therefore of the Manchus was of no higher order than their bravery in battle, their strategy in war, and their foresight in diplomacy. They have made the tremendous mistake of misreading the signs of the times, and have despised agencies and inventions which, if adopted earlier, might have saved them from some of the more severe humiliations. Indeed, more than that, the people see clearly enough that even now the officials do not accept innovations *con amore* but simply because they cannot help themselves; their choice is Hobson's and not their own. The recent *coup d'état* at Pekin, really the result of an attempt of some far-seeing advisors of the Emperor to introduce what the logic of facts has later compelled to be done, was but a visible manifestation of the Manchu attitude toward all progress.

Enough has been said to prove that, if there exists in the hearts of the Chinese people a hatred for the reigning dynasty, facts will amply explain and even justify this attitude. There is, however, another set of conditions that is pressing upon the shoulders of the people, as a yoke presses upon the neck of an overladen ox, whose skin is worn bare thru excessive toil. China today is compelled to do one thing, and, in a blundering way, tho late in the day, is attempting

another. To do either effectively, money is needed, and money is at present very difficult to wring out of the pockets of the people. Indemnities must be regularly paid to those nations whose representatives were bombarded in Pekin in 1900. Sundry innovations and improvements are being attempted thruout the Empire, and, in order to carry them out successfully, money is needed. There is no doubt that, at present, the people are groaning under a taxation intolerable to be borne, and yet we see frequent notices that more funds are needed to successfully carry on the Government. When the recent edict dealing with the gradual suppression of opium in China was promulgated thruout the two Kwang Provinces, the Viceroy, and his advisors, announced that the agreement come to with Great Britain was good in itself; but, as far as the two Southern provinces were concerned, the hour was most inopportune and therefore the Viceroy asked the throne for an extension of time, which probably meant that the edict would be pigeon-holed, or burked. The provincial rulers needed the opium revenue in order to carry on the local government, and establish elementary improvements among the police. This attitude is characteristic of what may be assumed to exist all over China. The people are taxed up to the breaking point. The reports in the native papers, which describe the two recent outbreaks in the Kwangtung Province, toned down as they were by fear, lest the ungloved hand of the irate officials should hale the editors to cells in the provincial prison, proved clearly enough that the exactions of the mandarins, and the imposition of additional taxes on the sugar industries, roused the dumb anger of the people to a boiling point, when, like an eruption from an active volcano, nothing could suppress it till it had spent itself.

Such we conceive to be the situation in China today, and it does not require a special degree of prescience, nor, indeed, much special knowledge of China in particular, nor of history in general, to foresee that the outlook may be both serious and perilous. The banners of the angry mob that killed the mandarins and destroyed their yamens a few weeks ago at Wong Kung were besmeared with the blood of those who had been butchered. In addition to this the character "Suen" and "Hing" were inscribed upon these banners. The former represented the famous revolutionary leader Suen Yat-san, and the latter the family name of the still more noted leader of the great Tai Ping Rebellion. Suen Yat-san and Hing Yau Wei, the reformer, who escaped from Pekin, when many of his co-workers sacrificed their lives in the year 1898, are yet alive and still at work, tho no one seems to know the spot where they are hidden, except those who are in sympathy with their ideals. Modern weapons are known to be surreptitiously imported into China, in large quantities; for only today I have read in the local native press an edict announcing that it is suspected that no less than thirty thousand Mauser rifles are on their way to China. It will be seen, therefore, that all the elements of a rebellion on an enormous scale exist. It is almost impossible to believe that contemporary discontent with the Manchu rulers will either wane or be pacified. This discontent is becoming more acute in character, and widespread in volume, because of the large numbers of Chinese students who have learnt something of the lives of outside nations, and are the more humiliated, by the conditions of existence in their own unhappy land. The history of nations proves that submission to continued oppression cannot hold out forever; and the more recent history of events in Cuba and the Philippines shows what usually happens when the power of submission is worn out, and the passion of the hour throws all prudence to the winds. It is the general opinion, that, were leaders forthcoming, and any considerable section of the army to become discontented, and rise in mutiny, revolt would cover China, as fire runs thru and covers a field of dry stubble. In that case the destruction and carnage would equal if not surpass what happened during the Tai Ping Rebellion, when, according to the estimation of Dr. Wells Williams, 20,000,000 perished, and whole districts were devastated, which even up to this time have not yet recovered.

HONG KONG, CHINA.

Literature

Alice-for-Short

It is generally conceded that "Joseph Vance" was one of the best stories published last year, and Mr. de Morgan's new novel* is an equally admirable piece of work.

"In January, in which this story begins, there was a dense fog in London, and a hard frost. And there was also a little girl of six in a street in Soho, where the fog was as thick and the frost as hard as anywhere else in the metropolis. The little girl was bringing home the beer from the Duke of Clarence's Head at the corner to an old house that had been built in the days of her great-great-grandfathers."

This is your introduction to Alice-for-Short. And you can tell from it that the author will tell his tale in a leisurely manner, else he had left out the little maid altogether and begun with the young lady. Also, if you are sufficiently well versed in the art of fiction makers, you will understand that a story which begins at the Soho end of things, with so young a heroine, who lives in the basement with a mother to whom one brings beer, will conclude, say in Harley street, with great splendor and sufficient pomp of circumstance. You will suspect from the first that the old jug contained a wonderful ring that had been pawned by the mother who drinks beer. It is a curious thing about all such maternal characters in fiction that they pawn the very article of jewelry upon which the fate of the heroine and climax of the story depends. And you will, of course, suspect that there are the bones of a lady as light as she was fair buried in the cellar. Neither will you be surprised that Alice-for-Short saw ghosts upon the stairs, or that the old house, the blackened pictures and the quaint ornaments all really belong to the little girl whom you just met carrying beer from the Duke of Clarence's Head. That is, you will not be surprised if you are familiar with the way Dickens and Thackeray wrote of such things. "I am curious," an enthusiastic literary critic writes to us, "to see whether it will set an example and start a reaction from the modern snapshot novel in favor of the old intimate Dickens and Thackeray style." That is extremely uncertain, partly because we have lost the patience and leisure to enjoy such romances, and partly because a nation may lose its literary inheritance as easily as a man loses his patrimony in speculation.

De Morgan's novel is a happy reversion to the old type. An outline of the story would convey little idea of its charm, altho it is a rare compendium of all the spells and mysteries ever employed to fascinate readers of romance. But here is where he begins to differ from the ordinary writer of fiction. He tells so naively and with shining eyes of ghosts and wonders and of strange fierce loves, as if it were the most natural thing in the world for such things to be. He has entirely escaped the sensational manner of narration which is the literary popgun so often employed now by popular novelists.

Another thing which charms is the fact that while the author's manner is in no sense an imitation of either Dickens or Thackeray, his book contains a sort of sweetheart likeness to the old-tale spinning spirit which entertains children, and it is enhanced by a dash of Barrie's tenderness. The fashion now is for an author to divorce himself so thoroly from his characters as to be able to say the sharpest, most vindictive things about them, and thus to prejudice the reader accordingly, but we all remember how Barrie made his "Grizel" adorable a few years ago by encompassing her about with the lovingness of his own fancy. So de Morgan is Alice's godfather. And this attitude of blood tenderness toward her goes far toward strengthening the reader's impression of her charm and reality.

Add to this Mr. de Morgan's inimitable representation of the illogical, inconsequent workings of the ordinary human mind (which in the average novel is kept fixed like a needle to the pole with reference to the desired conclusion), and you

*Alice-for-Short. *By William de Morgan.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

have discovered a part of the secret of the charm with which this story is written, but by no means the greater part. There is a whimsical humor in it that is said to resemble Dickens, but it is really of a finer quality than Dickens's obvious caricatures and exaggerations of all mortal eccentricities. Rather, it is a gentle effulgence, like a friendly candle held up to show forgiveness, and to reveal the place for a smile even in the very darkness of human affairs.

Experimental Evolution

ALL those interested in the study of evolution must certainly be grateful to Mr. Tower, of the University of Chicago, for his magnificent experimental work, some of the details of which he has just published.[1] Not only does it greatly extend our knowledge of evolution along the old lines of research, but now for the first time do we have clear cases of the modification of the germ plasm by external conditions. Former investigators have shown that an abnormal environment may have a determining effect upon the development of organisms, bringing about apparently new characters, but these new characters were not inherited; and here was the stumbling block of all theories of evolution which postulated a modifying influence of changed conditions of life. Furthermore, altho evolutionists have *seen* new forms arise which transmitted their peculiarities to their descendants, they have not, heretofore, been able to *make* them arise at will. An outline of a single experiment shows the nature of this part of the investigation. Four males and four females of the common potato beetle were subjected to hot, dry conditions during the formation and fertilization of the first three lots of eggs and were then returned to a normal environment, where two more lots of eggs were laid. The young from each of these five lots were reared under similar and natural conditions. From the last two lots 61 beetles were obtained, and they were all normal; but of the 96 reared from the first three lots, 82 were of a very different type (*pallida*) and 2 of still another type (*immaculothorax*). These not only bred true without reversion to the common potato beetle, but *pallida* competed so well with the old type when turned loose in a field that, after several years, Mr. Tower felt that it was not safe to allow it to go any longer, and so killed it off. This and others which the author describes seem to be clear cases of the experimental origin of species.

The Mendelian law of heredity, which is engaging the attention of practical as well as experimental breeders of both plants and animals, may, in its simplest form, be stated as follows: If two varieties having contrasting characters, such as short fur and "angora," be crossed, the resulting hybrids will not be intermediate, but will show only one of these characters. This is said to be "dominant"; the other, "recessive." If, now, these hybrids be mated *inter se*, the recessive character will reappear perfectly pure in one-fourth of the offspring, one-fourth will be pure dominant, and one-half will be hybrids like their parents, altho often indistinguishable from the pure dominants except by breeding. Castle has been testing this law by the use of guinea-pigs and rabbits. The results of his experiments are given in the first paper from the recently established Carnegie Station for Experimental Evolution.[2] He finds that the coat characters conform well to simple Mendelism. The lop-eared condition in rabbits does not. The work is of popular interest not only on account of its bearing on inheritance in general, but also because of the special information it gives to the increasingly large number of people who are breeding the fancy varieties of these pets. Albinism is found to be recessive to pigmented coats. Smooth coat is recessive to rough, and long coat to short. Given, for example, a short-haired albino and a pigmented angora, we can get in the second generation albinic angoras which will breed perfectly pure by crossing these two and breeding from the offspring. The first generation will, however, be common-looking colored animals

[1] AN INVESTIGATION OF EVOLUTION IN THE CHRYSOMELID BEETLES OF THE GENUS LEPTINOTARSA. *By Wm. L. Tower.* Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication No. 48; Papers of the Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., No. 4. 1906. 320 pp., 30 plates.

[2] HEREDITY OF COAT CHARACTERS IN GUINEA PIGS AND RABBITS. *By W. E. Castle.* Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication No. 23; Papers of Station for Experimental Evolution at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, No. 1. 1905. 78 pp., 6 plates.

with short hair. The paper is of very great interest to the biologist because of the author's acute analysis of the exceptions to the simple form of the "law." The most novel of these is the "latency" of pigment characters in albinos.

Lodging Houses

It appears that Boston, next to San Francisco, has the largest proportionate lodging-house population in the United States. Albert B. Wolfe, Ph. D., a Harvard Fellow of South End House for two years (1902-4) and now associate professor of economics and sociology at Oberlin College, undertook during the time of his occupancy of the fellowship a study of *The Lodging-House Problem in Boston*,* and the result of the study is published as Volume II of the "Harvard Economic Studies." The history of the movement which has transformed the boarding-house population into a lodging-house population, the change in the section of the city from one of residents in private homes to one of lodgers of houses kept by landladies, the general characteristics of the landlady and her lodgers are all interestingly presented. So, too, the maps and charts, illustrating these changes and evolutions, the fluctuations of the real estate, the economic status of the lodgers, and the dominance of the lodging-house population in the South End of Boston are helpful aids and guides. The author, however, is disappointing in not being more convincing and conclusive in some of the salient points he has raised; he has left vital issues related to the subject for others to investigate and develop. The inadequacy of his chapter on "Crime and Prostitution" is particularly noticeable. The chief reason why the lodging-houses are so frequented by the criminal class is that they can most easily evade the police by frequent change of address. It seems that the landlady, pushed by the owner of the lodging-house to eke out her income, becomes less and less scrupulous as to the character of her "roomers" in order to be sure that she has her rooms taken at the highest possible rental. The café or small eating-house is an adjunct to the lodging-house, and has been an element in transforming the boarding-house into a lodging-house.

"Could we have a few . . . large, liberally managed eating-halls, and at the same time could the present system of lodging-houses be reformed by the introduction of public parlors, better sanitary resources, and enlightened moral opinion on the part of both landladies and lodgers, there would be no necessity for wishing to do away with the lodging-house. . . ."

The author suggests the change of the building laws so as to permit the remodeling of the present lodging-houses in Boston to have two single rooms where there is now one.

"It would thus be possible, at relatively low cost it seems, to have in the same building eighteen single rooms, two baths and a public parlor, where now there are eight double rooms, five single rooms, only one bath and no public parlor."

Working women's and workingmen's hotels, model lodging-houses and model boarding-houses—for those who prefer that type—are not too much to hope for, thinks the author, but they should be on a business, not a philanthropic, basis.

Many of the so-called problems of the lodging-house population are really the problems which affect society at large—they involve the economic and social position of the young man who postpones marriage because of inadequate wages and that of the insufficiently paid young woman who is placed in the way of temptation thru the failure of society to safeguard her. We need "a juster sense of economic proportion and social expediency," and, even tho such studies as this are mere drops in the great bucket of social palliatives, they help.

Making a Newspaper. By John L. Given. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The never-failing romance of the newspaper shop is revealed anew in Mr. John L. Given's handbook. Shop and romance are words both used advisedly; for, while from some viewpoints newspaper making is sordid and dirty, yet, on the other hand, it is the world-process in little, and deeds of high emprise make it the very knight errantry of business. As the working system of a great daily unfolds itself in Mr. Given's graphic narrative, one shares

*The Lodging House Problem in Boston. *By Albert B. Wolfe.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

the newspaper worker's throbbing sense of the multiplex city cosmos. The eyes and ears and tactile senses of the town are myriad—policemen, parsons, cits and placeholders, society butterflies and servants, physicians, undertakers, paid watchers and volunteer tipsters, the telephone, the telegraph and the messenger—all of whom and which feed the nerve-racked central consciousness in Park Row or Herald Square. At the center of things life boils and bubbles like a Niagara whirlpool. There is no such word as fail to these frenzied genii of the Press. Work so demoniacally they certainly cannot for the mere paltry salaries. Neither are they martyrs to country or principle, like the self-immolating Japanese. Discipline, loyalty, emulation, the passion for results, have helped to make the American newspaper reporter the marvelously efficient machine that he is. Mr. Given admits a great deal of truth in the saying that good reporters, like poets, are born to the craft. Ability to see the vital and picturesque must be supplemented by ability to collect the information and ability to write, and all three must be backed by unbounded enthusiasm and superb good health. Mr. Given discourses agreeably of the various departments of the newspaper man's calling. The tremendous daily effort would be wasted save for a perfect and specialized organization arranged in a hierarchy of capacities and values from Big Chief to proof-boy. The writer adopts the insider's view that the remarkable thing about the newspapers is their freedom from error and their general uprightness rather than their numerous sins of commission and omission. This is undoubtedly the true view to take. Writing a description and not a critique, Mr. Given does just as well not to expatiate on the ugly details of the yellow journalism, but instead to draw a consistent picture of the more average newspaper making. The book will occupy a place on the literary journalist's shelf beside Mr. E. L. Shuman's "Practical Journalism," and, while it will not wholly supersede the Chicagoan's brisk and lively compendium, it possesses the peculiar merit of giving the most comprehensive and thorogoing account of New York newspaper making that has so far found its way into print.

Lord Milner's Work in South Africa. From Its Commencement in 1897 to the Peace of Vereeniging in 1902. By W. Basil Worsfold. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50.

With the Transvaal now among British colonies possessing representative government; with the first Parliament in session; and with General Botha as Premier, there is a revival of interest in the circumstances under which the two republics disappeared and Great Britain became possessed of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. How it all came about is told with much detail in Mr. Worsfold's study of Lord Milner's work in South Africa. Mr. Worsfold is frankly a partisan, and a thick-and-thin partisan, of Lord Milner; and is unsparing in his condemnation of the Liberal leaders who showed any sympathy with the Boer republics, either when negotiations were proceeding or after the war had begun. But he writes with all the official correspondence before him, including the documents belonging to the Boer governments which fell into the possession of the British at Bloemfontein and later at Roos Senekal, when Gen. Bindon Blood, during the guerrilla warfare, captured the Boer laager. With this documentary evidence of the real aims of the Boers it is easily possible to throw new light on the attitude that Kruger took up toward Lord Milner at the abortive Bloemfontein conference in May, 1899, and the reasons which were behind his refusal to make concessions to the British Government. If this evidence is to be relied on, the Boers in the Transvaal and the Free State, and many of the leaders of the Dutch in Cape Colony, were convinced that if war were begun and they could hold out long enough, they could bear down the opposition of the British military forces and make the Dutch supreme all over South Africa. It is this evidence, together with Mr. Worsfold's tracing of the conditions in Cape Colony up to the outbreak of the war and during the war, that makes his book of value as a contribution to the literature of the downfall of the two South African republics—of value even to readers who may tire of his special pleading and his unchanging admiration of Lord Milner. It is within the province of any author to determine within what limits he will con-

fine his work; but it is to be regretted that Mr. Worsfold did not follow the career of Lord Milner to the promulgation of the Chinese ordinance of 1904. Most of the pressing difficulties which now confront General Botha as Premier of the Transvaal arise out of Lord Milner's surrender to the mine owners; and some defense of the ex-High Commissioner's action on this question is naturally looked for in a book so charged with praise and admiration.

Local and Central Government. A Comparative Study of England, France, Prussia and the United States. By Percy Ashley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xi, 396. $3.00.

It is an impossible task to cover with anything like completeness or detail in the space of 400 pages the immense field that Mr. Ashley has laid out, and it speaks highly for Mr. Ashley as a lecturer that he has produced so readable a volume out of material which in less able hands would have sufficed only for a dry compendium or a useful text-book. In this latter capacity—as a handbook for ready reference—Mr. Ashley's book should find a place on the shelves of every working library of municipal politics and political science; but before being relegated to this place of humble usefulness, *Local and Central Government* is well worth an attentive and careful reading. Mr. Ashley writes from the point of view of an Englishman; and English municipal government is the standard of comparison for the municipal economy of France, Prussia and the United States. While ready to acknowledge the points of excellence in French and Prussian local government, Mr. Ashley is essentially English in his admiration of the well-balanced position that the English municipalities hold between the unrestrained liberty of American cities and the subordinated activity of French and Prussian municipal government. Over the American cities no strong State executive departments exercise any administrative control; while the responsibility of the local executive in France and Prussia is entirely to the central government, and scarcely at all to the taxpayers, electors and inhabitants of the areas over which they preside. In the order of their subordination to the central government, Mr. Ashley puts first Prussia, then France, England and the United States. Prussia he considers exceedingly weak in the power of self-government and in any local interest in the problems which are all settled by the central administration. For the liberty —almost anarchy—of American municipal government Mr. Ashley has little admiration. Neither does he admire the expedient which has been adopted, in the form of constant legislative interference with city government, to compensate for the lack of any central administrative control. Yet he does not take the pessimistic and harshly critical attitude toward American municipal government which is adopted by many English writers. He writes:

> "Though the machinery of city government in the United States strikes an English observer as often unnecessarily cumbrous, yet the actual difficulties of working are neither so frequent nor so great as might be supposed. And the stories of corruption and inefficient administration should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the American municipal administrators are doing much very valuable and, in some respects, pioneer work."

The Censorship of the Church of Rome, and Its Influence Upon the Production and Distribution of Literature. By George Haven Putnam. Vol. II. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The second volume of Dr. Putnam's "History of the Index," which covers the period from 1600 to 1900, maintains the high standard of scientific scholarship which characterized the preceding volume. The work, as now completed, ranks second only to Reusch as a history of prohibitive book legislation, and is easily the best authority on the subject in the English language. Turning to Dr. Putnam's summing up of the results of the Index, we find him so fair and cautious, so scrupulous in his purpose to do full justice to both sides, that no candid student, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, can feel anything but gratitude and respect for him. He quotes at great length apologists for the Index, like Hilgers, and then gives the objections to that institution, which have been made chiefly by liberal Catholics, and leaves the judgment on the case to his readers. If we were to pass any criticisms upon

this latter portion of Dr. Putnam's work it would be that he makes too little of the momentous activity of the Index under Pius X. A domestic conflict of truly vast proportions is imminent within the Roman Catholic Church; and it is already evident that the Index is going to be the Papacy's deadliest bludgeon in its attack upon liberal Catholicism. A new era, perhaps the ghastliest of all, is opening for the Index; and we would wish that Dr. Putnam had perceived it.

Literary Notes

....Teachers who have been instructed and uplifted by the books of Patterson Du Bois on "The Point of Contact in Teaching," "Beckonings from Little Hands," etc., will find the same qualities of pedagogical discernment and abounding common sense in a slight treatise on *The Culture of Justice*, in which parents as well as pedagogs will find much sound wisdom on important topics of perennial interest. (Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.)

....*Beatrix of Clare*, by John Reed Scott (Lippincott, $1.50), is a charming love story. The scenes are laid at the Court of Richard III, the heroine is a pretty lady in waiting to the Queen, and the hero is a "brave true knight." Otherwise the book abounds in royal gossip, and we know what that is, the worst and most interesting scandal the world has ever known, of murder, intrigue, crime, treachery of every sort out of which history is made—all dramatized in this tale till it is the very essence of the daily life of the characters which move through its pages.

....We note a new edition of *The House of Quiet*, by A. C. Benson (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50), and its old charm does not fail to enchain us. We regret a misprint or two, notably "illusian" for allusion on page 130, which should not occur in a reprint. Otherwise it is an attractive edition of a book which proclaims itself, in the author's preface, to be "a message to the weak rather than a challenge to the strong," yet, we fancy the strong man, also, may find a message he needs in its pages. *The Thread of Gold*, a similar volume of reflections and observations, appears now under Mr. Benson's name.

....The latest volume of Lloyd Mifflin's poetry, *My Lady of Dreams* (Oxford Univ. Press. 75 cents), is not one of the best specimens of his work. To be sure, it contains some good matters—what verse of Mr. Mifflin's does not? But it is rather too brainspun. It is marked too conspicuously by that fondness for technology, that disposition to make much of poetics which is characteristic of his sonnets and more or less inevitable in so complicated a poetic form, but which, introduced into the simpler forms of lyric verse, give them a rather unhappy air of contrivance and insincerity.

Pebbles

THE IDEA.

SUBWAY GUARD—A little lively, lady!
Elderly Female—I am *not!—Puck.*

WHY, Frankie, what are you reading in that book about bringing up children?"

"I'm just looking to see whether I'm being properly brought up."—*Literary Digest.*

GRANDFATHER (enthusiastically)—Say, Willie, don't you want to go thru a toy shop with me this afternoon and see all the pretty things?

Willie (indifferently)—I'm willing to, pop, if you will get any pleasure out of it.—*Life.*

"I DID intend to go downtown to look at some stockings today," remarked Mrs. Schoppen, "but it was raining, so I just stayed at home."

"Why," remarked her husband absentmindedly, "that's the best time to see them."—*Philadelphia Press.*

AND THEY WONDERED.

AT a banquet held in a room, the walls of which were adorned with many beautiful paintings, a well known college president was called upon to respond to a toast. In the course of his remarks, wishing to pay a compliment to the ladies present, and designating the paintings with one of his characteristic gestures, he said: "What need is there of these painted beauties when we have so many with us at this table?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

GRIEF TURNED IT WHITE.

DOUBTFUL LOOKING INDIVIDUAL AT DOOR—That lost dog you are advertising for, mum, I have brought it back.

Lady—But that's not my dog; my dog was black.

Doubtful Individual—The werry same dog, mum; but you see his hair has turned white with grief at being separated from you.

The lady is satisfied and hands him ten shillings reward.—*Tit-Bits.*

SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING.

A WELL-KNOWN Boston lawyer says that not long ago he was astonished to see printed in a newspaper a glowing testimonial as to the benefits to be derived from using somebody's Curequick. The office of the concern was located near his own, and he dropped in while out for his lunch.

"See here," he remarked, somewhat forcefully, when in the presence of the manager, "you have printed a testimonial allegedly from me with regard to your confounded stuff—and I never took a drop of it in my life. What do you mean by such procedure?"

"Is that so?" the manager said, soothingly. "Merely a slight misunderstanding, I assure you, sir, for which I am very sorry. You see, we understood that you had died recently. Take this down, please," he added, turning to a stenographer: "Memorandum: change signature to sworn testimonial No. 124,546."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Limiting Opportunity

If it were true that prosecution for unlawful favoritism in freight rates is "persecution" of railroads and a "thoughtless attack upon industries," the remarks of Mr. Rockefeller in his latest statement to the public would be reasonable and edifying. While he may have exaggerated the hardships of his lot by picturing himself as "harnessed to a cart in which the people ride," it will not be denied that those who control great industries are burdened with responsibility concerning the men whom they employ and those other persons who have invested in their undertakings. It will also be admitted that general prosperity is desired by the heads of industrial corporations.

But neither the employees nor the "frugal people who have invested small savings" in the securities of such corporations ask the managers of them to violate the laws. Unless our estimate of the American people is an incorrect one, a very large majority of each class—the employees and the investors of small savings—would emphatically express disapproval of law-breaking by the corporations in which they might thus be interested, especially if the law violated were one designed to enforce fair play and to prevent the oppression and ruin of innocent competitors by unjust and wicked practices.

Mr. Rockefeller speaks of the "opportunities" which his investments of capital have "opened" for thousands. A majority of our people are more inclined to think of the opportunities which, as they believe, his great corporation has closed after they had been opened for themselves by men courageously and intelligently striving to better their condition by independent industry. In his defence of the Chicago packers, or Beef Trust, when the President and Congress were seeking by wise legislation to end their objectionable practices, Mr. Rockefeller deplored any such "limit" of "opportunity" because it would discourage enterprising young men and "put the brakes on our national development." Unless the many volumes of testimony taken by Congressional committees and other legislative investigators, with the records of some of our courts, are full of falsehoods, Mr. Rockefeller's great company was busily engaged for years in "limiting opportunity" for comparatively weak competitors in the oil refining industry and was quite vigorously discouraging every young man who endeavored honestly to build up a business of his own in that field of effort.

There was George Rice, for example He was not an old man when he first became an object of the great company's solicitude. For many years he sturdily resisted its attempts to limit and to close completely his opportunities. The method used in one instance has frequently been cited, not because it had not been used in other places and for the discipline of other refiners, but for the reason that the facts became a part of the official record of a Federal court. Rice and the great company's competing local refinery obtained crude oil from the same source of supply. The connecting railroad was in the hands of a receiver. With this receiver the company's agents made a compact, in accordance with the terms of which the company was to pay a freight rate of 10 cents a barrel, Rice was to pay 35 cents a barrel for equal service, and the receiver was to pay the company 25 cents out of every 35 cents taken from Rice. Perceiving that his opportunities had been subjected to severe limitation by some obscure agency, Rice caused inquiry to be made by Judge Baxter, of the Federal court, who speedily unearthed this compact and removed the

receiver from office. The latter asserted that he had consented "reluctantly" to the agreement, which involved, Judge Baxter said, "discrimination so wanton and oppressive that it could hardly have been accepted by an honest man." A judge, he added, "who would tolerate such a wrong or retain a receiver capable of perpetrating it, ought to be impeached and degraded from his position."

As the court had control of the road, it was not a difficult matter in this instance to bring a discriminating compact to light, but the same method of limiting opportunity, unless volumes of published testimony are false, had been in use elsewhere and was used in other places thereafter, for the effectual restraint of rising young men who had set out to refine petroleum. It appears to have been thought by their elders, interested in the company which frowned upon George Rice's humble efforts, that it would be better for them to take advantage of "opportunities opened for thousands" elsewhere, and to invest their "small savings" in Standard Oil shares.

The Social Question in Colleges

It is a commonplace observation that a student learns more from his classmates than from his teachers. But it is a difficult matter to say what can be done to alter the curriculum and methods of this informal and unofficial part of education when they deviate too widely from those laid down in the college catalog. That there is such a deviation, amounting in some institutions to practical opposition of aim, has at last become generally recognized, and more or less radical and determined efforts are being made to change it. It is not a renewal of the old and never-ending complaint that students do not study so hard as their instructors think they ought to, but the realization that the intellectual life which the institution is supposed to foster has become subordinated to a form of social life which gives a very different kind of training. The situation has not been more happily characterized than by President Wilson in his recent report to the trustees of Princeton:

"We realized that, for all its subtle charm and beguiling air of academic distinction, Princeton, so far as her undergraduates were concerned, had come to be merely a delightful place of residence, where young men, for the most part happily occupied by other things, were made to perform certain academic tasks; that, altho we demanded at stated times a certain part of the attention of our pupils for intellectual things, their life and consciousness were for the rest wholly unacademic and detached from the interests which in theory were the all-important interests of the place. For a great majority of them residence here meant a happy life of comradeship and sport interrupted by the grind of perfunctory 'lessons' and examinations, to which they attended rather because of the fear of being cut off from the life than because they were seriously engaged in getting the training which would fit their faculties and their spirits for the tasks of the world which they knew they must face after their happy freedom was over."

It is not to be supposed that conditions at Princeton are essentially different from other universities of its class. What is different about Princeton is the determination to remedy them by radical measures. The adoption of the preceptorial system has done much toward getting the students to take an active and personal interest in their work, and the next step proposed is the abolition or absorption by the university of the upperclass clubs. These correspond to the Greek-letter fraternities in other colleges, substituting the life and ideals of the clubman for those of the student and breaking up the university into rival factions. President Wilson proposes to prevent this by housing all the undergraduates in university dormitories, each "quad" to contain members of all four classes and the faculty.

A very different remedy for the same disease is proposed by Clarence F. Birdseye, a prominent lawyer of New York City, in his recent book, "Individual Training in our Colleges." Mr. Birdseye perceives the evils of modern American college life as clearly as President Wilson, and denounces them in more outspoken language, but he regards the fraternities as instruments of regeneration instead of stumbling blocks to educational progress. He calls upon the alumni to change the tone of college life by exerting a direct personal influence, especially thru their fraternities. The selective and exclusive features of the fraternities, which President Wilson would do away with, he regards as essential and beneficial.

Both plans, opposite as they appear in form, have essentially the same purpose, that of breaking up the horizontal lines of stratification in colleges by a new perpendicular or slaty cleavage. Our students, left too long under the tutorage of their own classmates, have developed false ideals and vicious habits that in many cases unfit them for active life. Any plan that will bring them again under the informal continuous influence of their elders will be an improvement.

We are, therefore, glad to see so many different plans proposed, and we hope they will all be tried wherever possible. The English college system, the denominational hall or "hostel," the fraternity house under alumni control, the compulsory dormitory system, the boarding clubs and the other indenominable methods all have their special advantages in particular cases. A separation into small groups of congenial associates is inevitable, and is in itself not objectionable. As soon as a college gets beyond the stage when the student body is composed of

"Two nephews of the President
And the Professor's son"

it is bound to break up into cliques and clans. The only thing to do is to see that these are kept as free, ephemeral, voluntary and natural as possible.

We cannot expect any of these measures will solve the question completely, for the evils complained of are due to the abnormal conditions of university life. The student during these four impressional years of his life is artificially isolated from the most important influences of society. He is isolated, first, from industrial pressure, second, from family life, third, from the opposite sex of his own age. In the smaller Western colleges, where most of the students earn their own living at least in the summer, where they live at home or in private houses and where they work with women of their own class, these particular evils are largely absent, tho they have troubles enough of their own in other ways. The barracks and the monastery at their best cannot be made satisfactory training schools for actual life. So long as college students are treated as a peculiar and privileged class they will continue to develop abnormalities and deficiences that will alarm their parents and teachers.

Augustus Saint Gaudens

AMERICAN art has suffered an irreparable loss by the death (on Saturday, August 3d, at his summer home in Cornish, N. H.) of Augustus Saint Gaudens. For he was one of the few great artists who have made it possible to maintain, seriously and without fear of derision, that there is such a thing as American art. His genius ranks among the loftiest yet produced by America in any kind or classification. And, even to those who did not know the winning personality of the man or his perfectly normal and wholesome individuality, but who do appreciate beauty, truth and nobility in whatsoever manifestation, there is poignant sadness in the knowledge that death has stayed the hand of this sculptor while he was yet in the prime of his powers—in only his sixtieth year, and with the promise of so much more beautiful work left unfulfilled. His latest works were indubitably not only his largest, but his finest creations.

Saint Gaudens was thoroly and typically American, despite the fact that he was born in Dublin (March 1st, 1848) of an Irish mother and a French father. He enjoyed the influence of American environment from earliest infancy, for his parents came to this country when he was a babe in arms, and America always remained his home. With only a meager early schooling and after a laborious apprenticeship of some six years at cameo cutting in New York, he went to Paris and studied sculpture under Jouffroy. But his father's land got slight hold upon him. The work of his maturity was concerned almost wholly with American subjects. No native-born sculptor was ever more American than he. None has ever succeeded so completely in bodying forth in stone or bronze such magnificent visions, such sympathetic and powerful presentations, of the nobility of American manhood. His "Deacon Chapin" has been aptly called "our greatest artistic expression of Puritanism." His "Farragut," which, tho one of his earlier works, will always stand as one of the great achievements

of American sculpture, is both the typical American naval commander—alert, businesslike, patriotic, yet dignified, serene, courteous—and a true portrait of a noble soul. His "Lincoln" is the best plastic embodiment the world can want or hope for of the Great Emancipator—standing without abatement of his "homely" qualities, yet with a dignity that is sublime, a sympathy and pathos almost tear-compelling and a veiled power that sways the hearts of men. His "Sherman" is as brave a soldier as ever bestrode a horse, but a fighter whose brow is crowned with a vision of peace—and again this statue is a simulacrum of wonderful fidelity to the gruff campaigner who was at heart a peace lover and a kindly soul. His "Cooper" is the incarnation of philanthropy.

Character was the end and object of this sculptor's untiring quest. He was a psychologist in bronze and marble. His great portrait statues stand in a class by themselves, and his work in this class is unique for its profundity of spiritual meaning. By some subtle and mysterious power he was able to envisage for us not only the physical presence, but the souls of our heroes.

To his birthright of Celtic imagination and Latin love of form Saint Gaudens added a surpassing technical proficiency. But this came only with long and patient toil. Almost he might be instanced as a fresh exemplification of the old definition of genius as the capacity for taking infinite pains. His sympathies in his art were with the spirit of the Renaissance—the spirit of individuality—and he was the first to lead American sculpture away from the imitation of the classic forms of Greece. His portrait plaques and medallions in low relief—notably the exquisitely beautiful and suggestive portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson — have the charm of Donatello at his best. Open-minded fellow artists and competent critics alike are almost unanimous in ranking his Sherman statue as next to the "Colleone" of Verrocchio and the "Gattamelata" of Donatello—the third greatest equestrian statue in the world—and, indeed, even those great monuments of the Renaissance do not surpass this splendid composition in structural grandeur.

Versatile in a wide range, of a sensitive and extraordinary skill, simple, sane and noble in his nature as in all his works, Augustus Saint Gaudens was a world figure in the art of his time; the Old World as well as the New delighted to honor him; his fame is international, and his loss is not America's alone, but the world's.

It is singularly appropriate that such representative centers and such widely separated cities of this broad land as Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago should have each a share in the masterful creations of this foremost of American sculptors. Their possession is a priceless boon. For the educational value of such glorious monuments to the great captains of the Civil War period is inestimable—not alone as examples of a pure and noble art, but also as historical portraits of the nation's leaders, which at the same time epitomize the causes and the struggles in which they led; the influence of such monuments in inculcating patriotism is invaluable.

The Mother's Duty

Our editorial in The Independent of July 18th, "A Great Refusal," in which we discussed the question of the large number of mothers who refuse to nurse their children, thus greatly adding to the infant death rate, proved a subject of great interest to many readers, if we may judge from the communications received in the matter. We have no statistics of the number of mothers who refuse to nurse their children in America, and so perforce our editorial was founded on the German statistics, which show that at the present time probably not more than one out of four of the mothers of the German capital nurse their children.

There has been a constant reduction, almost startling in extent, during the last fifteen years. In 1890 more than one out of every two mothers nursed their children. In ten years it had dropped, however, so that only one in three did so. In the next five years a still further reduction, not only actual, but in proportion to the previous diminution, had taken place. Now but one in

four performs this maternal function. German mothers are usually considered to be a little more capable and a little more ready to nurse their children than the mothers of most other countries. We argued, therefore, that the conditions in our large cities in America were probably at least as bad as those disclosed by the census of Berlin in this matter.

We said that probably four out of five mothers were capable of nursing their children. This opinion was given after consultation with a number of doctors whose experience in the matter should be sufficient to make them judges, and who considered that the estimate was rather conservative than radical. One of our correspondents has suggested that this is entirely too high an estimate of present-day mothers' capacity in this respect. She quotes some statistics, published in an article on "Alcoholism and Degeneration," in THE INDEPENDENT of February 2d, 1905, by E. C. I. Miller, M.D., with reference to the loss of the nursing power in women. These statistics are also from Germany, and were collected by Professor Bunge, who holds the chair of Physiological Chemistry in the University of Basel. Professor Bunge states that out of 1,600 women that had come under observation, about 500 had been unable to fulfill their maternal duties in this matter, because of failure of the function consequent upon the chronic alcoholism of the father. How much of this statistical conclusion may be due to the fact that Professor Bunge was engaged with a particular class of patients suffering from special forms of morbid conditions due to chronic alcoholism is hard to say. Even if the statistics were to be taken at their full value, however, they would indicate that only one out of three mothers were, under the most unfavorable conditions, incapable of fulfilling their maternal function, while, according to the Berlin statistics, three out of four of them are refusing to do so.

There has probably been a noteworthy increase in recent years in the number of mothers who cannot perform this extremely valuable function for their children. This is due partly to certain habits of dress, which have led to compression and consequent failure to develop, to some extent at least, the organs necessary. Such compression makes no difference in strong, healthy organisms, but does have a distinctly deleterious effect in more delicate individuals. There is another factor in this reduction of capacity which is important. The suffering incident to the parturition of the first child is sometimes so severe, or at least is considered so, by a generation that is intent on suffering just as little pain as possible, that the nursing function is sometimes interfered with for a time by the mental as well as the physical condition which follows, and during this period the determination not to attempt nursing is reached. Subsequent births in this family will be likely to be followed by a like determination, tho a little perseverance the first time, if it was realized how much the health of the child depended on it, would probably have restored the function to normal and made it quite available for subsequent occasions.

It is the greatly increased danger to the child, both as regards mortality in early life and weakness of constitution, even should there be survival, which constitutes the only reason for discussing this delicate matter. A correspondent from Germany suggests that our editorial of July 18th could safely have gone a step further, and emphasized the fact that the mortality among children under one year of age in Germany is appallingly great, and that the failure of mothers to nurse their children is constantly combatted by the press, by societies, etc., etc., as the chief cause of this mortality.

Not long since attention was called in the German papers to the fact that the statistics of nursling mortality in Germany during the past five years averaged something more than 20 per cent. of all the children born alive. About 2,000,000 children are born in the German Empire every year and 400,000 of these die during their first year of life. While there has been a great reduction in the mortality of adults during the last generation, there has not been a corresponding diminution in the mortality of children under one year. At the present time more than one in three of all the deaths in Germany occur among nurslings. What has made the comments of the German papers especially bitter is the fact

that among other Teutonic peoples in Norway and Sweden, where the custom of nursing children has not suffered such rude interruption, the mortality of young children is not more than one-half so great.

All are convinced that the reason for this great infant mortality in Germany is the refusal of mothers to nurse their children. There are statistics from other countries which show practically the same thing. In reviewing Sir John Gorst's book on the children of England in THE INDEPENDENT we called attention to an experiment in an English town which shows how much infant mortality may be influenced by factors ordinarily not considered as of importance. The mayor of the town offered a sovereign as a birthday present to every child born during his administration provided it was represented to him alive on the completion of its first year. Strange as it may seem the infant mortality of the town was reduced more than one half during the next year and mothers were quite willing to accept the advice of charitable visitors and settlement workers in the matter of taking care of their children, in order that they might be able to gain the coveted prize. It was evidently not so much for the money, tho that doubtless had its influence, as for the honor of being able to present a healthy child that counted for so much in the additional care bestowed on the children.

In Germany they have tried this plan to some extent and have found that it worked very well. Prizes are offered by the municipalities to mothers who nursed their own children. Women working in families have, in some locality, been permitted without loss of wages to go to their homes once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon to nurse children, and after the birth of the child, have been allowed longer leaves of absence on pay or part pay, if there was a doctor's certificate to the effect that they were nursing their children. It would seem as tho such paltry considerations would not mean much in a matter like this that involved the deepest maternal feelings. Unfortunately instincts have been to a great extent crowded to the wall in our modern sophisticated life and the consequence has not been so much of happiness as seemed to be promised. There appears to be no doubt, however, that it is a voluntary refusal and not incapacity which is leading mothers to subject their children in such large proportions to all the dangers consequent upon artificial rather than natural feeling.

The Extravagance of Our Forefathers

THERE are many things our ancestors did that we cannot approve of, but perhaps nothing shocks us more, when we think of it, than their wasteful habits. The modern man supports his family on what his grandfather threw away. It appears that once they butchered animals for their meat. To our economical minds this is as shocking as to read of hunters on the Western plains who slaughtered buffalo by the thousands to get their hides. Nowadays the packers could afford to give away the meat because they make more money out of what used to be mostly refuse. Still, they are not satisfied. They keep experts at work all the time shortening the process so fewer people need spend their time at this necessarily disagreeable work. Their chemists run after the doctors, crying, "Here's a useless organ. Can't you use it in your business?" And the doctors hunt around until they find a use for it, in stopping blood, curing cretins, digesting banquets or something else.

The dump-heaps of our ancestors are our mines. We go over them and pick out the precious metals they left, the gold, uranium and radium. Whenever they made anything they were just as likely as not to throw away the most valuable part. When they made soda they let the chlorine escape into the air, contaminating that, instead of utilizing it to make bleaching powder for purification. When they made charcoal, they let the alcohol and the vinegar and a hundred valuable medicines and perfumes go up in smoke. It was like burning up a whole drug store. When they made iron they let the slag go to waste instead of making cement for walks and bridges and houses out of it. When

they picked the seeds out of cotton they threw them away, never thinking how much salad oil could be got out of them. When they made beer they let the carbonic acid go off into the air instead of saving it, as the brewers do now, to make soda-water for the people who will not drink beer.

The farmer's wife who put her wood ashes into a wooden hopper in the back yard thought she was economical, but when she made her soap she threw away the glycerine, never dreaming that she might blast out subways with it or blow up a Czar. Into the fireplace were thrown great logs, enough to print a Sunday edition of a yellow journal. Perhaps a hundredth part of 1 per cent. of the heat it produced reached the joint turning on the spit or the shivering limbs of the household. The ancient Chinese way of roasting pig was miserly in comparison.

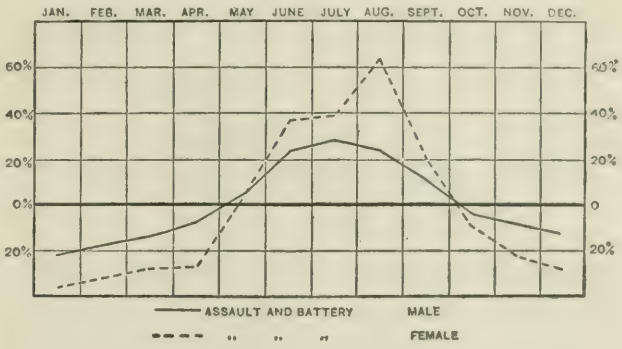
When they used coal they burned it right up under the boiler in making steam. If they had had any ideas of economy they would have made gas of it and exploded that in the cylinder, conveying power from a central plant with little leakage by electric wires. When they made gas for lighting they did not even take the trouble to save the ammonia and the sulfur. To celebrate a political election the boys were allowed to burn barrels of tar, sending up in nasty smoke finer perfumes than attar of roses, flavors of more fruits than the botanist knows, dyes of more colors than there are in the rainbow, and medicines that cure all the diseases that the flesh has since become heir to.

Nowadays, when we practice our stricter economies, partly on account of their prodigality, our filial respect for them is impaired by the thought of their lack of consideration for us, their heirs. We would not mind their waste of time and labor, foolish as it seems, if they had not also squandered the world's capital, its natural resources.

Those were the days when pins were saved, when carpenters stooped to pick up dropped nails, and scraps of paper were pasted together to make notebooks. If they had had forethought they would not have shaped pins and nails expensively by hand and made paper out of such valuable material as rags. Penny wise and pound foolish our grandfathers were. Of course, we must remember that they did not know any better, but to read of their carelessness is like watching a child burn up the paper money that he has found in his father's desk.

Midsummer Madness

That there is a "tidal wave of crime now passing over the country" cannot be denied. There is every summer. It is as regular in its appearance as any water tidal wave. Here is a sketch of it bor-



rowed from Dexter's "Weather Influences." It is based on the police records of the City of New York for the years 1891-93, including about 40,000 cases, the curves for men and women being plotted separately to show how much more susceptible to weather influences women are. It appears that crimes of violence increase and decrease directly with the temperature. This is, of course, partly due to the opportunities and occasions for such crimes in the good old summer time, the greater number of holidays and disturbances of the ordinary routine of life, but the direct influence of the weather is the determining factor. Given the temperature, humidity and barometric pressure of some date in the future, the sociologist will tell you with considerable accuracy how many people will try to fight, how many mistakes the bank clerks will make and how the students will behave at school. At least he will come as close to it as the Signal Service can on its weather predictions. The most alarming feature of the present "carnival of crime" is not the insane acts of a few perverts, but the disposition of otherwise sane and well meaning people to attack any one suspected of the crime without regard to law or probability. In New

York City several innocent men who had the bad luck to run or look confused at the wrong time have been pursued by mobs and beaten nearly to death. If the police would hold the leaders and inciters of these riots responsible, human life would be safer on our streets. A criminal crowd is worse and more dangerous than a criminal individual. No doubt these howling mobs consider themselves in some dim way the instruments of justice, the chivalrous protectors of women and children, but for the most part this is a mere pretence to cover their gratification of primitive blood-lust, the oldest sport of the race.

"Go stalk the red deer o'er the heather;
Ride, follow the fox if you can!
But, for pleasure and profit together,
Allow me the hunting of Man—
The chase of the Human, the hunting of Man."

The Exclusion of Women From Hotels

As our cities become more and more Europeanized women are treated with greater contempt and injustice. A hardship of especial barbarity is the refusal to give food or lodging to a lady unless she has a gentleman attaché. This means that a young and inexperienced woman arriving late in a strange city is liable to have to walk the streets all night or take refuge in some disreputable place or go to the station house. On account of this hotels especially for women have recently been opened, but these are inadequate and often inconveniently situated. We know of a girl, a college graduate, who on account of a delayed train, arrived in New York City late at night. Notwithstanding the facts that she was manifestly refined and respectable, and had the best of credentials, and that the porter from the station went with her to explain the circumstances, no first-class hotel would give her shelter, and she had to go to a house of lower grade, where she was kept awake all night by the noisy swearing crowd of men in the barroom just across the thin partition. The Hoffman House in New York City last week refused to serve Mrs. Harriet Stanton-Blatch and a lady friend in their public restaurant in the daytime because they had no man with them. Fortunately Mrs. Blatch has her mother's courageous spirit of resentment to injustice, and she will bring suit for damages against the hotel to establish the rights of unattended women. We hope she will succeed. There ought to be a law revoking the license of a hotel or restaurant that refuses to receive women on the same terms as men. A still more efficient measure would be for all self-respecting women to refuse to patronize, even with masculine accompaniment, any place that insults their sex by such a rule.

A Question of Heresy

It is reported that the Rev. Henry F. Waring, a Baptist pastor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is to be accused of heresy at the General Convention of Canadian Baptists which meets August 23d. Mr. Waring has recently published a book entitled "Christianity and its Bible," one of the excellent "Constructive Bible Studies" of the University of Chicago Press. The aim of the volume is to furnish a text-book for a Bible class, or even a whole congregation, on the origin of the Old Testament religion and of Christianity, the history of the Church, and the present-day doctrines and activities of the Christian faith. The book covers a good deal of ground, and of necessity suffers somewhat from brevity, but, on the whole, it is well adapted to meet a real need. The spectacle of a large number of congregations devoting themselves with serious energy to the acquirement of religious knowledge with the aid of a modern and progressive text-book such as Mr. Waring's would be a sight to cheer believing optimists. We doubt if the author can be convicted of heresy on the basis of this volume. It is liberal in spirit, cordial in its attitude toward historical criticism, but cautious in acceptance of new views, and sincerely religious in temper. Canadian Baptists will show themselves more reactionary than their American brethren if they refuse to tolerate such very moderate heresy.

The Pageant and the People

To make a local historical pageant anything more than an ordinary stage spectacle requires the sincere co-operation of the people of the

place. That is what was the matter with the pageant last week in Coventry, England. There were plenty of candidates for the rôle of Lady Godiva, in the historically correct costume, but the people of Coventry were not willing to play their part in the drama. When the original Lady Godiva rode thru the town to obtain a rebate on the taxes all the inhabitants went into their houses and kept out of sight, all but one, and he suffered a sèvere and appropriate penalty. But this exemplary punishment has failed to influence the present inhabitants of Coventry. They have all become Peeping Toms, so the modern representative of Godiva could not ride thru the town clothed only in chastity, but had to assume somewhat more substantial habiliments. What can be done with these degenerate descendants of sires whose heroic self-denial has been the theme of song and story for seven centuries? They cannot be "sent to Coventry," for they are already there.

Our Federal Judge in China

We have received a communication from Bishop Bashford of China in regard to the newly established United States Circuit Court of China and its able and high-minded Judge, Lebbeus R. Wilfley. It seems that Judge Wilfley's somewhat drastic action in demanding an examination of all American lawyers who proposed to practice before the court and his disbarment of six or seven of them has stirred up such a commotion that the Senate has been prevailed upon to pass a bill to restrict his authority. We have looked into this matter, and find that Judge Wilfley has the support of all the better foreigners and newspapers in China. Not only has he struck terror in the hearts of some American criminals, who apparently have made China their last refuge, but he has contributed markedly to deliver respectable Americans of the port cities from the disgrace which was becoming associated with the American name. As the *China Times* in a recent issue says:

"The experiences of the United States in the Philippines have taught her something. All the vices that have been introduced by foreigners to natives have been attempted also at Manila, from opium-smoking to the licensing of authorized prostitutes; and they have failed. America now realizes what is meant by the white man's burden, and is taking on her shoulders a heavy part of the load. How long she neglected it we are all well aware in the Far East. The registration of the prostitutes of the town under the American flag had become the usual thing; and further, it may be recalled, if only as a thing of the past, for the benefit of those with whom these things are not past, that the term "American lawyer" was being rapidly degraded to much the same level, also not without grounds. The cleansing of the Concessions from the wastrels and criminals of both sexes who sheltered themselves under the American flag is scarcely a more important work than the raising of the standard of the legal profession."

Our readers will remember an article by Judge Wilfley, which we published in THE INDEPENDENT last February, on "American Law in China." He has proved himself an honorable and fearless judge, and he should have the support of the President and Congress. The bill aimed against him and past by the Senate should be killed in the House.

Speaker Cannon and President Nelidoff

A writer in the current issue of the *Forum* says:

"The House of Representatives no longer consists of 356 members, but of one man, the Speaker. It is a condition which is un-republican, un-democratic and un-American. The criticism which it invites is not directed against Mr. Cannon, who will, undoubtedly, be again chosen to wield the gavel, and who is deservedly popular. The question is not one of personality, but of a system. There ought to be a larger latitude for the exercise of the responsibility which rests upon each member of Congress as the representative of a constituent part of the great republic. As it is now, individuality is suppressed and independence is apt to be disastrous."

They do things differently at the Congress of the Nations at The Hague. There every delegate, being considered the personal representative of his sovereign, serves on any and every committee he wishes to. M. Nelidoff, of Russia, the president of the Conference, would not think of assigning Baron d'Estournelles, of France, or Mr. Choate, of the United States, to any specific committee. Yet one gentleman from the State of Illinois is permitted to assign the thirty-seven members from New York to whatever committees he chooses.

The Change of Hymn Books

Last week when we asked among our editorial brevities "Why is it that the first thing a pastor does after he gets a new church is to change the hymn books?" it was something of a rhetorical question. We had an idea that it was, to use Lord Dundreary's familiar phrase, "One of those things no feller can find out." But one can find out more than he thinks if he asks questions, and we have been favored with a reply from the Rev. Frederick A. Gates, of Ridgebury, N. Y., who has not changed his hymn book, but has a very definite idea of why he wants to and why he cannot. Besides such causes as the improvement in musical and literary taste, he says:

"Another particular reason for changing hymn books is that the most of our church hymns were written under past experiences, which we do not so much feel now, and the progressive pastor is ever expecting that he will find in some new book an expression of the religious life of to-day. In this he is usually disappointed, for there are not enough new hymns being written to supplant the old in our dignified service of the church. For schools and revivals the output seems adequate, but the quality very inferior. Hymnology is suffering, just as poetry is suffering, for want of writers of merit and present-day religious feeling.

"Again, the theology of the Church in general has experienced a changed emphasis, so that the pulpit is no longer preaching the thoughts which the pew is pouring forth in song. Hymnology has not advanced in line with the changing order of the pulpit, and accordingly is out of harmony with the preaching topics of today. Take the most conservative preachers, and how very often is Christ Jesus presented by them consonant with 'There is a fountain filled with blood'? When youth and activity are the notes struck by our preachers today how discordant for them to bid their congregations sing 'My days are gliding swiftly by.' When gospel extension is the watchword, why sing any longer 'I'm but a stranger here, Heaven is my home'? The sermons on the glories of Heaven preached nowadays are as rare as those on hell fire. People are not thinking so much about the future life as they used to; the clergy are not preaching on these topics as they did, and why not retire our hymns on these topics? I like the words 'Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,' but I object to being called a 'pilgrim' and this earth 'barren.' I might go on almost *ad infinitum* in criticising some of our old hymns, but will spare the effort. Suffice it to say that I am so out of accord with the hymns in our present book and in such despair of getting anything much better that I do the best I can with what the book affords. People would not listen to old sermons of a century ago, yet will cling to old hymns as if they were part of the inspired Word. Pastors can see this discrepancy, and are trying, perhaps in vain, to remedy it."

Before the International School Congress in London last week, Dr. Sir James Crichton-Browne defined love at first sight as being "first, a species of cerebral commotion, and, second, the stirring of some hitherto dormant association centers by an appropriate affinitive impression." The scientific value of this transcendent discovery is almost equal to the conclusions reached by an American university a few years ago when an investigation was made of a large number of school children to discover their preference for dogs or cats. The astonished world learned that most boys loved dogs best and most girls cats.

Children used to be taught to say, "The earth is round like a ball." This is altogether too inexact to suit modern science. Prof. A. E. H. Love, of the Royal Society, proposes the following definition, which he regards as "approximately" correct. Primary teachers please copy:

"The lithosphere is an ellipsoid with three unequal axes, having its surface deformed according to the formula for a certain spherical harmonic of the third degree, and displaced as a whole relatively to the geoid in the direction towards southeastern Europe."

The world moves. Three new evidences of it this week. A straw hat has been worn into the House of Lords, an automobile has gone from Pekin to Paris; it is announced that the Jamestown Exposition will be complete in ten days.

THE INDEPENDENT has the defects of its qualities, or, to use a shorter and uglier word, its faults, but at least we have published no jokes about Boston's "Old Home Week."

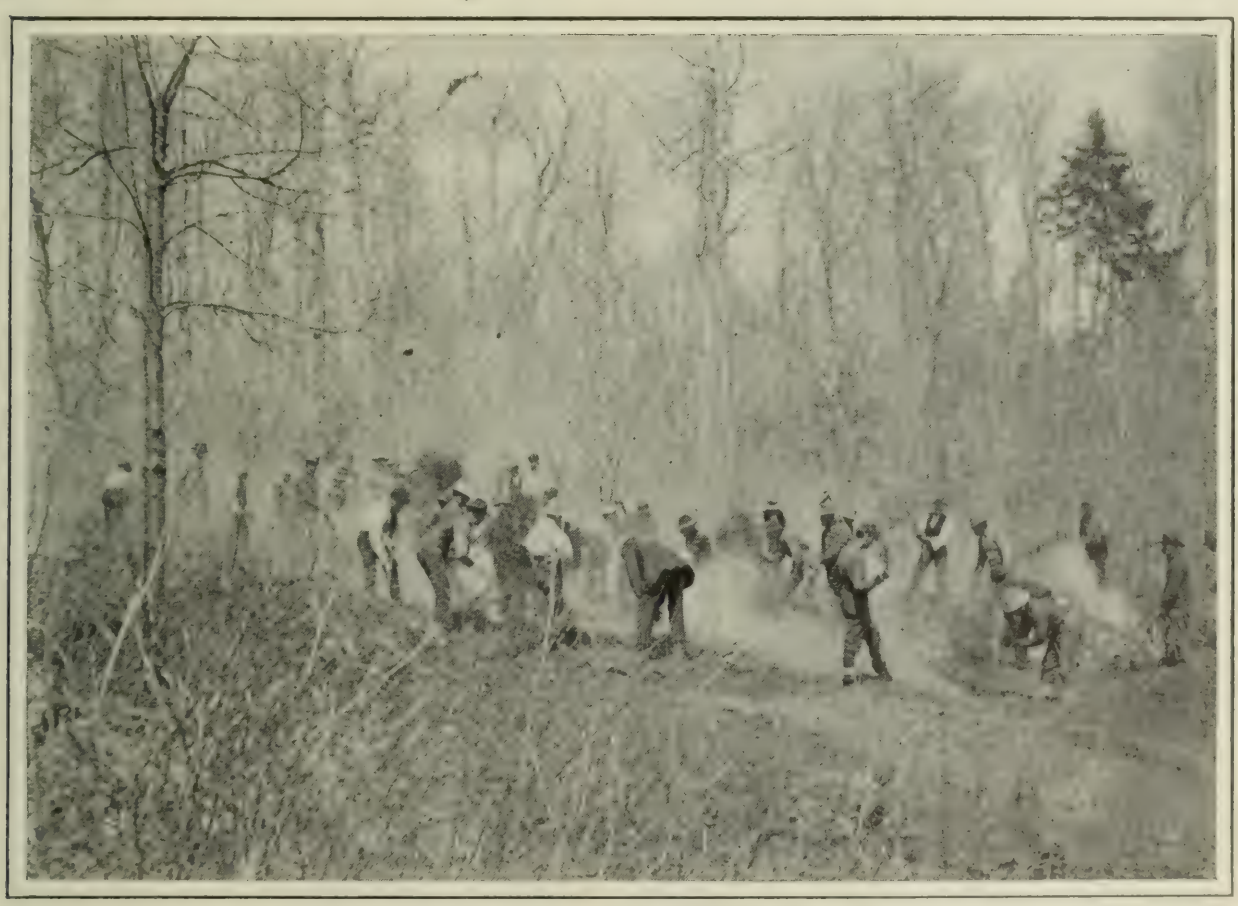
It does not necessarily indicate a higher standard to be able to see more faults in anything than other people.

"Some books are to be chewed," but very few of them are worth Fletcherizing.

The Control of Forest Fires

NEXT to the destroying pulp mill, fire has long been the worst enemy of the forest. With the growing scarcity of untouched forest areas the fire hazard in connection with timber growth is assuming greater and greater proportions. In far too many cases the risk of fire has been considered so great after lumbering that owners of timber lands have not tried any system of conservative logging, but have preferred to cut the forest clean, under the belief that young timber would almost certainly be burned, if suffered to remain, before it could attain sufficient growth for a second crop. On the Pacific Coast this idea has become a tradition, and in the heavy forests of that region fires have been so prevalent that they have come to be regarded as necessary evils that must always be associated with timbering. A single fire among young trees may not always kill them, but it is certain to check their growth, and by weakening them renders them particularly susceptible to the attacks of insects and more liable to fungous diseases. The persistent recurrence of fires, however, results at last in the total destruction of the whole forest stand, and then chaparral takes possession. Thus large forest areas are denuded, both East and West, and losses sustained in more ways than those measured by financial standards. On cut-over lands there is, generally speaking, a great accumulation of débris which is provocative of dangerous fire conditions, so that one of the first steps in fire protection is some provision for the removal of débris.

Forest fires cannot be controlled by accident. The only safety is to be found in system. The fire-fighters, being on the ground, can combat the destructive element after the fashion shown in the accompanying photograph. Studies made by the Forest Service and the State of California in 1904, in relation to the subject of the control of forest fires, showed conclusively that by proper care it is possible to decrease the danger from forest fires. Such protective measures may be carried out at a reasonable cost, which ought not to exceed two cents gross per acre per annum.



ATTACKING A FOREST FIRE IN TIME.

Financial

Decline of Stocks

BEGINNING on Monday afternoon, the prices of stocks on the New York Exchange declined thruout last week. Sales amounted to 4,402,000 shares, against only 2,396,000 in the week preceding. Nearly half the week's business was done in Union Pacific, Reading, Amalgamated Copper and Steel common. In the following table—which shows Saturday's closing prices, the week's losses, the low figures reached in March last and the highest prices of 1906—the stocks are ranged in the order of their activity, Union Pacific, 866,400 shares sold, standing first; Reading, 789,000, second; Amalgamated Copper, 481,900, third, and so on down the list:

	High. 1906.	Low. March.	Close 10th.	Loss for Week.
Union Pac.	195⅝	120¼	127¼	16
Reading	164	91	91¼	11½
Amalg. Cop.	118¼	78½	74⅝	9¾
Steel com.	50¼	31½	31¾	3¾
Am. Smelting	174	104¼	98¼	14
So Pac.	97½	69¾	82⅝	6¾
North Pac.	232½	114¼	120	11⅞
Penn.	147½	114	118⅛	4
St. Paul	199⅛	122½	122	10¼
Atchison	110½	82⅝	85¼	6⅝
Gt. North.	348	126	121¾	10⅜
Steel pr.	113¼	91½	96	2⅞
B'klyn R. T.	94⅛	45¼	49	8
N. Y. Cent.	156¼	111½	105½	5⅝
Anaconda	75	53	48	5¾
Can. Pac.	201½	155	166	9¾
Erie	50⅞	21⅞	22	1⅝
Sugar	157	114⅞	113	8
Inter-Met. pr.	87⅝	52	34½	8½
Balt. & O.	125⅛	90⅛	93½	4¼

Judge Landis's imposition of the great fine, together with the wild rumors that were circulated in the financial district, gave the bears their opportunity. They were assured, it is understood, that they would encounter no opposition on the part of certain strong financial interests, and it is quite probable that representatives of these interests were in the bear ranks. For other reasons, the situation (support having been withdrawn) was favorable for a bear movement, owing to the fall of copper, the attitude of Southern States toward railroads, the possible prosecution of the Union Pacific and its officers, the investigation of the New York street railways, the menace of a telegraphers' strike, and the existence of weary and overloaded speculative pools. General business continues to be in good condition, and corporations that have not broken the laws are not in danger of prosecution.

August Crop Report

THE Government's crop report for August 1, issued on the 10th, is on the whole quite satisfactory, warranting larger estimates of both corn and wheat than were indicated a month ago. An improvement in the condition of corn from 80.2 to 82.8 points to an increase of 88,000,000 bushels in the expected yield, and indicates a crop of 2,648,673,000 bushels, against last year's extraordinary crop of 2,927,416,000, and the 2,707,993,000 bushels harvested in 1905. Better reports for winter wheat and losses in the spring wheat district make a net gain of 4,000,000 bushels for the month and point to a total of 638,350,000. This will be about 97,000,000 less than last year's crop, but the quantity in farmers' hands at the end of last winter was greater than usual. A decline of condition reduces the estimate of the yield of oats from 973,000,000 to 910,000,000 bushels, but this quantity would have been regarded as an exceptionally large crop a few years ago.

....Exports of manufactures in the last fiscal year amounted to $740,314,557, out of a total of $1,854,553,956. For exports to non-contiguous territories of the United States $40,000,000 may be added. Exports of manufactures twelve years ago were less than $250,000,000.

....The Steel Corporation originally decided to expend $75,000,000 upon its new steel plant at Gary, Ind., and the new city to be created there. It will now increase the appropriation by $45,000,000. The Corporation is said to have purchased recently the plant of the Midland Steel Company, on the Ohio River, thirty miles below Pittsburg.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1907 No. 3064

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Purposes of the Department of Justice

Since the imposition of a fine of $29,240,000 upon the Standard Oil Company much interest has been shown by the public in the purpose of the Government concerning the prosecution of other corporations, railway or industrial, and the remarks of Attorney-General Bonaparte have excited general comment. During last week there was a further decline of prices at the Stock Exchange, and interviews of a disquieting nature (some of which have been repudiated) were published. The decline of prices was accompanied by no important failure, and extended inquiries by prominent journals showed that business was in good condition thruout the country. Attorney-General Bonaparte returned to Washington from his vacation on the 12th. In answer to questions he said on that date that the Department of Justice would prosecute in the criminal courts any case coming before it, if it could find the evidence needed for conviction. But it was not his purpose to waste time or effort upon mere underlings or subordinates. Referring again to the recent verdict of a jury in the Licorice Trust case, when the corporation was convicted and its president acquitted, he said, according to the published reports, that the presidents of accused corporations were usually men of good, moral standing in their communities, orderly in their private lives, and frequently engaged in church work. Juries were unwilling to convict such men even if the corporations which they controlled were held to be guilty. The Department, however, was preparing to bring to justice some of the prominent men at the head of corporations which had broken the law. He would not then name any one, "but," he is said to have added, "there is a big covey of game, and it would be a very poor marksman who could not land enough to make a mess." In his opinion, there was evidence sufficient to warrant the Department in believing that several of these men could be sent to the penitentiary. He declined to say whether the Government intended to prosecute Mr. Harriman or Mr. John D. Rockefeller, but remarked that the Commission's report upon Mr. Harriman and the Union Pacific was under consideration. A recently published statement that no proceedings against Mr. Harriman (except the demand for answers to certain questions) were under consideration, he said, had not been authorized. On the 13th, Secretary Root, Secretary Taft and Postmaster-General Meyer were in conference with the President at Oyster Bay. The stock market being in a condition of excitement, many rumors were in circulation. One was that Secretary Root had conferred with several Wall Street financiers at Mr. Morgan's office, and that he was thinking of withdrawing from the Cabinet. Mr. Root said that both these stories were absolutely false. On that day another interview with Mr. Bonaparte was published. He explained why he had thought and still believed that the punishment of responsible officers of offending corporations by imprisonment would be a more effective deterrent than the imposition of fines. Officers of companies that had not broken the laws had no cause for anxiety. "The Government seeks to punish only those

who have deliberately and defiantly violated the laws of the country." On the 14th, in answer to the question whether "the business of the great corporations of the country generally" was "conducted on such unlawful principles that the prosecutions deemed necessary by the law department of the United States" would "unsettle industrial conditions and lessen our prosperity," he said:

"I know of no facts which justify any such statement. There have been violations of Federal statutes by some corporations and by some individuals, and, so far as this department can accomplish it, the guilty corporations and the guilty individuals will be brought to trial, and, when convicted, to punishment; but the number of each is small, and the vindication of the law can, in my opinion, have only a beneficial effect on the prosperity of the country, although it may demoralize some speculators."

Two days later, his attention was directed by the Associated Press to criticisms in certain papers of his "alleged levity, sarcasm and want of dignity" and the "reported effect" of his utterances "upon the stock market." Some of the interviews ascribed to him, he then said, were true, some had a basis of truth, and some were wholly fictitious. But he could not understand how sensible men could be affected in dealing with matters of business by the remarks attributed to himself:

"I should say that business men ought to wish to have the laws strictly and impartially enforced. If this is done everybody knows what he can do and what he cannot, and everybody has a fair field and no favor. The Department of Justice proposes to do precisely this and nothing more. It is required by law to enforce certain penal statutes which make certain forms of action crimes against the United States, and also provides remedies for such illegal action.

"The department, since I have been at its head, has never taken proceedings to enforce the laws without a careful preliminary investigation. Moreover, it has consistently and frequently overlooked merely formal violations of law or offenses attended with trivial consequences and has invariably refused to intervene in such cases when there was reason to suspect that intervention was desired to further private ends. It has been, on the whole, exceptionally successful in the results of the litigation it has undertaken—a fact which of itself shows that this litigation had been preceded by thoro inquiry.

"If the ground of complaint against the department is that it proposes to punish prominent and wealthy men, or corporations having vast amounts of capital and engaged in very extensive business when these are shown to have been wilful and persistent law breakers on a great scale and with grave injury to the purposes of the law, I must admit that these complaints are well founded. That is precisely what the Department of Justice is trying to do, and while I remain its very unworthy head will continue to do, so far as it can."

Immunity for the Alton Road

Immediately after the great fine had been imposed upon the Standard Oil Company, at Chicago, Judge Landis ordered the calling of a special grand jury to consider the conduct of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, which granted the special and unlawful rates to the Oil Trust, and also to inquire whether officers of the two corporations were guilty of conspiracy. This action appears to have been taken without the approval of the Department of Justice. It soon became known that immunity had been granted to the railroad company in consideration of the assistance given by it to the prosecutors. This concession was made by C. B. Morrison, then District Attorney at Chicago, and now special counsel for the Government. When the new grand jury assembled, on the 14th, Judge Landis said he had been informed by the Attorney-General that prior to the indictment of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Morrison had made with the officials of the Chicago & Alton an agreement "under which the railroad company was not to be proceeded against, provided it should assist the prosecution with evidence and witnesses in the matter then pending." He continued:

"This presents a very grave question, because it is of the utmost importance that no offender should undeservedly escape punishment for crimes on such a plea, as well as that the meanest criminal may not truthfully charge the Government of the United States with bad faith. What this arrangement was the court does not know, but the court assumes it may possibly have provided that the Chicago & Alton Company should emancipate those who act and speak for it from all obligations to deceive and mislead the jury on the trial lately closed.

"If this be true, whatever officer of the Department of Justice is charged with determining what shall be that department's attitude must have submitted to his careful consideration a transcript of the testimony of all these railroad agents in order that he may intelligently decide whether or not the District-Attorney's arrangement and the railroad company's

performance entitled the Chicago & Alton road to immunity. Whether the grand jury acts in the matter will depend entirely upon what conclusions this official may reach as to what the most perfect good faith requires the Government of the United States to do."

It is said that several witnesses connected with the railroad company were evidently hostile to the prosecution. Attorney-General Bonaparte says that he himself has never agreed to grant immunity to any one; he understands, however, that immunity was granted in this case by Mr. Morrison, with the consent of Mr. Moody, who was then at the head of the department. It is pointed out that Mr. Harriman controlled the Chicago & Alton when the company thus agreed to assist the Government in procuring the conviction of the Oil Trust, and it is reported that on this account the Oil Trust capitalists are no longer his friends.——On the 13th the Government took measures to compel Mr. Harriman to answer the questions which he declined to answer last winter during the Union Pacific investigation. The petition was filed in New York, where arguments will be made on October 21st. Among the questions are those concerning his interest in stocks sold to the Union Pacific, his profits in these transactions and his purchases (if any) of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in the stock market a short time before the declaration of the 10 per cent. dividend. Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who also refused to answer, is a defendant in the same action.

Politics in San Francisco

At the primaries, on the 14th, for the fall election in San Francisco, the result in the Republican party was a decided triumph for reform. The Republican League, which supports the "graft" prosecutions and the new Mayor, electing 130 of the 149 delegates. The opposition (represented by 19 delegates), is said to have been led by Postmaster Fiske. In the Democratic primaries the regular Democrats were successful, and it is said that they will unite with the reform Republicans in support of a ticket. At the primaries of the Union Labor party, however, those who oppose the prosecutions were successful. They will control the party's convention and may even renominate ex-Mayor Schmitz, who is in jail under sentence. Several days before the primaries were held, that portion of the Union Labor party which supports the prosecutions and calls itself "the anti-graft element" of the organization, reported to the District Attorney (in a letter from Michael Casey, chairman of its committee on election frauds), that it had obtained and would submit to him much evidence of colonizing and false registration in the interest of the supporters of Schmitz. This evidence is said to have been taken for the grand jury. ——It is asserted by the San Francisco papers that before the first trial of Louis Glass, Emil T. Zimmer, the other vice-president of the Pacific States Telephone Company, told to Prosecutor Heney and the grand jury the whole story of the company's corrupt dealings with the supervisors, and that for this reason Mr. Heney was greatly surprised when Zimmer refused to testify. The latter is still suffering punishment for contempt.

Yellow Fever in Cuba

At the end of last week, eighteen cases of yellow fever in Cuba had been reported. Ten of these were in Cienfuegos, where two members of the American hospital corps—Sergeant Merritt and Private Sheppard—have died of the disease. Two cases were found at Matanzas, and two at a place near that city and forty miles east of Havana. Two troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry and a machine gun platoon are stationed in Cienfuegos. All except one of the Americans attacked by the disease there were in the hospital corps. Against the protests of the soldiers, the military hospital was placed in the same building with a civil hospital, which, it is believed, was the source of infection, altho the original case has not been found. It is asserted that the local health authorities are incompetent and that Cienfuegos is in a foul condition. This outbreak of fever will furnish fresh arguments in favor of giving the central Government direct supervision of sanitary work thruout the island, and may lead the Government of intervention to decide that the contract for sewering and paving Havana, awarded under the rule of General Wood, must now be carried out. Before the recent

revolution, the Washington Government repeatedly reminded the insular authorities of their obligations in respect to this matter.

The Telegraphers' Strike

At the end of last week there were no signs of an approaching settlement of the telegraphers' strike. The Western Union superintendent at New York asserted that the strike was ended, so far as its effect upon his company was concerned. "We do not consider that we have a strike in our hands," said the vice-president of the Postal Company. On the other hand, strike leaders asserted that they had already won their fight and predicted that the companies must soon yield. There were indications that the companies were doing business under great disadvantages, altho they had a considerable number of men at work. At last reports the 47,000 railroad operators were still in their places, the railway companies not insisting that they should send and receive commercial messages, as required in the companies' contract with the Western Union. On the morning of the 19th it was made known that the strikers in New York had formally requested Attorney-General Jackson to begin proceedings for a revocation of the Western Union charter, upon the ground that the company was sending messages by telephone and express. President Small, at Chicago, made an appeal for funds, saying that the strikers should be prepared for a ninety days' contest.——At Boulder, Colo., on the 10th, the freight depot and other buildings of the Colorado & Southern road were destroyed by fire, accompanied by an explosion of a ton of dynamite which had been stored in a car. Five persons were killed, nearly all of them being citizens who were assisting the firemen. The property loss was $500,000. A strike of employees of the railroad was in progress at the time. Three strikers were arrested and held on suspicion. One of these, John W. Reeve, confessed on the 14th that he had set fire to the cars and depot. To this confession was then added that of Frank Kiser, another prisoner. Following these confessions, the labor controversy was settled by an arbitration agreement.

Central American Countries

Dispatches from the Mexican capital on the 14th predicted war in Central America within four days. This prediction was repeated on the 15th, when it was said that Guatemala and Salvador would attack Nicaragua and Honduras, and that Salvador's President was buying steamboats (with guns for them) in San Francisco. No fresh signs of disturbance, however, were reported from the Central American countries, and the predictions of impending war were received with surprise in Washington, where it was thought that arrangements would soon be completed for a peace conference of all the republics. It had just been made known that Guatemala was about to send her Minister of Finance to Mexico, to meet Secretary Root there, and with his help to seek an improvement of relations between the two countries. It is reported that Captain John P. Poe, formerly a noted football player at Princeton, and an officer of artillery in Honduras during the recent war, has started from Salvador for San Francisco, to recruit a "foreign legion" there. There has been published an interview with Commander Winterhalter, who has been serving on the "Paducah" in Central American waters, and who expresses the opinion that the people of Central America "are not capable of self-government":

> "If one could conceive of such a thing as the five republics of Central America in a confederacy under the protection of the United States there would be no grander countries on earth than Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua with all their resources developed. But it will never be under Spanish-American development. Their republics are a misnomer. Their ideas of government are for every man to get into politics for the benefit of himself and his friends, and the people are the sufferers. Such countries could never become places of investment for American capital. Exploitation of the resources of the several States has been the main object of the men who have held power in Central America. All the States, with the possible exception of Costa Rica, have been made the victims of official graft, and the progress of all has thus been immeasurably retarded."

He approves the suggestion that all the countries should be subject to a protec-

torate exercised jointly by the United States and Mexico.——At the request of Secretary Root, Secretary Taft recently undertook negotiations with Colombia and Panama for a settlement of the controversy between these two countries, and between Colombia and the United States, growing out of the secession of Panama. On the 17th, a protocol was signed by representatives of the three Powers, providing for three distinct treaties, the terms of which were not published. It is understood that they involve the assumption by Panama of a part of Colombia's foreign debt.——In Venezuela, on the 12th, the court of first instance, at Caracas, found the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company guilty of aiding the Matos revolution and imposed a fine of $5,000,000, which was estimated to have been the cost of suppressing that revolt. Additional damages will be assessed hereafter. The company will appeal to the higher court.

The Hague Conference

The Hague Conference has disposed of the disarmament and the limitation of armament proposition by passing the following resolution, introduced by Sir Edward Frye, the first delegate of Great Britain:

> This Conference confirms the resolution adopted by the Conference of 1899 regarding the limitation of military burdens, and as military burdens have been considerably augmented in almost all countries since 1899, it declares it is highly desirable to see the governments earnestly resume the study of this question.

Sir Edward said that the Emperor of Russia in convoking the first conference had chiefly in view to put a stop to the increase of armament, and the solution of this question had in the last eight years become more and more urgent in view of the manner in which armaments had been extended. He added that as the British Government recognized that several Powers desired to restrict their military expenses, it was ready to communicate once a year with those Powers inclined to do likewise, its projects for the construction of new warships, as well as the expenses implied therein, believing that this exchange of news would facilitate the exchange of views between the governments concerned regarding the reduction of armaments. M. Nelidoff, president of the Conference, in a long speech pointed out "that contact with reality" showed the difficulty in carrying out Great Britain's generous idea of disarmament, and he ended by saying:

> "I cannot find any other way to show the interest of the Powers in this question, which, if immature in 1899, is not more mature in 1907. It is impossible to accomplish anything in this direction, and the Conference finds itself today as unprepared to face the question as it was in 1899. Any discussion of the matter, sterile in itself, would be injurious to the cause of peace, as showing the divergence of opinion existing, while on the other hand a unity of intentions exists which may one day lead to their realization."

Then the text of the treaty of disarmament between Argentina and Chili was read, and the whole Conference enthusiastically applauded Señors Drago of Argentina and Concha of Chili, who were chiefly instrumental in bringing about that treaty.——The second commission has completed its work in regard to the regulation of war on land, but the final form has not yet been adopted. It proposes that on the outbreak of war civilians of the nationality of the enemy who may happen to be resident of the enemy's country shall not be expelled; and that all volunteers shall bear arms openly (tho the German proposition that these volunteers shall bear a distinguishing sign was rejected, as well as the Japanese proposition for the adoption of a scale for pay for work done by prisoners of war). No definite decision was reached regarding the important question of the rights of belligerents when traversing neutral territory, but the proposition that prisoners of war should be required to do no degrading work and only such as is suitable to their rank and position was past unanimously. The throwing of bombs and explosives from balloons and airships is also forbidden, as well as the use of asphyxiating gases, tho it will be remembered that in the first conference in 1899 Captain Mahan refused his assent to the latter proposition on the ground that nobody knew how asphyxiating gases were likely to act. ——France's objection to the establishment of an international prize court, as fathered by Germany and England, has been overcome by the proposition that

the personnel of the prize court shall be taken from the permanent arbitration court proposed by the United States. The scheme for a permanent court will unquestionably pass, but one of its provisos will be changed, so that both disputant nations may have judges of their own sitting on the case.——In regard to the future meetings of the Conference Russia has proposed that each Conference arrange for the next one. The Czar says that as Russia has inaugurated these conferences and they are now firmly established, the time is now ripe for them to manage themselves. This proposition of Russia's is different from the American proposition, which requires the conferences to meet quinquennially. Which will prevail is not indicated in the cabled reports.——Russia had originally intended to close the Conference about this time, but the question of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the periodicity of future conferences will require so much more work that England, Germany and the United States have vetoed Russia, and the Conference will now probably continue until the first or second week of September. It is said that M. Nelidoff, in writing a motto in the album of Mrs. Hill, wife of the United States Ambassador at The Hague, said: "It is easier to make peace with one enemy than with forty-seven neutrals."

The Belfast Strike

A furious and fatal conflict between the troops and the Belfast mob took place on the evening of August 12th. It began with the stoning of policemen and civilians in the streets of the Falls Road quarter. Troops were called to the rescue, and had a hard fight with the mob, which attacked them with stones, broken bottles and brickbats from the street and buildings. Great piles of paving stones had been dug up from the street and arranged in convenient places in preparation for the combat, and chains and other entanglements arranged for tripping the horses of the cavalry in case of a charge. After the soldiers and police had stood the fusilade for three hours and repeated charges with club and bayonet had failed to disperse the rioters, the magistrate read the Riot act, while the mob cursed "the bloody Saxons." Brigadier-General Dawson, commanding the garrison, then gave command to fire, and two volleys cleared the streets. Two men in the crowd and one woman behind it fell dead and fifteen were wounded. Over sixty of the soldiers and rioters are in the hospitals on account of severe wounds. The turbulent quarter was, however, by no means pacified. On the contrary, the firing by the troops on the people still further inflamed their passions, and preparations were made for another attack, women and children being engaged in preparing ammunition, such as paving stones and bottles full of vitriol. Workmen who attempted to repair the streets were driven away with stones. In order to avoid further trouble the troops were withdrawn from the quarter and the priests and leading Nationalists patrolled the streets to keep the people quiet. The Orangemen of the Shank Hill quarter were at the same time kept from resorting to violence by the personal efforts of their leaders. In the meantime negotiations had been going on between the strikers and the employers, and on the 14th an agreement was reached by mutual concessions. The carters will obtain an increase of pay and the employers maintain the open shop.——An attempt was made to assassinate Lord Ashtown at Glenahiry Lodge near Clonmel by the explosion of a bomb under his bedroom. The roof fell and the lodge was set on fire with the aid of petroleum, but Lord Ashtown and the household escaped injury. Lord Ashtown is a prominent member of the Irish Unionists' Alliance and an opponent of the Nationalists. At the recent Galway Assizes, Justice of the Peace Kelly was tried on the charge of inciting the murder of Lord Ashtown in a political speech, but he was acquitted.

The Conferences of the Kings

The series of personal interviews between the most important European sovereigns has excited an immense amount of comment and speculation as to alliances, ententes and the balance of power, but as nothing is really

known to the outside world of what occurred at these conferences it is not worth while to do more than record the facts of the meetings. The first was between the Emperor Nicholas of Russia and the Emperor William of Germany, who met off Swinemünde on August 3d, and an exchange of visits took place between the two imperial yachts, the "Standart" and the "Hohenzollern." Twenty-three ships of the German navy were there brought up in line for review by their Majesties. On August 14th King Edward of England visited the Emperor of Germany at the Palace of Wilhelmshöhe. The King remained at Wilhelmshöhe for ten hours, and then his train went on to Ischl, where Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has his summer villa. It is reported that a satisfactory agreement was reached between the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Edward on the Macedonian difficulty and the crisis at Morocco.

Anti-Clericalism in Italy

Anti-clerical violence in Italy shows no signs of abating. Churches are set on fire, wayside shrines destroyed and ecclesiastics jeered, spat upon or stoned in the streets. Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, was attacked while driving thru Marino, near Rome, and in beating off the mob one of the policemen was severely wounded. The Pope has advised the postponement of the pilgrimages, which were to begin September 20th in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the priesthood, because of the danger and indignities to which the pilgrims would now be subjected in passing thru Italy. It appears that the attack upon the Salesian monks at Varazze was incited by the diary of a fifteen-year-old boy named Bisson in their school, which his mother obtained and published. In it he described in great detail midnight orgies, the celebration of the Black Mass by nude priests, the burning of pictures of the King and similar scenes. On cross-examination the boy's story broke down completely and it was found that he had cribbed most of it from old books on the Satanic cult. It is probable that the whole thing is the product of a perverted imagination. The girl who started the scandal about the home of orphan girls kept by Signora Capozzi at Rome has confessed that the story she told about her abuse was a fiction. The Government will propose a bill for the regular inspection of all institutions, lay or clerical, in which children or young people are taken. The Vatican will oppose this as an infringement of religious liberty.

The Situation in Morocco

General Drude, with 3,000 troops camped about a mile to the east of Casablanca, has successfully defended that city and withstood numerous fiery attacks by the tribesmen, greatly outnumbering his own force. A force of 500 Spanish troops under General Santa Olalla was landed at Casablanca to assist in policing the city, but dissensions arose between the two generals which for a time prevented efficient co-operation. The Pasha of Casablanca, who is held responsible for the massacre, is a prisoner on board the French cruiser "Gloire," Commander Lesquivet, the second ranking officer of the "Gloire," taking his place as Governor of the city. Order is restored and business is being transacted. The French are clearing up the city, which was left in a frightful condition after the bombardment. Dead and wounded were left for days about the streets and many died from starvation and disease. The houses are being searched for loot, which is brought to the market places to be sold at auction for the benefit of the sufferers. The city has been reduced to one-fifth its former population. The number of persons slain during the massacre and bombardment is estimated at 1,000, most of them Arab tribesmen who were killed by the shells from the warship. The financial loss probably amounts to more than $1,000,000. The French have begun the rebuilding of the minaret of the mosque which was destroyed in the bombardment. So far no other massacres have occurred in the ports, but French ships are patroling the coast continually. The foreign residents at Fez have so far been protected, but are afraid to leave the city for fear of precipitating a massacre. The Sultan is urging his people to maintain order, but it is questionable how far his

influence will prevail in the present crisis. In a council held in the palace at Fez between the viziers and the ulema, which is composed of the Moslem doctors of law, the Sheriff of Kitani denounced the Government for its concessions to foreigners and demanded the proclamation of a holy war against the infidels. The Kadi of Fez and four others of the ulema joined in the demand for a war of extermination. If the Sultan fails to put himself at the head of it he is likely to be deposed or assassinated. General Maclean is still in the hands of Raisuli, and has not been heard from for some days. It appears that he had been taken charge of by the Kmass tribesmen and would have been freed, but on hearing of the bombardment of Casablanca they were so enraged that they gave him back to Raisuli, who has secreted him in the territory of the Beni Aros.

Church Separation in Switzerland

The first to follow the example of France is the city of Calvin, and in Geneva the separation is now an accomplished fact. In this canton, where the immigration of Catholics had in recent years been assuming exceptional proportions, where several independent Protestant churches had already been formed and free thought had been gaining ground, only the Reformed State Church and the liberal National Catholic Church yet enjoyed the benefit of a cultus budget. Complete disestablishment had been advocated for a long time, and in the middle of June the Great Council of State, by a vote of 60 to 23, declared for the innovation, and now in a referendum the citizens by a vote of 7,656 to 6,822, or a majority of only 834, have definitely settled the matter. The weeks before the vote was taken were full of excitement, discussions in papers and pamphlets, public meetings pro and con, and even sermons in the pulpits adding to the agitation. The consistory had covered the town with large posters begging the people to vote against the separation scheme; seventeen pastors announced themselves for the measure and thirty pastors and professors plead for the *status quo*. Yet the lower classes, especially the working people, did not enthuse, and while 14,378 votes were cast, more than 10,000 voters remained at home.

Foreign Notes

The Empress-Dowager of China, Tzi-hsu, has announced her intention of resigning her power into the hands of the Emperor at the Chinese New Year and retiring to private life. She is seventy-two years old and suffering from an incurable disease. A Grand Council has been called to make arrangements for the change. ——The bubonic plague has broken out in Southern Manchuria and sixteen deaths have been reported. Quarantine has been established at Kwang-ching-tse. Five cases of the plague, four of them fatal, have occurred in San Francisco among the poorer class of foreigners in the neighborhood of Chinatown. An infected steamer has been ordered into quarantine with all her passengers. It has been proved that rats are the chief agents in the spread of the disease, but there has been much discussion as to how the infection reached human beings. Dr. Simpson, of King's College, London, and other authorities hold that it is conveyed thru the contamination of food, but the commission appointed by the Indian Government has decided that the bacillus is carried by fleas, which bite first an infected rat and afterward man. The bacillus does not live long outside of a living host, man, animal or insect. In India the plague is more prevalent than ever before, causing a million deaths a year. ——Major Dreyfus has decided to withdraw his request to be retired from the army on account of not having been promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy to which he might have attained if he had not been unjustly imprisoned on Devil's Island. Parliament will take up his case at the next session.——Russia is said to be in a very peaceful and orderly state now, yet according to the Government report 54 officers were killed and 47 wounded, and 95 men killed and 52 wounded during the month of July. During the same period 274 persons were exiled from St. Petersburg for political offenses. Recent assassinations include General Karakozoff, ex-Governor-General of Odessa, and Colonel Schrötter, commander of the Bialystok military station, who was supposed to be responsible for the massacre of the Jews there.

A Plea for Korea

BY PRINCE YE WE CHONG

[Prince Ye We-Chong is the son of Chin Pom Ye, who was Korean Minister to the United States, 1896-1900. The recently deposed Korean Emperor, Ye Hyeng, is his grand uncle. The Prince's name indicates his royal birth. We is his given name; Chong indicates his "generation name" and Ye is the imperial family name. He lived in Washington, D. C., for four years, attended the College of Janson de Lailly and for two years was a student at the special military school at St. Cyr in Paris. He has received the Russian order of St. Stanislaus from Tsar Nicholas II. He is married to a Russian lady and has a daughter; his family resides in Russia. His credentials were sent to him thru secret agents of his Emperor. For presenting himself at The Hague Peace Conference the Korean courts (at the command of the Japanese officials, so it is generally believed) passed sentence of death against Ye We-Chong and of life imprisonment against his colleagues, Ye Sang Sul and Ye Choon. The latter died of heart failure while at The Hague. We publish a facsimile and translation of the credentials which he bears to The Hague, signed by the Emperor's own hand and sealed with the imperial seal at the palace in Seoul, April 20, 1907. The Japanese have denied the existence or authenticity of this document and claim to have obtained a disavowal of it from the ex-Emperor.—EDITOR.]

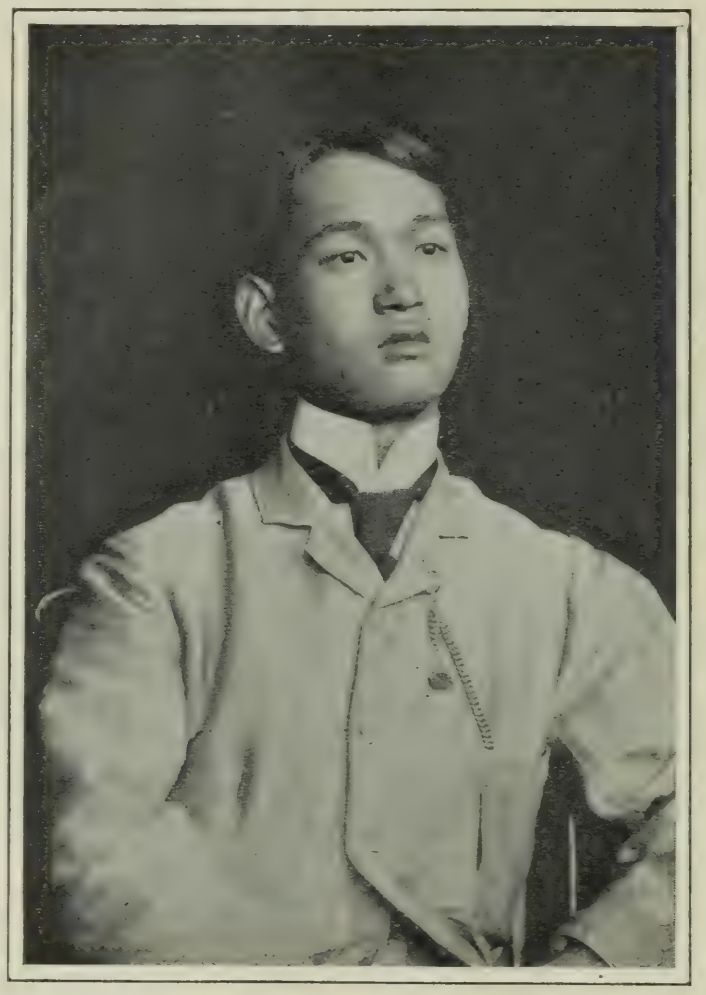
AT the beginning of the Russo-Japan war, the Japanese Government announced that it had two main objects in view—the maintenance of the independence and territorial integrity of Korea, and the continuance of the "open door" for trade in the Far East. The Japanese publicists proclaimed, time after time, that Japan was not fighting for herself alone, but also for all civilization and for the commercial benefit of all trading nations. So every American and English merchant, missionary and other men in the Far East, fully expected that Japan would keep her words. In Korea, both the people and Government, placing full confidence in Japan's solemn promises—of the maintenance of independence and territorial integrity, made alliance with Japan. By virtue of this treaty the country was open to Japan as a basis of her military operations and the Korean Government and people assisted the Japanese in every possible manner in their struggle with Russia. We, the people of Korea, who had been tired of the corruption, exaction and cruel administration of the old Government, received the Japanese with sympathy and hope. We believed at that time that Japan, while dealing possibly stern measures against the corrupt officials, would give justice to the common people and would give honest advice in the administrative work. We believed that Japan would seize the occasion and lead the Koreans in their efforts to bring about the necessary reforms.

The Japanese were loud in their emphasis of the fact that they were in Korea, not alone for their own benefit, but as a nation doing the work of all civilized races, and securing the maintenance of the "open door" and of equal opportunity for all.

Then came the succession of remarkable Japanese victories and the tone of the statesmen and administrators altered. To our amazement and great resentment Japan has been and is playing the ugly, unjust, inhuman, selfish and brutal role instead of a fair and equal opportunities for all role.

The first demand, after Japanese wormed their way among us under the guise of friendship, with fair words and with solemn promises to maintain our

independence, was that all the waste lands of the country, which meant the greater part of Korea, should be handed over to a Japanese for a term of fifty years without any payment. This scheme, tho it failed to be carried out, helped to start a great revulsion of feeling among us against the Japanese. The next demand that Japan made was early in November, when Marquis Ito came to Seoul as special envoy from the Mikado. The entire Japanese forces, horse, foot and artillery, then around the city, were brought in front of the Palace and were maneuvered there for days until Marquis Ito had gained an audience with the Emperor, on November 15th, 1905, and presented the proposed treaty for his consent. There were four main provisions: The control and direction of the external affairs of Korea were to be handed over to Japan; the Korean Government was to pledge itself not to conclude any act or engagement of an international character except thru the medium of Japan; the establishment of Japan's residency in Seoul; and Japanese residents were to be appointed in any part of Korea where the Japanese thought necessary.



PRINCE YE.

The Emperor and his Ministers resolved not to give in; Ito persisted, whereupon the Emperor declared that he would rather die than agree. The negotiations with the Emperor and his Ministers were kept on until the evening of the 17th. Hour after hour the conference continued. Midnight struck, and still there was no agreement. The voices of the Japanese grew more threatening. "Yield or it means instant destruction to all," came the threat. The imaginations of the terror-stricken Ministers heard in every crackling bough around them the creeping of Japanese soldiers. As they entered the Palace that evening they had moved thru heavy lines of Japanese troops outside. Then one Minister, overcome by the persistence of the Japanese, began to weaken. The Japanese at once seized Han Kin Sul, then acting Prime Minister, and who was the most strongly determined not to yield, flung him into a room and kept him prisoner. Then the Japanese extracted their desire — a treaty by force from an unwilling government. Yet the Japanese publicists proclaimed to the world that the treaty was a glad and voluntary surrender on the part of Koreans. A hypocrite who picks a pocket while professing friendship and brotherliness is far more contemptible and brutal than an open robber.

The news of the signing of the treaty was received with consternation by the Koreans. The people arose; the Japanese swords and guns quieted them down. Since November 17th, 1905, Japanese, with force and arms, have taken away everything from the hands of Koreans. Japanese have taken over the entire machinery of the Government of our country and are using it solely and directly for the financial profit of the Japanese people. They are officially and unoffi-

大韓帝國特派委員前議政府參贊李相卨前平理院檢事李儁前駐俄公使館參書官李
瑋鍾委任狀

大皇帝勅曰我國之自主獨立乃天下列邦之所共認也朕向與列邦締約修好使盖相望凡屬列
邦會議理應派員往參在一千九百五年十月十八日日本對我國違背公法藉行非理胥勒立約
強奪我外交大權斷絕我列邦友誼不寧維是日本之欺陵侵侮又無所不至其平戾公理違悖人
道者有不可勝記朕念及此實庸痛恨茲特派從二品前議政府參贊李相卨前平理院檢事
李儁前駐俄公使館參書官李瑋鍾前往荷蘭海牙府平和會議備將本國諸般苦難事情
一陳于議席用復我外交大權復修我列邦友誼朕念此臣等素性忠實可堪是任宜其幹
辦妥適無隊乞朕命欽哉

大韓光武十一年四月二十日於漢陽京城慶運宮親署押鈐寶

大皇帝



[TRANSLATION.]

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, to whom it may concern:

As the independence of Korea has been known to all the Powers with which she has ever been in friendly relation, we have, for this reason, the right to send delegates to all international conferences which can be convoked for any purpose. But by the terms of the treaty of November 18th, 1905, which was extorted from us by force, the Japanese by menace and by a violation of all international equity deprived us of the right of direct communication with the friendly Powers.

Not recognizing this act on the part of Japanese, we desire hereby to appoint the official of the second rank, Ye Sang Sul, and Ye Choon, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Korea, and Prince Ye We Chong, former Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, as Delegates Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, for the purpose of making clear to the representatives of the Powers the violation of our rights by the Japanese and the dangers which presently threaten our country; and also to re-establish between my country and the foreign Powers the direct diplomatic relations to which we are entitled by the fact of our independence.

Considering the three gentlemen above named to be men of high ability and of proved fidelity, we appoint them as our full representatives to the conference at The Hague, in the conviction that they will faithfully serve us and the interests of the nation.

Done at the Palace of Kyung-Oun, in Seoul, this 20th day of the fourth month in the eleventh year of Kwang-Mou.

YE HYENG.

cially pushing forward schemes of extortion, robbery and cruelty, which in three years have inflicted more actual damage than the worst government of the old style could have done in fifty years. In the recent issue of Ito's pamphlet, he asserts he succeeded in raising a loan from the Japan Industrial Bank of 10,000,000 yen ($5,000,000). The money realized was distributed in the reconstruction of roads, in building water works, establishing an educational system, etc. It sounds mighty well and good enough to deceive those who are ignorant of the situation in Korea, but that statement of Ito is a hollow mockery to those who witness the brutal and selfish Japanese actions in Korea.

It is true that Ito succeeded in borrowing 10,000,000 yen from Japan, but to say that the money was spent for the benefit of Koreans is a deliberate lie. The finances were taken over by Japanese and have been shamelessly exploited for the peculiar benefit of the Japanese.

Hundreds of Japanese subjects have been engaged at salaries often three or four times as much as they would be given in their own country. Thus a very large part of the 10,000,000 yen are consumed in that way. At the same time these Japanese, who are living at the expense of Koreans, do the work for Japan and not for Koreans. The so-called water works are provided only for the Japanese towns of Chemulpo and Seoul. Almost every week there come stories of the engagement of Japanese experts at high salaries, the granting of premiums to Japanese officials, the enlistment of additional Japanese policemen and so on.

Japan professes to have established an educational system, but that system is not to educate the Koreans with science or art, but to exterminate the Korean language and substitute Japanese. The whole country is against this system. The Japanese do not allow the Korean young men to go abroad for their education, under the pretense that when the Koreans go abroad they would preach anti-Japanese doctrine instead of engaging in study.



Japan professes that she has reformed the administrative systems, but what they have done is no more than that of driving out the reliable Korean statesmen and put the Japanized Koreans in all the Government offices, Japanese authorities have taken away not only the Government buildings and offices, but also taken an immense area of private lands without proper compensation under the pretence of "military necessity." Thus, thousands of families are dispossessed of their property and brought to ruin. The so-called reform of the currency has been tried and is so chaotic that it has produced no other effect than bankrupting thousands of Korean merchants. Yet Japanese publicists and statesmen maintain that whatever they do is good for the Koreans. Most of the Japanese coolies who are going over to Korea are paupers. With these coolies they take the property of Koreans without paying any value, but the Resident-General has done nothing to prevent them from committing such brutal actions.

The Japanese say, peace! peace! but can a person be peaceful at the mouth of machine guns? There can not be any peace in the Far East until the Koreans are all killed or they acquire the independence and freedom of Korea.

The Koreans are not organized but already united in spirit for one object, which is to resist the Japanese brutal, inhuman and selfish aggression to the bitterest end. It will prove to be not a pleasant or easy job for Japan to butcher 20,000,000 Koreans who are determined to fight her in whatever way they can. Already and in reality Japan has violated her solemn promises about the "open door" as much as about Korean independence.



NEW YORK CITY.



A Clergyman's Opinion of Women

[The writer of this article is a clergyman whose name is well known not only thruout his own denomination, but far beyond its bounds as well. He has served for several years each four important congregations. After a perusal of these pages it will not be difficult to realize why he withholds his name. This year's deficit in the Post Office Department is rather large so we will add that we shall be glad to hear from any of our feminine readers who feel moved to talk back. If the replies are sufficiently logical to refute his view, or characteristically illogical enough to confirm it, we may publish some of them.—EDITOR.]

THEY who would view women as a clergyman sees them must look thru bi-focal glasses. They must see them, as the preacher himself does, now near at hand from the pulpit in the pews in church on Sundays at their worship, and again, farther away, from his position as organizer and administrator of activities in schools, societies, committees, guilds, associations, etc., doing the work of the church on weekdays. I bid you therefore in imagination put on such divided spectacles and look at them with me. I warn you, however, that you will not understand what you see; for that vitalized interrogation point which is the emblem of a woman in all other realms is as fit emblem of her here also.

If, for example, you can understand or can explain a woman's mental processes in listening to sermons, her course of reasoning in arriving at conclusions, her demands and expectations in matters of sympathy or her likes and dislikes in things personal; if you can estimate her inability to pass judgments upon other than sentimental grounds or can understand her explanations and confessions when she makes them; if you can tell why she does certain things and does not do others; what is the groundwork of her will, and, incidentally, of her won't; why she thinks she thinks when she knows she only feels and believes she can rule by reason when she herself is ruled only by instinct; why she puts off deciding a matter as long as she can and then decides as suddenly upon impulse as she had hesitated long out of caution; why in her thinking she never grasps a general principle, but always begins with details and in her doing does the very opposite; why she will never "stay put," but when you think she is persuaded and convinced and says I will, goes away and won't, or says I won't, then straightway goes and does it; if you can explain why she resigns a position when she most wants to keep it, and as steadfastly adheres to a committee when she wants to leave it; why in her pride she apes humility and in her modesty is seldom meek; why when angry she will laugh in your face and when glad will as certainly weep; why in argumentative discourse she will not meet a fact point blank, face on, and by the rules of warfare, but charges past, turns in a circle, and attacks it from the rear; why the best way to get her to assume a position or champion a cause is violently to oppose and denounce it yourself; why she is offended when you agree with her and bears reproof and reproach with smiling approval in voice and countenance; why, when she is most possessed by enthusiasm, she is also possessed of such imagination as enables her to see insults where none had been intended and to take offense where there

has been no slightest cause; why her tastes are so paradoxical that it would require every man to have tenfold the adaptability of the chameleon to be in succession each of all her various and contradictory ideals; and why, to crown these all, she is so often self-consciously unconscious that all clergymen are conscious of her faults and foibles; if you can do this, or any of these, you can do what I cannot. I have long ago given it up. And therein alone lies some peace of mind.

A woman's mental processes? Nothing so well prefaces the discussion of this first phase of this subject as that well-known treatment in a college essay of the subject "Snakes in Ireland: There aren't any." At least, if there ever were they have suffered accident, have been disjointed, and in being rearranged have been laid, not in a straight line, nor yet in a circle, but in a triangle. Certainly I always see them in this figure in imagination. Would you prove it? Start discussion. She will dart off, with you in pursuit. Come to a point. She turns, not back upon her course however, but at an angle, and that an oblique one. Follow that line to another point and again she turns. You still pursue; when, lo! you reach the starting point—whence she is gone again.

It is only the young man and immature who ever tries reasoning here by reasonable methods. The one of more maturity has learned that this is but a dance of death; he pursues not; he stands and waits. It would take the space of a three-hour comedy each to fill in all the details of illustrative interviews here of which on the pages of my diary for the past month alone I find six suggestive memoranda. One is a woman who wants the Psalter sung instead of read, because the Psalter is so beautiful, and, besides she could never stand those old Hebrew psalms anyway; another, the woman who gave to the church a stained-glass window in memory of her father, because she was so devoted to her aunt, and—and that's why she never comes to church; a third, a woman who was treasurer of one society and wanted to resign, in order to become secretary of another, because she was going to Europe for a year; a fourth, one who wished I could get her brother interested in this church, the brother living a thousand miles away, and the reason being that her son is about to be married; another, the woman who resigned one paying position in order to accept another which paid a larger salary, and, altho I literally coaxed her not to, became my enemy for life in the belief that I had told her to do it; and the last, one who was anxious to become my stenographer, who had large experience, and was sure she could fill every requirement—except that she lived in a suburban town twelve miles away and could not leave an invalid mother for more than an hour at a time.

All this takes no account of the vague woman, the one who presents a series of data, but with studied care leaves out the most important fact. Of this group here in one week alone are five illustrations from letters: One wrote for a baptismal certificate of eighteen years ago, but forgot to give the name of the child; a second, a total stranger, wanted to establish a marriage record for the purpose of pressing a pension claim, but did not append her address; another invites me to dinner, but does not name the hour; a fourth wishes me to telephone her, but gives no number to call; another asks me to address a society with an imposing name, but does not say where the meeting is held; while the last one is an instance of many; the signature has two initials, but I do not know whether to direct the reply to Mrs. or Miss—and a mistake either way would be fatal.

To build on such facts a philosophy, to rise from these particulars to something general and apart from mere phenomena, to search for reasons, why does a woman think after this fashion? Has she any special mental trait? I can think of one, or rather of the absence of one; that is, of the part that her memory plays, which is to say the part it does not play. A man is wont to hold facts in his mind in groups; a woman occupies her attention at one time only with one. Her perspicacity is, maybe, clearer and her insight deeper at the time and place; but just what will come next no mere man can even guess. She thinks of one thing at one time; but after that point is past by, a second comes regardless of relationship, and the first is relegated to a

limbo of its own. Of course this is the death of logic. But who ever said that she was logical?

Nor may this trait be considered a sign of feeble-mindedness. In fact, it has nothing to do with either mental strength or weakness. There is no question involved of quantity, but only of quality of mentality. If she fails to follow my scheme when I outline it, it is not because she is stupid, nor I; it is merely because we do not think by the same process. If she fails to act upon a new suggestion and falls back upon an old tradition, it is not because she is contrary; it is merely because she does not understand. If I announce an offering on Sunday, speak ten minutes about it and take the collection on the spot, I am not surprised when I meet her on the street a week later to be asked when it is to be taken. This does not mean that she is penurious; it simply means she has forgotten. If, on the other hand, I forecast it a month ahead and find her money with her card on the plate the same day, I merely know she was not listening. She was looking at me while I talked, and I had thought she thought; but she was thinking about something else. Naturally, this is a most serious hindrance in preaching; but one must make his best of it—and she her best. If a woman takes offense at some special discourse, it is never at the preacher's argument in toto, nor yet at premises nor at conclusions; it is at some single fact or illustration. If she stops and dwells on this and criticises it apart from its connection, it is not because she means to; it is merely because her mind has gone off on a tangent.

But it was her memory we were discussing. And a lapse here sometimes serves as great advantage as the foregoing was a disadvantage. For she forgets not only the things you wish she would remember, but with equal ease at times the things you are glad to have her forget. A woman does not ordinarily "hold spite" in the way a man does. She forgets what it was she was angry about, or, still more often, she forgets that she was angry when she meets again the person at whom she was offended. I have had some great surprises here. A woman left my study one day in a dreadful huff; the next day she invited me to dinner. One was going to give up her pew on the spot; she has not missed a service since. One came to me with a frightful quarrel on hand to settle. She was angry with another woman. When I called next day to talk it over they were out driving in the park together.

This naturally raises the whole subject of the size of things that women take offense at, or, again, their lack of size, their pettiness. I am concerned here only with things that affect me—not their neighbors or their husbands—and that alone in my relation as pastor. Chief among these is my failure to call on some one when that one is sick. I would be glad to if I knew it, but I seldom know. The doctor called? Yes. But perhaps he was sent for. A clergyman is no more nearly omniscient than a doctor, and being without this attribute he, like him, has no way of knowing things except by being told. The next most favorite field of offense, however, is that of definite invitations given. There was one woman who in this connection almost drove me to distraction. I did not want to be rude, for I know that she meant to be kind; but the functions to which she invited me were these: first, a dance, where I did not belong; second, a bridge whist party, altho I could not play; third, a dinner on Saturday night (I had two sermons to prepare); and, lastly, a vaudeville entertainment on a day I had a funeral. Nor is the mere fact, even when it is a fact, as in a busy season it is possible to be, of a previous engagement, any explanation. There was one women last winter who four times invited me by telephone to dinner, in no case four hours beforehand. When each time I said I could not go, what comment more natural to expect than: "Oh, you do not want to come."

The points for consideration in this contra-lateral field fall so thick and fast and are themselves so contradictory that it is difficult to arrange them in a straight line. But next in importance, perhaps, after feeble memory, as an explanation of such instability in thought, comes woman's instability of mood as explanation of strange action. The most difficult thing in trying to influence any woman's conduct, whether by pulpit exhortation,

study consultation or fireside counsel and advice, is to get her to stay in the mood induced. Over and over again have I felt quite sure that I had solved some problem for some poor, perplexed parishioner, only to find that next day her whole mental clockwork had slipped back as many cogs as had been wound the day before, and the hands on the dial pointed to a wholly different mood.

Why will she agree with your course of reasoning to the last detail in theory and go straightway and follow the very opposite course in practise? Why, when you have her consent to aid in some venture today, will you meet with her flat declination tomorrow? Why will she come with some problem you see the solution of suddenly, go away satisfied that you are right, and then proceed as tho you had been wrong? Why will she resign an office, decline to consider it over, aver she could not be induced to return, and then take real offense at another's appointment? Why will she walk round a point in a circle, look at it on all sides, and then never seem to have have seen it at all? Is it because that, when left to herself, her instinct is a better monitor than was your argument? Maybe so. Is it because her "because" was a better reason than your reasoning had been? Quite possibly. Or is it, most of all, because by nature she cannot deal in finalities, that in her calculations nothing is ever finally settled, that what looks most so is least so; in other words, that she merely employs that eternally feminine practice of saying "no" vociferously when she most means "yes."

Or, am I possibly still wrong in all these guesses? Is the more simple reason, perhaps, the more real one, that her vagaries of thought and of conduct are oftenest due to ill health? There are many degrees of madness which are designated only queerness, and of all of these one feature is unreasonableness. Who shall say what is, or how close is, the relation between states of mind and conditions of body and how great excuse the one finds in the other? Moreover, who shall find fault with unreasonableness at all? There is a law beyond reason and it is a law of its own; it is a very law of lawlessness; such lawlessness is its own law. It has its statutes and its processes and penalties. The most foolish thing any woman can do is to try to ignore this law, to try to be unwomanly. Not only is this effort always futile, but when made in earnest it is ludicrous. Scratch a Russian, you will find a Tartar; follow Queen Mary's advice and you will find Cathay. So surely is there in every woman that which is essentially feminine, and foolhardy is she who persists in ignoring this. This so-called "business woman" is an anomaly; the woman who "mingles in politics" is a monstrosity; the woman who boasts of her cleverness in doing "men's work" is an absurdity; the woman whose conceit is in her masculinity errs in vision and stumbles in judgment. It were hard to decide which were the more worthy object of scorn, the woman who would do a man's work or the man who is effeminate, the Amazon or the Miss Nancy.

And this raises a point in passing. To the question, how to equalize the sexes, the answer is not in terms of equality at all, but in terms of difference. The very things for the doing of which the most manly men are conspicuously unfit are those for which women are by nature and taste the most eminently fitted. This difference ought to be emphasized and not obliterated. To try to make men and women as nearly alike as possible, to give them the same education and set them the same tasks, to measure them by the same standards and pay them in the same coin is utter folly and sheer nonsense. Rather deepen the differences between them, train them in different ways for different tasks, offer them different rewards for success and punish their failure with different penalties.

A man may be great because he is strong, and rich because he is reckless; a woman is great because she is good, rather than consistent, and lovable because she is lovely, rather than persistent. When she is successful it is because her dreams have happened to become her duties. Possibly "a woman is not a rational being"; but possibly also no one ever meant her to be or wanted her to be. While one thing at least is certain, men do not want women to be like themselves; they want them to be as different as possible. And in the long run what they want her to be she will be,

just as surely as what she believes them to be they will strive to prove worthy to become.

There are a half-dozen things which by the text-book methods are fairly clearly cataloged in the world's opinion as traits of feminine character. It would be ungallant to give an *obiter dictum* opinion here as to whether they really are or not. I tabulate them, therefore, rather in the form of questions. Is there any truth in the theory that a woman's curiosity is greater than a man's? Has she any propensity for gossip as such? Is she cruel, or, to quote a writer of her sex, is there "in every one of us some of the traits of that feline creature, to spell whose name, with three letters, is one of the earliest tasks of the child with his primer"? Does she delight just a little in mystery? In other words, is she more likely to speculate over the faults of her sister than to tell her confessor her own? Will she tell her pastor in detail of the sorrows and griefs that beset her neighbor, whom she wishes he would try to help, while leaving him to guess her own, and then blame him for lack of sympathy? In other words, has she gotten quite as far away as her husband or her brother from those childhood days in which their favorite game was "Secrets"?

Now all this leads up to a splendid opportunity to give advice; too good a chance by far to throw away. If one would make less frequently the most grievous mistakes she ever makes in dealing with the clergy, avoid the very pitfalls that her nature holds wide open and comport herself so that her pastor may have cause to call her blessed, let her hearken to this list of Don'ts. Don't be any more vague in your speaking and hearing than you can possibly help, nor any more unreasonable in your thinking and acting than you have actual reason to be. Don't use your memory mainly to forget with; if you write him a letter which contains a request, don't leave out any important fact if you can remember to put it in. Don't ask his advice at all unless you mean at least to try to take it. Don't burden him by telling him your tragedy unless you are willing to tell the whole of it and thereby help him to help you. Especially don't tell him other people's troubles; he probably knows them better than you do already. Don't revel in mystery; if there is anything he ought to know about you, tell him, else don't blame him for being hard-hearted and unsympathetic. Don't pry too deeply into other people's lives, not even into his; this, when all disguise is taken off, and all things are called by their right names, is nothing else than curiosity. Above all, don't get the "confessing habit." Women do not make good confessors. Any sense of sin, whether imaginary or real, makes them unreal. Few women can weep tears, however penitential, without glancing in the mirror of their own self-consciousness to see how their garment of sackcloth becomes them. Don't lose your temper; you may not find it again. And don't waste it on your pastor; he has enough already. Keep it for your husband or the gasman or the cook. On the other hand, don't go to the other extreme and flatter him too much. Most clergymen are so well used to this that it has small effect even for evil; but none of them is quite beyond the possibility of being spoiled. Don't be ruled in your judgments too largely by personal considerations, by appearance or dress or accent or gesture or any of those minor things which all too often are the weighty ones in the "call" of a new pastor or the passing in review of "candidates." Don't believe that one is a Saint John solely because he looks the part, and don't decide conversely that another is a "naughty person" merely by the Wise Man's ironical test that he "winketh with his eyes, he talketh with his feet, he teacheth with his fingers." While, even later than the last, and as appendix to the whole series, don't think that this article is flippant; it is meant to be serious. And don't be offended at some one point or particle of it. Please take it as a whole and know that it is laudatory.

I have heard that it is the last thing a woman hears which she acts on first, the last point in an argument that stays in her mind, the latest impression that most molds her manner. Therefore, in this series, let the last injunction be this: Have some consideration for your pastor as a busy man; for, if he is anything worth while, he is a busy man. There

are those, scornful ones, mostly men, to be sure, who think of him professionally as an idler, as a non-producer; there are those others, mostly women, who think of him as working only on Sundays and at their service at all hours of other days.

They forget that sermons do not grow on trees; that they must be planted, watered, gardened, tended, pruned and prepared, as well as taken to market; and that this means time — much time. They forget also that his duties are manifold, that what each expects individually of him he must multiply by the hundred or the thousand people who are of the same congregation and expect the same attention to estimate the total of his task.

When men enter this profession they are wont to dream of long uninterrupted days for study, meditation, composition and the pursuit of their own desires, possibly even of a "Monday off" each week. Does such a one think of these dreams in after years some morning as he takes up his diary to note the special duties for the day? I cite my own poor little case. This morning is Thursday. Half of the week is gone. That entire half has been taken up with half-day tasks of an extraneous nature—two funerals, one conference, a wedding, a luncheon and a trip out of the city for a lecture on Tuesday night (one of a dozen such this season alone, for no single one of which was there any fee). The result is I find my entire week's work, so far as it involves study, still ahead of me. This means two sermons for next Sunday, a weekly lecture for tomorrow night, a course of Sunday-school teachers' instruction Saturday forenoon and a special paper to be read next week at the Blue Monday Club. But before even thinking of any of these, I must examine my morning's mail. It contains twelve letters. The first I open is from the editor, pressing me to my promise to have these pages in the printer's hands today.

The Vision of a Pure Heart

BY HENRY STILES BRADLEY

O Thou, who art so intimately near
To all Thy children, that to call Thee "near"
Makes Thee remote. Forgiveness now I crave
For dullness which has ever failed to feel
Thy presence; mercy show, for with dim eyes
I have thru interstellar spaces sought
For Thee, and, failing in my stupid quest,
In disappointment, said that Thou art not.

Teach me that Thou art not with human eye
Discerned, but that the heart of purity
Like Thine, assurance of Thy presence knows,
Nor dreads, nor doubts, nor needs completer test.

As when a singer's vibrant voice is caught
Upon the strings of instrument attuned
And echoed in a tone melodious.
May Thy pure nature and Thy loving will
Be welcomed by my sympathetic soul
As heavenly measures, evermore to stir
My chords of being into harmony.

Help me to drive forth from my secret heart
All subtile motives that would basely blend
With selfish schemes for any lesser good;
With single eye for the supremely best,
To make my life transparently sincere—
A lake of purest purpose to reflect
Eternal Person—Father-Spirit—God.

St. Louis, Mo.

The Effects Produced by Drugs

BY THOMAS F. REILLY, M.S., M.D.

PROFESSOR OF APPLIED THERAPEUTICS IN FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

DRUGS are substances used to counteract the effects of disease or to reinforce the tissues in their struggles to maintain their functions, when these are rendered abnormal. Some of them act on the organism only thru their physical properties, as when a simple oil or powder is applied to a raw surface and promotes healing by protecting it from irritation.

The great majority of drugs act thru their chemical affinity for certain forms of living matter. They form temporary chemical combinations with some forms of protoplasm and change the function of all cells which contain these forms. Just how drugs act was practically unknown until Schmeideberg, forty years ago, first approached the subject from a scientific standpoint. He was the first to put animal experimentation on a firm basis. Since then it has become the rule thoroly to test drugs on animals before they are given to human beings. This involves the most painstaking care and research, and much time and labor are spent in investigating all of the new drugs as well as many of the older agents of the materia medica. After the chemical actions and reactions, formulas and antidotes have been worked out, the new agent is ready for animal experimentation. First the animal is anesthetized or put to sleep and the drug administered. Aside from any humane reasons it is a *sine qua non* that this be done, because the influence of pain or suffering on the nervous system of any animal renders the physiological action of almost any agent valueless. In no first-class pharmacological laboratory is an animal subjected to torture, as anti-vivisectionists would have people believe. Half-baked experimenters might perhaps do so, but in no reputable institution would it be permitted. Careful tracings are made of the pulse and the effects of the drug on all of the functions of the body are studied. After hundreds of like experiments, with a view of determining accurately the poisonous as well as the therapeutic dose per pound weight of the animal, it is given into the hands of the clinicians attending large hospitals and there tried on those hitherto unsuccessful cases which, judging from the physiological action of the drug, would seem to need just such an agent. In this way many thousands of new agents have been introduced, mostly in Germany, within the past decade. Most of them have proved valueless, but so many good and indispensable drugs have survived the careful scrutiny and disputation of competent observers that it has made the treatment of symptoms as well as of disease far easier than it was before.

The action of some drugs is direct, while that of others is indirect; for instance, mustard or sulphate of zinc, common emetics, produce vomiting by their direct irritating effect on the walls of the stomach, whereas apomorphine injected under the skin is carried thru the blood to the vomiting center in the brain, and from there the message is sent out to produce vomiting, and this usually occurs within a few minutes after the injection.

Within the scope of this paper it is impossible briefly to more than outline the major actions of a few of the more commonly employed agents, and I shall only attempt to point out the general principles of drug action. If all drugs acted the same way in all individuals their administration would be an easy matter, but in from 5 to 10 per cent. of our patients there occurs an entirely different effect from that ordinarily observed. In some people morphine, instead of producing sleep, will induce violent delirium, and there are many other like idiosyncrasies. It is true that physicians can often tell when to fear these extraordinary effects, but this is not always the case. Light-complexioned people stand belladonna badly, while children relatively can take more arsenic than adults, and so

on. Some drugs have a manifold action, that is they affect various organs differently. Belladonna, or atropin, its active principle, which practically amounts to the same thing, is a good example of this action. In the first place, it checks secretion all over the body. It dries up discharges from all mucus membranes, but affects those of the nose and throat more than the other mucus surfaces. Hence its widespread and successful use in the early stages of catarrhal colds in the nose. Second, it relaxes spasm, and by so doing relieves pain; this is particularly so in the lining of the bowels and bladder. Hence it is indispensable in painful conditions of these organs; administered with purgatives it prevents griping, etc. Third, it dilates the pupil, makes examination of the eye a possibility and saves the eye from pain and destruction in iritis. Fourth, it indirectly stimulates the heart and respiration, in the latter instance doing just the reverse of morphine. For this reason it is an almost perfect antidote; the morphine kills by slowing the respiration and also causes the pupil to contract to a pin point.

Many fallacies as to the action of drugs are continually met with. There is probably no drug that has a wider popular use among the laity than quinine. All ailments and fevers are treated by it, and almost every one who contracts a cold takes as much as he or she can stand; yet, with the exception of true malàrial fever, a by no means common disease in Northern latitudes, it has very little value. It is true that in small doses it acts as a mild tonic for the nervous system, and that large doses do reduce fever for a short time, but it has not any specific effect on any disease other than true malarial fever.

Large doses in some individuals produce ringing in the ears, dizziness, rashes of various kinds, delirium and vomiting. These effects, like those of all drugs, are only transitory and soon pass off, but are often very disagreeable while they last.

Few people are apt to think of tea or coffee as a drug, yet a cup of tea or a cup of coffee contains three grains of caffeine, a drug acting markedly on the heart, kidneys and nervous system. The central nervous system, particularly the part associated with the psychical functions, is strongly stimulated, the ideas become clearer, fatigue and drowsiness disappear and thoughts often flow clearer. The capacity for physical exertion is generally augmented, and this has been thoroly demonstrated in the late Russo-Japanese war. Kraeplin, who has investigated the subject from a psychological point, finds that tea and coffee facilitate the reception of sensory impressions and also the association of ideas, especially in fatigue, but the transformation of conceptions into actual movements is retarded. The effect on the acuteness of the senses has been demonstrated by the greater accuracy of touch under its influence. It increases the force and the number of the heart beats and increases the flow of urine. Some are particularly susceptible to the effects of caffeine. Large doses will produce effects in most people; these consist of wakefulness, palpitation and irregularity of the heart, muscular twitching and other evidences of a disturbed nervous system. Digestive disorders are common in habitual users of these agents. Some of these digestive troubles are aggravated by the other bodies present, such as tannic acid, volatile oils, etc. Cream and milk generally taken with coffee and tea are responsible for a large part of these digestive disturbances.

The reason we do not notice these effects ordinarily is that our system has become accustomed to the drug and no appreciable effect is produced by ordinary doses. The results of excessive use of this agent are only transitory and pass off on its discontinuance.

Cocoa, the active principle of which chemically is closely related to tea or coffee, possesses few of these stimulating effects on the nervous system, altho it affects the heart and kidneys much the same as tea or coffee. The digestive tract is less often affected by it than by either tea or coffee. Caffeine, like alcohol, seems to be distributed the world over. In South America quantities are consumed in the form of maté of Paraguay tea. In South Africa the kola nut supplies the natives with this agent; while a species of ilex found in Virginia

and Carolina furnishes the Appalache tea or youpon, formerly much employed by the negroes of the South for its stimulating effects. Cocaine bears no relationship to cocoa, as it is derived from an entirely different plant. It, like caffeine, stimulates the brain and the ideas flow clearer, the patient becomes talkative, there is considerable mental exhilaration and the power to perform muscular exertion is very much increased. The natives of Peru and Bolivia have used it in the form of coca leaves for centuries to increase their power of endurance and resistance to fatigue. It likewise stimulates the heart and urinary flow. All of these effects are but transitory, and within an hour or so a corresponding depression sets in; so much so that it is often necessary for the subject to go to bed, and he is far more gloomy than before. Of course it is never administered for these stimulating effects, but is used almost entirely because of its power to temporarily paralyze the sensitive nerves, particularly those conveying impressions of pain and touch. This has revolutionized surgery and made it possible to perform all minor and many major operations painlessly. It acts as a block in the nerve, preventing any impressions going to the brain, much as a piece of glass or rubber would block a telegraph wire. On account of its widespread use in dentistry, affections of the eye, hay fever and the like during the past few years a great number of people have contracted the cocaine habit. This habit is far worse than the morphine habit, and is more easily acquired. It more quickly undermines the victim's health and strength. He loses appetite and suffers other digestive disturbances, followed by emaciation or gradual wasting. Sleeplessness and tremors are generally present, and in many cases the insane asylum is the terminus. Cocaine should never be used without direct supervision of a physician, as occasionally, even in small doses, it is a very dangerous drug and its habit-forming effects are more insidious than any other drug.

Opium, or its chief constituent, morphine, is without doubt the greatest and most useful single drug that we possess. When given in small doses it produces a dreamy, restful feeling, quiets the heart, relieves all pain, if there be any, and finally induces sleep. Its action is on the brain itself, and all of the messages sent out from that central office are affected by it. If the dose be very great, which seldom happens, the pupils of the eyes are contracted almost to a pin point, the number of respirations slowly but surely diminish to one or two per minute, and finally death supervenes. In most people on the day following the administration of a moderate dose there is some nausea and vomiting, together with constipation, and frequently itching of the skin is complained of. As has been stated, in a few people delirium occurs instead of sleep, and the drug cannot be tolerated. Because of these untoward effects, and because of the frequency with which the morphine habit is formed, physicians as a rule strive to substitute some other agent for morphine and resort to it only when nothing else will do. It is very rare for it to fail to relieve pain, and, after all, that is the first duty of the physician to our fellow men. The habit is formed usually in people possessing little of what is generally termed will power; they are the same people who easily take up the alcohol habit or any other addiction. In such people, suffering from any long-continued painful illness, the habit is easily formed, and is seldom or never broken. The continuous use of soothing syrups, paregoric, etc., in early childhood seems to prepare a fit soil for the opium habit in later life if the occasion presents itself.

Many of the newer remedies relieve pain and induce sleep with few evil effects. About two decades ago it was accidentally discovered that some of the derivatives of coal tar possess pain-relieving properties. The first one of these had scarcely been placed on the market in the form of antipyrin before the Western world was in the throes of the first grip epidemic. This agent, crude as it was, afforded almost complete relief from the pains of that most distressing malady. Every one knows how long that disease has lasted, and in its train hundreds of thousands of morphine habitués would certainly have followed but for the discovery of these agents of the coal tar series. After the chemists discovered that the aniline ring

(coal tar) of organic chemistry was the basis of an endless chain of therapeutic agents, they set to work substituting different organic bodies in the ring, continually improving on the previous one, so that hardly a week passes but that one or more new candidates derived from the coal tar series are offered for trial to the profession. Sleep-producing drugs are, like these pain-relieving agents, also derived from the coal tar products, so that whereas for the relief of pain and production of sleep formerly the only drug of value was morphine, now we can generally substitute these safer agents. These synthetic compounds are not without some drawbacks; for instance, occasionally antipyrin produces an extensive rash. Large doses of antipyrin as well as acetanilid produce in some people a depression of the heart, evidenced by attacks of faintness, difficulty in breathing, palpitation and blueness of the skin, which attacks occasionally result fatally. In rare instances drug habits have been formed. The latter derivatives of these basic bodies have less and less of these evil effects, and we hope soon to be able to get rid of them entirely. The science of pharmacology is entirely new, and the wonderful achievements of the last two decades make it certain that it will produce yet more wonderful results in the future.

The great increase in the number of physical and electrical methods of treatment of disease during the past decade would naturally lead one to suppose that faith in the therapeutic results of drugs would be on the wane. Yet it is safe to say that never before in the history of the race has the laity had greater confidence in the use of medicinal agents. The value of druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions, increased from $6,659,797 in 1890 to $23,192,789 in 1900, or nearly 300 per cent., while the increase in population for the same period was only 22 per cent. In 1895 the importation of cinchona bark, from which quinine is procured, was 2,699,730 pounds; in 1905 it was 4,251,169. The increased exportation of drugs from this country is almost proportionate to the above figures, thus showing that this faith in therapeutics is not limited to this country. That drugs do produce effects goes without saying. That these effects are beneficial when properly watched and gaged, our senses as well as scientific instruments attest; but the blind faith of the laity in a drug, simply because the label on the bottle says it is good for a dozen or more diseases, passes all comprehension. With two or three exceptions, drugs do not of themselves cure disease, but they make the cure of disease possible.

FORDHAM, N. Y.

Nirvana

BY ARTHUR B. RHINOW

O BEAUTIFUL land of Nirvana,
O land of the purest bliss,
Where all of our joys and sorrows
Are sunk in the Lethe abyss;
O land without briar and blossom,
O land without smile or frown,
O land without keen disappointment,
O land without crosses or crown,
O land without hatred and envy,
And land without passion and love,
O land without failing and falling,
And land without help from above;
To me you are bare of attraction,
Thou land without death or life;
And until I am called to God's heaven
I'll stay with my boy and my wife.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Vacation in the Leather-Stocking Country

BY SYDNEY REID

[The centennial celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., last week gives additional point to this wholesome holiday experience.—EDITOR.]

THE little train puffed on and left me standing alone on the little platform. No station agent or baggageman was in sight; not a soul except a man in blue jeans, who had his back turned toward me and seemed to be hurrying away.

Where was the bus? Where were my people? Hadn't they got my letter?

I whistled at the retreating man, but time had worked its effects on my whistle and it didn't carry far; the man disappeared around the corner of a shed. But I was not disheartened. I was from the city, true enough, but still I was a biped, and by putting one foot before the other I could reach the village, and I could carry my bag also, and when I was tired the bag would serve me for a seat—good idea!

I picked up the bag, and as I raised my head again there stood two Little People in front of me. One of them belonged to me, and the other I knew well.

"Where were you?" They asked shamelessly, as tho the question should not rather have been "Where were they?"

"Where is the bus?" I asked.

"It'll be here in a minute," said they, and so it proved. The man in blue jeans was the driver, and he brought the bus round from behind the shed. And we all got in and rode down, down, always down hill toward the sunset, along a road that meandered as if going nowhere in particular, and certainly was in no hurry.

And I, also, was in no hurry. The Fountain of Perpetual Youth did not flow with water, but with air. I knew I had found it and was breathing deep, it was so good.

My mind was at ease. The Fairy Queen had not come to meet me, because the Youngest Fairy, who is corpulent and very enterprising, had got himself in some sort of a scrape that alarmed her, so that she suddenly picked him up, and, in doing so, gave her side a wrench, but nothing to count.

I enjoyed the scenes while the Little People told me all the news.

The trees were such fine, independent fellows, big, generous, sturdy, growing according to their own ideas, never having known man's oppression, having no fear of his ax.

And the blossoms by the wayside! Daisies, buttercups, purple and blue blossoms of I knew not what, sweet briar and a hundred others. Such profusion, plain even to my poor eyes, that long years of stooping over a desk had injured.

Surely in this place my health would come back; I would be able to see clearly again; I would be able to eat and sleep.

We passed some people, and they smiled and bowed. So did I. It was the friendly way of the place and suited me very well.

We wound in and out among scattering houses, each with its garden and its flowers about it. I did not see a house without roses.

And then we came to my house, rose-clad also, with the Fairy Queen standing on the veranda and the Princess beside her, and the Youngest Fairy in front, laughing, jumping up and down, and calling my name.

Yes. I could eat. I had not eaten any real food for two days, but now it was different.

After supper the Little People took me out into the sunset and we crossed the main street of the village and gained the schoolhouse hill, where the sweet-scented new-mown hay lay all about us.

What scenes! The lake, just a little in front and far below us; three miles across (to the bosky bank of the opposite shore, with the farms rising above), stretching far as the eye could reach to

the north and far as the eye could reach to the south. The lake with the sky and the clouds in it.

What are those dark spots in the distance? Surely war canoes of the Iroquois. They will come nearer presently, and then we will see the painted warriors; and at any moment Natty Bumpo and Big Serpent may step out of the thicket, for this is the Leather-Stocking country and our ugly civilization has swept around it and past by, leaving it as it was.

And the sunset over all, and the birds singing. Trees, sunset, birds, lake, flowers, what are they but God's thoughts. I see a dozen poems so perfect that even Shakespeare could not have written them.

But the Little People are calling me. They have climbed down the hill. Can I follow? It goes down at an angle of fifty degrees, and I am wearing low-cut shoes. What if I get another sprained ankle?

Never mind. Thirty years ago I could climb with the best of them, and now I'll do what I can. I can play "follow my leader" yet, and the Little People are not going to crow over me.

So I climb down, slowly and cautiously. Why, thirty years ago I jumped down the bluff at Niagara, at the old "Maid of the Mist" landing, a sharper descent than this; I jumped from rock to rock and from tree to tree, and got down in no time. And now I dodder and hesitate like Pantaloon; surely the city has taken its toll of me.

But I get down at last and stand beside the Little People, their companion and their peer, and then away thru the bushes we go, the land still terracing downward to the shore of the lake.

Late as we are there is yet some light left, and we can see all the beach spread with flat stones for skimming.

Can I skim a stone on the water?

Why, of course I can. I used to be famous at it. People traveled miles to see me practise this art. Maybe I can teach the Little People some things.

Nevertheless, in spite of my brave words I am somewhat panicstricken. Have I really forgotten how boys throw? I can throw like a girl, of course; that's nature; a baby can do that. But can I throw like a boy?

I sat down on the beach and filled my pockets with flat stones; the Little People skipping all the time with skill and success.

Then I rose and essayed. My stone struck the water too close, made one great bound, and then went down, never to rise again.

The Little People laughed.

Wait now. That was a bad stone!

Again and again I tried. Good, better, best! I have the trick of it. Throw low, with a quick jerk of the arm, and a flat stone with rounded corners, not too light and not too heavy. Why, I made one skip ten times—better work than the Little People. Hurrah!

Then we went near the big hotel, for the Little People wanted to hear the band. But there were city folks there, especially a mob of young men from the city, loud and rude, who grated on me. We sat in the darkness and the band played, and I told the truth about it and was sorry afterward, for I found it was the village band and not an attachment of the hotel, as I had thought. Of course that made a difference. It was a good band and a credit to the village, and to be encouraged in every way.

And then we went home by the winding road along the lake shore. What a display of fireflies over the lowlands! I told the Little People the story about the Irishmen who thought that fireflies were mosquitoes with lanterns hunting for them, and they paid the tribute of hearty laughter—the story was new to them. Then I had a nervous attack for fear of ghosts, but the Little People reassured me. There aren't any ghosts—good!

Then away and away we went, winding up the hills on the road that showed dimly white under our feet. And we got home safe and pleasantly tired—ready for bed.

In the morning I viewed my estate. A pretty, pleasant little house with a wealth of roses about it—white roses, pink roses, and the lovely rambler, with its deep-red blossoms. And we had our own vegetables and cherries, any quantity of cherries, for the neighbors had said that we were to help ourselves from their trees if our own ran short.

After breakfast I sat among the roses reading Dr. Van Dyke's delectable book,

"A Fisherman's Luck," just the very book for such a place, full of cheerful philosophy and bright glimpses of nature. And as I sat there the door opened and out came the Youngest Fairy with his light hair waving up like flames and his blue eyes dancing with mischief. He was babbling fairy talk, with now and then a word I could understand—sometimes two or three words strung together, sounding very quaint. The Princess followed him with a tin dish filled with oxheart cherries, and the Youngest Fairy fed me those cherries, one at a time, and laughed a merry peal to see how intelligently I ate them.

When the cherries were all gone the Youngest Fairy took hold of the finest rambler rose to pull it.

"Don't!" I said. "Don't do that!"

To my astonishment he obeyed. So! He is learning that lesson at last! And he obeys not from fear, but from good will.

Presently I went for a walk in the woods and a snake glided past me. Thirty years ago I'd have been after him to have his life. Now I watched and admired. What a handsome fellow he was, mottled yellow and black, white underneath; as well equipped and well formed as an ocean steamer, and as competent to cope with his own problems. He carries his head high, being a self-respecting snake, and his mouth is innocent of poison; I could put my finger in it and his bite would not be more severe than that of a mouse.

In the afternoon I got around to the postoffice and met the Postmaster, the Justice of the Peace, the chief Grand Army veteran, the doctor and other worthies. The papers have come in, filled with Japanse war talk—nonsense! We don't believe that the Japanese admiral ever said that American crews would desert in case of war with Japan. We believe that the Japs are level-headed and want war as little as we do. Of course if they insist on it they can have a fight, but they won't do that. The publications only prove that Japan, also, has yellow papers.

We played chess. I thought I had forgotten, but not so. I am as good as I ever was, and we are well matched. Wonderful struggles ensue and we fight till only the king is left on either side. That is as it ought to be. Day after day we fight like this and the interest never flags.

One time the Postmaster has a trout dinner, and it stimulates his intellectual faculties to such an extent that he routs all antagonists. But when the effect of the trout subsides we overpower him and exact a bloody revenge.

On Sunday morning Hercules takes me for a drive to the Hilltop farm. I carry the Youngest Fairy, and he sleeps all the way there, as it is his time for sleeping.

I liked Hercules the instant I saw him. One has only to look in his eyes to see that he is a truth teller or to look at his jaw to see that he is a man. He had a hard, rough life in a big city and has very little book learning. But hear him discourse on farm matters and you find a pundit. Pig feeding, fencing, rotation of crops, cattle raising, care of sheep, marketing of produce, farm economy, he is full of knowledge. And he picked it all up in a few months, for before that time he was driving a wagon, and he and his wife and baby were crowded into a corner of a tenement. Now they have a farm with a nice farmhouse and any amount of room for them and the baby. Their expenses are very light; they are saving money, and in a couple of years they will be able to buy and stock a farm of their own. Meanwhile they're happy. Hercules likes the farm work better than anything he ever did before, and he and his employer are both square men who understand and appreciate each other. Instead of driving him, the employer has to persuade Hercules to take even portions of holidays, he is so thoroly interested in the work.

And Jack is as good as his master, here, provided he behaves himself—surely that is an inducement.

Abandoned farms lie all around—abandoned farms that any one may have on the easiest terms—for instance, by signing an agreement to divide the produce with the owner. Or the farms can be bought on payment of small installments.

And yet the cities are full of poor people, living miserably in the slums.

Beside the postoffice stretches the long

stoop of the harness shop, which I call the Reviewing Stand, because in the evening the judges sit there in a row and pronounce opinions on the passing show.

Why don't I take up one of these farms? How gladly I would if I could. I doubt my ability to work it. Maybe when the Youngest Fairy grows up we can do it, but I doubt. Every time I lift him on my lap he picks my pockets (even in presence of the Justice of the Peace), so I'm afraid he's going to be a Captain of Industry.

At the Hilltop farm we met a shrewd-looking farmer, of whom Hercules spoke with great respect as his mentor. Very teachable is Hercules, always trying to improve his knowledge. Whenever he is in a quandary he consults the Justice of the Peace, and acts on his advice—but everybody in town does the same thing.

On the way home again the Youngest Fairy woke up and talked to us very sociably, and we got home just as the first drops of rain began to patter down. On the way home Hercules told me a tale that moved me far more than the wrath of the Japanese. He has been setting eggs, hen's eggs and turkey's eggs, and some creature has been devouring them, breaking a hole in the small end and sucking the contents. Hercules thinks it's a weasel. He has had to give up setting until he gets a hen house fixt.

I thought I had good will toward every living thing here, but that weasel certainly stirs the Old Adam in me. Imagine the wretch, full of turkey eggs, lolling in his underground castle and chuckling with glee at the fix in which he has put the farmer. I want his life and listen eagerly to a plan for loading up some eggs with strychnine and giving them to him.

After dinner Hercules and I go to the edge of the ravine behind our house. The descent is so steep that I could jump right out into the top of a tall tree that rises from the bottom. I can trace the course of the creek that runs below. The place is beautiful, like all else here.

Hercules tells me a story connected with this ravine.

Three weeks ago a farmer returning to his home after a brief absence met two strange men on the road.

"Fine weather for corn," they said, and past on.

When the farmer reached his house he found that robbers had been there and had stolen cash and jewelry amounting to about forty-five dollars. Immediately he sent his boy up one road to raise the people, while he went up another road. Soon the countryside was out like a swarm of bees, led by the constable, who is also sexton and undertaker.

When I heard that description of the constable I had to sympathize with the pursued. It must be awful to be chased by an undertaker who is also a constable.

The trail led to the ravine, and as all roads were guarded and they were burning daylight, the pursuers felt that they had their quarry bagged. But where were the robbers?

The people looked up the ravine and down the ravine. No signs of them. At last some one suggested looking in the trees, and there were the villains hidden among the boughs.

"Come down!" cried the constable, pointing his gun, and down they came.

But where was the stolen property?

"Go back and search at the foot of the tree," said that Man of Good Counsel, the Justice of the Peace, when he heard of the difficulty.

Sure enough there was all the property buried.

A week later the robbers were sent to prison for four years.

The Little People came around to take me berrying. All right, I'll go. But first let us find a four-leaved clover for luck.

How can a four-leaved clover give luck? the Little People ask. They are sceptical, and scout the idea as silly superstition, like the belief in ghosts.

I am meek, but I am persistent. How could the belief be so widespread if it was not well founded? Besides, the clover will do no harm, and it is better to be sure than sorry.

We find the four-leaved clover, and then away to the berry patch, where we have great luck—strawberries and black raspberries. There now!

The Fairy Queen is to take me visiting and the Youngest Fairy comes and

dances in front of her, holding up his hands and screaming something that sounds exactly like:

"Mamma's a gee-gee! Mamma's a gee-gee!"

So, Young Hopeful! You're not the only sprout that looks upon mamma as a gee-gee. But I never before heard any one express it so frankly.

And if mamma is a gee-gee she isn't a riding gee-gee. She's only a carriage gee-gee, and you'll have to be content to ride with me.

Latest bulletins from Hercules now announce that the weasel is no longer suspected. It was the cat that ate those eggs, so they now believe.

Oh, you velvet-footed Judas! Oh, you sweetly smiling Iago! The weasel may be a freebooter, a robber, a gentleman adventurer, but he is no traitor. He did not seek the farmer's franchise or take an oath of office to him, nor is he fed by the farmer's hand, warmed by his fire, sheltered by his roof. But you, Puss! You! Employed in a confidential capacity, appointed a police force, receiving the emoluments of office, yet slyly robbing those who trust you. How can you look an honest person in the face? You GRAFTER!

There is fine, close-cut grass here, where the Youngest Fairy can tumble and run barefoot without fear. He chases the neighbors' chickens, but is yet so shaky on his pins that he does not worry them.

The other day he saw a fly on the tablecloth and pointed at it.

"Chick! Chick! Chick!" he said.

We thought that very good. Evidently to his mind any little thing that runs is a chicken.

I have a comfortable theory to the effect that you can't hurt fairies of his age by tumbling them about—that they can roll downstairs without the least danger. The Fairy Queen dissents with emphasis and volubility.

My theory works well generally, but there are exceptions, as in the case when he fell off the veranda among the vines. He really did hurt his arm somehow. The doctor came to see. He worked the joints of one arm, while I worked the joints of the other, and between us we had the Youngest Fairy thoroly puzzled, so that he did not know what we were up to, but finally concluded it to be some game and laughed at us.

There was nothing the matter with him except a slight sprain, and my theory is almost as good as new.

The young heifer knocked Hercules down and stepped on his chest, but I could not help sympathizing with her. She had been separated from her calf and was distracted. They had a fifty-pound clog on her foot, but somehow she got rid of it and jumped the fence and was found beside the creek gazing up and down for the lost one. Dim as her mind was she *knew,* and was there to do her duty.

While the little barber was shaving me he asked: "What breed do you think that dog is?"

"Mastiff," said I.

"His mother was a greyhound and his father a sheep dog," said he. "He thinks a lot, that dog does. He comes in here to think. If he's on the street the children want him to play with them. He belongs to my brother up at the depot, and he plays all the games that the children play. The other day my brother caught him sliding down hill as the children slide. It was down a sandbank. The dog was alone and doing it for his own amusement. He would walk to the top of the bank, slide down, walk to the top again, and again slide down. He kept it up for twenty minutes."

I tell it as the barber told me, and I hope no Distinguished Person will object.

The Youngest Fairy has five new teeth, the sharpness of which he likes to try. He caught my finger when I was reading Thoreau's "Walden," and gave it a convincing nip. My squeal, the look of affright on my face and the agonized manner in which I shook my hand delighted him.

The Little People came to take me down the ravine, and I would not go before we had our fortunes told in our teacups, tho they said that was nonsense too.

But it all came true, for we did go on a journey and did meet a light man and a dark man.

The ravine was as wild and beautiful as Watkin's Glen, and well worth the trouble we had to climb down and follow the creek up its rocky bed.

The Postmaster beat me the last chess game. Who cares? Chess is all luck, anyhow!

Well! Back to the city again. But those days were good, even if they didn't last forever.

SENECA LAKE, N. Y., July, 1907.

Prohibition in Georgia

BY THE REV. LOVICK P. WINTER

THE good State of Georgia, which its citizens love to call "the Empire State of the South," takes its place, along with Maine and Kansas, as one of the prohibition States of the Union, and enjoys the distinction of being the first Southern State to adopt a State-wide law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all spirituous and malt liquors within its bounds. This action was taken when, during the last days of July and the first days of August, the present Legislature adopted what is called the Hardman-Covingwon-Neel Prohibition bill, and when, on the 6th of August, at 11 o'clock a. m., Governor Hoke Smith affixed his official signature to that bill, thus making it the law of the State. This act of the Governor was witnessed by two or three hundred people—as many as could get within sight of him in his private office—and the little company broke up by singing the long-meter doxology, and the Governor declared that it was the happiest day of his life.

Three facts are notable in connection with this action of the Georgia Legislature. In the first place, it is a matter of surprise that this measure should have been brought forward at this session of the Legislature at all. It was hardly an issue in the famous campaign which Hoke Smith made for the Democratic nomination for Governor last year. And Governor Smith really favored local option, and not State prohibition, as he announced distinctly in his inaugural address. The utmost that the Anti-Saloon League hoped to accomplish was the passage of what was called an "anti-jug law," the purpose of which was to prohibit the shipping of whisky from the "wet" counties of the State into the "dry" counties. Governor Smith favored this, and the most strenuous advocates of local option, as against State prohibition, came to favor it with an ardor that was amusing, to say the least.

Another and even greater surprise in the case was the large majority which the bill received in the two Houses of the Legislature. The Senate adopted the bill by a vote of 34 to 7, while the House past it by the overwhelming majority of 139 to 39.

And the bill itself is notable by reason of its stringent nature. Perhaps no more drastic legislation touching the liquor question has ever been placed upon the statute books of any commonwealth. Under its provisions no person can keep for sale, or to give away to induce trade, any spirituous or malt liquors, and even physicians cannot prescribe anything but pure alcohol for their patients, and all such prescriptions must go on record in the office of the ordinary of each county where they are filled. The sale of denatured alcohol is not forbidden, and an exception is made where alcohol is used for certain prescribed scientific purposes. And the manufacture for sale of domestic wines is prohibited. In this connection it should be noted that Dr. L. G. Hardman, the author of the Senate bill, which past the House without much change, is a physician of thirty years' standing, has operated for a number of years a sanitarium in Commerce, his native town, and has none of the elements, in character or reputation, of the temperance fanatic. His leadership in this movement is not the enthusiastic work of a hobbyist, but has been prompted by the dictates of intelligent, clear-headed conviction as to what is best for his people.

This action of the Georgia Legislature,

as surprising as it may seem to be to many people in the State and out of it, has back of it a history which, when fully understood, will show that it is not a sudden and ill-considered revolution, but a reform that is the effect of many concurrent causes. It may be well to study some of the causes that have combined to bring about prohibition in Georgia—the law goes into effect the 1st of next January—since they reveal certain facts and phases of Southern life and character with a distinctness not always found in the abstract study of social and political conditions.

Prohibition is really no new thing in Georgia. For nearly twenty years after the settlement of the colony by General Oglethorpe, in 1733, the importation of rum and African slaves was prohibited by the trustees of the infant colony. And one is tempted to wonder if it would not have been better for the State if this original policy had been adhered to in all the after years of its history. As it is, after more than a hundred and fifty years, Georgia returns to her old freedom from slavery and the liquor traffic. She gave up slavery somewhat reluctantly in 1865; in 1907 she gives up the liquor traffic with joy and rejoicing among a large proportion of her people. But it is a far cry from the middle of the eighteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth, and the existence of prohibition under the governorship of James Oglethorpe and several of his successors had only a tenuous connection with the adoption of prohibition by the Georgia Legislature of 1907. The causes of this action are not so remote, but are to be found in social and moral conditions of the present and recent past.

The great temperance movement of the last century found ready response in Georgia. The "Washingtonians," the "Sons of Temperance," and later, the "Good Templars," all had many followers in the State. And Georgia even originated a temperance order of its own, which was known as the "Knights of Jericho." The effect of the educational work of these orders upon public sentiment has unquestionably contributed greatly to the adoption of prohibition in the State. None of them were long-lived, but each one left its increment of conviction with the young men and women, as well as those that were older, who were members of these several societies, and this conviction has been a silent but potent force in bringing about what sems so sudden and radical. In fact, the adoption of prohibition in Georgia is a new confirmation of the potency of well-directed and persistent effort to educate men and women in right ways of thinking and action.

And the churches of Georgia have done the largest part in bringing prohibition to the State. It will be remembered that by far the largest number of people in the State that affiliate with any Church are Baptists or Methodists. As a matter of fact, nearly one-third of the total population of Georgia are members of the Baptist or Methodist Church. And while these two great churches have sometimes differed pretty widely as to how, and how much, water is to be used at certain times and places, they have agreed for many years, in their official deliverances, that no whisky at all should be used. The resolutions past by conventions, conferences and associations within the past twenty years would make, if printed, many large volumes. And they have made what is more powerful—the sentiment which has made prohibition possible in Georgia. And other churches have not been indifferent to the issues involved. Presbyterians, traditionally conservative, have not hesitated to speak out concerning the evils of the open bar and the use of whisky as a beverage. And others have not been idle. In truth, no class of men have generally been so active in this movement as preachers. From the pulpit and the platform, in the homes of the people, and upon the stump in prohibition campaigns, they have spoken with effectiveness and profound conviction, and have used all the possible influence of their station and talents to advance prohibition. And the recent action of the Georgia Legislature is a demonstration that the Church has not lost its power over men's consciences.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League have contributed much toward the creation and crystallization of the prohibition sentiment of the State. And that the race question has been one of the potent causes of the recent legislation cannot be

denied. The negro is temperamentally given to the use of alcoholic stimulants. Under slavery a drunken negro was rarely ever seen. Every plantation was dominated by prohibition. A "dram" at Christmas time or corn shuckings was the extent of the negroes' tolerated indulgence in strong drink. But since the abolition of slavery, whisky has been the curse of the negro's life. He has been ready to accept it whenever it could be had, and vote for its sale whenever a popular election was held on prohibition. He has been the willing dupe of the men who sold whisky or favored its sale. It is safe to say that Georgia would have been dry today under local option but for the negro vote. And it is equally safe to say that there would not be half the negroes in the chain gang if there had been no whisky sold in the State within the past forty years. The very worst traits of human nature, and of negro nature especially, are brought out by whisky. It is whisky which makes of the negro a criminal, a pauper, a vagrant and a menace to the homes of country people. And the sale of whisky in the larger towns has caused a congestion of negro population in the cities, much to the detriment of the farmers, and to the hurt of the cities themselves. Every real friend of the negro is glad of the enactment of prohibition in Georgia.

Prohibition is really no experiment in Georgia. Under special acts of the Legislature many localities have been free from the sale of whisky for many years. In 1885 a general local-option law was passed by the Legislature by a very narrow majority. This law has been amended a time or two, and in 1890 what was known as the three-mile law was put upon the statute books. This law forbade the sale of whisky within three miles of any church or schoolhouse outside of an incorporated town. This act practically confined the sale of whisky to the incorporated towns, and finally, as county after county voted out the sale, to the larger cities. Dispensaries were established in several counties, Athens, the seat of the University of Georgia, claiming the original dispensary of the country, and furnishing a model for the dispensary system of South Carolina. At one time, only a few years ago, it seemed likely that something similar to the South Carolina plan would be adopted in Georgia. As far back as 1855, Hon. B. H. Overby was a candidate for Governor on a prohibition platform, but was most ingloriously defeated. In 1902 Hon. Dupont Guerry canvassed the State as a candidate for Governor, advocating practically the same policies on which Hoke Smith ran last year, except that he placed more emphasis upon the adoption of State prohibition. In fact, the question has been a live issue in Georgia for many years, with the sentiment constantly growing stronger in favor of prohibition, and more and more counties shutting out the sale under the local-option law. So steady had been the progress of prohibition that when the lawmakers met in Atlanta the last days of June, only about 20 of the 145 counties remained wet. But in these wet counties were situated the principal cities of the State—Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and others—and these cities objected strenuously to the passage of a State prohibition law. This, it was said, was undemocratic; that it would ruin the cities; that the law could not be enforced; and a great effort was made in the House to defeat the bill by filibustering tactics. Every leading daily paper in the State, except the Atlanta *Georgian,* fought the bill. In short, everything possible was done to defeat the law, but it was placed upon the statute books by a majority which indicates by its very number the strength back of the movement. Prohibition had been tried with such satisfactory results in so many rural counties of the State that the country people could not be made to understand why it would not be good for the cities as well. When told that Atlanta had tried the experiment and had abandoned it, they remembered what Henry Grady had said about the good effects of prohibition in Atlanta, and that the city was put once more under the barroom régime by the most unscrupulous playing upon the superstition of the negroes by one known as "Yellowstone Kit."

It is too early yet to speak of the effects of the law, but all its friends ask is a fair trial and a faithful enforcement of it.

HEPHZIBAH, GA.

Walking

BY ELLA M. BOULT

COUNTRY life has taught us much, but it has not yet made walkers of us. Physicians testify that no exercise is so generally beneficial as walking; every naturalist—or nature lover—will tell you that no other means is so good for knowing the country; every walker proclaims that no other pursuit gives so much pleasure. Still no one walks. Men walk no more than women. We are so prone to imitate our English cousins, why does their love of walking not rouse us to emulation? Conscience, fashion, or inclination impel us to ride, drive, row, swim, fish, hunt, golf, play tennis; we even chop trees and saw wood for exercise if we are strenuous and incline to the simple life, to say nothing of making gardens; we own and drive airships, automobiles and motor car of all descriptions: but we do not, will not, and, in fact, cannot walk.

Some one protests. I have known a few who claimed the distinction of being walkers, and I have observed them. They are of several not very well differentiated classes. One sort consists of those who take a leisurely stroll of a mile or so daily when not prevented by the weather or by some small happening; another is made up of enthusiasts who, at a fixed time daily, in all weathers, jog over a fixed distance, taking great credit to themselves for their energy, or their unconquerable love for nature and the elements; a third and common type includes the meanderer who, in a maze of sentimentality over nature, trails off occasionally into the nearest woods, where he assuredly loafs, and presumably invites his soul; finally there are those who organize walking trips. These expeditions are usually manned by enthusiasts who have never walked more than three miles at a stretch. They are enemies for life at the end of the first day, and such as survive the second are sustained only by the hope of reaching a railway station.

The only genuine walker is he who at all seasons, in all weathers, under all conditions—barring illness—and in all localities walks briskly four or five miles at a stretch *every* day. This is a minimum distance. No one who enjoys walking will want to walk less, and one who does not will not walk at all. Walking should be a pleasure—a treat, to give up which would be a serious sacrifice. Not to walk in the rain is to lose a delightful phase of the pleasure; not to walk in snow-covered fields and woods is to relinquish more than can be told; not to walk in the cold is to forego the most exhilarating sensations.

As to dangers arising from inclement weather—from extreme heat or cold, or from dampness—they are neutralized by the immediate benefit of the exercise. So long as one is in vigorous motion, and allows freedom to all the muscles and organs, a wet skin will do no harm, whether it is the result of rain and dampness from without, or from a normal and healthful perspiration. It is a matter of years' experience that the hottest day is none too warm for country walking. Where buildings and pavements hold the heat, as in cities, less benefit or pleasure is to be expected, but even so, if the temperature must be borne, it is more safely and comfortably endured with the gentle but thoro exercise that walking affords than in an uninterrupted quiescent state that leaves every part of the system devitalized. The force of briskly circulating blood, the snap of muscle and sinew, the braced nerves—in short, the exhilaration of vital forces dependent upon exercise—greatly outweigh the resultant wear and tear and all adverse conditions, and make for health. The result is a positive good, whereas the inert experience only negative good. These at best maintain a dull equilibrium of forces.

There are two chief reasons why we do not walk: First, it bores us; second, it tires us. Both boredom and weariness are greater evils than appear on the surface, and the cure of each lies in walking. It is a truism that exercise should not be an end to itself; and the defense

pled by non-walkers is that, whereas every other form of exercise has incentive, walking has none. One walks, say these, for the sake of walking. The revelation of this statement is appalling. What is the animating spirit of other forms of exercise? It is the gaming spirit, the matching of skill against skill, the prevailing of one over another thru the training and control of forces and faculties as in tennis, football and all athletic sports, or the sheer joy of sensation, as in swimming and skating and the like. Nothing could be better so far as it goes; but this does not comprise the whole joy of living. The beauty that has been the inspiration of poets and painters for centuries is before you. It is for the walker. Heaven forbid that if you could be made to behold it you should make of it a poem or a picture; but if the scales could be struck from your eyes, you would experience untold pleasure in going forth, day by day, to fill yourself with marvels such as you value now only when won at great expense of time, trouble and money.

Fool! why should you spend days and nights of discomfort to see the Yosemite, you who have not wit enough to travel down the field across the road and explore the lovely valley at its foot? Why the Nile, the Rhine, the Hudson, the Mississippi, when the brook a stone's throw away is nothing to you? Why the Alps when your eyes have never seen the glory of color on the hills that surround you? Why the flora and fauna of distant lands when ou do not know a single one of your native orchids, every bit as marvelous in structure as those of the tropic jungles for which fortunes and lives are paid.

But even those of us who are in some degree "alive to gentle influence of landscape and of sky," are inclined to be skeptical as to the advantages of walking. A distinguished New York editor once said to me that he preferred driving to walking, because *the thing one wanted to see was always so far away that one was weary before reaching it by the latter method.* Out of his own mouth was he convicted. His apathy to walking was derived from experience in driving, wherein one never really sees what is near at hand. To the walker the *thing he wants to see* is never far away: it is at his very feet. No argument followed; but two weeks later Mr. Editor volunteered the statement that he had changed his mind: that the microscopic eye was more fruitful of results than the telescopic.

The second obstacle to our enjoyment of walking is that it tires us. Now this weariness is two-thirds composed of boredom; but the remaining third is a very genuine physical disability. Both, as has been said, yield readily to the very exercise that creates them. Three days persistent walking under favorable conditions will cure both maladies. These conditions are simple in the extreme: walk briskly; dress properly. It is a great mistake to suppose that slow walking is less tiresome than rapid. In leisurely movement the circulation is not stimulated, the muscles do not gain the necessary elasticity and spring to act automatically, the nerves are not alert, the mind is sluggish and fixed on the locomotion. Twenty minutes to the mile is a good average gain for up hill and down. If such a pace seems tiresome, it is much better to stop for a moment or two at intervals to rest than to diminish the speed. This is not, however, rapid walking. Eighteen minutes to the mile is enough for a strong walker, and fifteen minutes is not too little for brisk exercise. But there is no advantage in being too strenuous in this form of exercise, the chief claim of which over others is that it may be graduated to one's strength and humor, that it is at once gentle and thoro. For the same reasons that prevail against slow walking, it is easier and better to walk five miles at a stretch, as soon as such a distance has ceased to be an unpleasant exertion, than to take two or three short walks during the day. Nor must it be supposed that rapid walking precludes observation. Train your perception to be keen and quick, your faculties to be on the alert and active. When you have found an object of interest, of pleasure, of amusement, devote as much time to it as you like; but, meanwhile, never dawdle. He is a poor walker whom two seasons does not suffice to post on the flowers and birds of his locality. The walker should be as completely *en rapport* with the doings of

"all outdoors" as is the village gossip in her realm.

Much might be said, and little *need* be said on the subject of dress for the walker. Every portion of the clothing should be loose enough not to constrict any portion of the body. The throat, the chest, the waist, the hips, the ankles, the feet must have absolute freedom of motion to insure unlimited benefit and pleasure in walking. Beyond this the clothing should be light, and, for country walking at least, strong. Wear shoes with low heels, or with none, as inclination dictates; but shoes with smooth soles are impracticable for general walking, since they are so slippery as to make it impossible to keep an easy footing on the dry leafy surface of field and wood, or on rocky ground, and will not carry one comfortably over stone walls, fences, brooks and other features of cross-country walking. There is just now a great hue and cry about breaking down the arch of the foot. This, say the fashionable doctors, is due to the broad, flat shoe affected by the "athletic girl." The statement is absurd, and sufficient to lay its originators under suspicion of being in the pay of the shoemakers. The condition of "flat foot" when it exists results from corseting the foot out of its natural shape, giving it no exercise, and thus preventing its development. It has no form of its own, and is therefore plastic to the atrocities which pass for shoes. The doing away with these abominations is one of the reforms that walking would perforce effect, since it is impossible to walk without developing the muscles, and a foot with live muscles will no more submit to the restraints commonly imposed upon the feet of fashion than it will break down its arch.

There are many regulations and principles that might be formulated about walking: but for the walker, walking will dictate and enforce the essential rules; as to the non-walker, he, like Ephraim, "is joined to his idols—let him alone."

POMFRET, CONN.

You!

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

THE Tyrant called unto himself the Sage in order to ask him about the best way of wreaking his vengeance on his enemy.

Tyrant—Name the most cruel, slow torture by means of which I could torture the criminal to death.

Sage—Compel him to realize his sin and leave him to his conscience.

Tyrant—According to you, then, there is such a thing as conscience. Listen! My kinsman has heaped upon me a cruel insult, and I cannot be cheerful or calm again until I have had my revenge. I have thought of the most terrible tortures, but I could not find anything that would give the proper vent for my anger.

Sage—Nor will you be able to find such tortures, because you cannot destroy with any tortures either the crime itself or the one who has committed it. Therefore there is but one wise way out of it—forgive!

Tyrant—I know that I cannot destroy that which was; but why do you say that I cannot destroy the crime?

Sage—Nobody can do it.

Tyrant—What nonsense! I can destroy it immediately, even as I can destroy this lamp, which will never give any light again.

Sage—You may destroy the lamp, but not the light; because the light is everywhere, wherever it burns; the same light exists by itself in everything. You cannot kill the criminal, because you yourself are the man whom you wish to kill!

Tyrant—You are either a madman or a jester.

Sage—I am telling you the truth; *you* are that criminal.

Tyrant—According to you, then, I have insulted myself and I must destroy myself in order to redeem that insult?

Sage—Not at all; no evil can be redeemed by bloodshed. To redeem your insult you would have had to destroy all

humanity, for humanity is to blame. But even that which offends you would have remained, for, as you yourself said correctly, you cannot make that which was cease to be.

Tyrant—However strange your words are, there is still a grain of truth in them. Speak more clearly!

Sage—Look about yourself at all that is living and say unto yourself: "I am all this." All human beings are brethren; that is, all human beings are in essence one and the same Man. Before the Higher Justice there is no wrong that is left unpunished. When you raise your hand against your enemy you strike your own self, because the offender and the offended are in essence one and the same.

Tyrant—I do not understand you. I rejoice over the sufferings which I cause to my enemy. Could this be possible if he and I were the same?

Sage—You are rejoicing over the sufferings which you cause to your enemy because you are enveloped by the deception of your revengeful, imaginary personal "ego," but when you will awaken to the consciousness of your real "ego" you will feel all his sufferings.

Tyrant—These words sound like those of a madman. Make it so that I should feel that I and the criminal are one and the same being.

Sage—It is hard to do what you desire, but I will make an attempt. I will bring you to such a state now that you will feel the unity of mankind in all human beings.

And the Sage, who had the faculty to do this, called forth in the Tyrant's soul the same impressions and feelings on account of which his enemy had offended him. In this state the Tyrant owned that he was the one whom he had hated, and the causes that had led his enemy to offend him now became clear to him. From this viewpoint he could not find any ground for hating him, because he understood that the person was not the real essence of man, but that the consciousness of the unity of all humanity was the foundation underlying all personalities that reveal themselves in various degrees.

When the Tyrant returned to his former state he asked the Sage the following question:

Shall I tell you what I have learned just now?

Sage—Tell it to me.

Tyrant—I have seen the truth as thru a cover, and I have learned that beyond that cover all humanity composes one being, and my friends and my enemies are portions of that being, even as you and I. He who offends humanity offends you and me, and all humanity.

Sage—This is the truth which I wished to instill in you and which is expressed in the word *"You."*

Tyrant—How is one to live in this world after this?

Sage—The servant is serving; the merchant is trading; the warrior is protecting his country; the ruler is ruling. Each one has his own sphere of activity. But the enlightened has nothing in common with this; that which is regarded in those spheres as a high virtue would be a crime, an act of madness, in the eyes of the enlightened. Now you have become enlightened, now you have noticed the ray of that light which shines for all, but which is perceived by but few, and you can no longer return to the darkness.

Tyrant—Help me to find the clear light. I do not want to be "I," I do not want anything perishable; I want to be impersonal, without regard of time, like you——

The Tyrant soon after this incident became reconciled with his enemy, he found out the destination and the goal of life, and he went along the road leading toward eternal peace.

YASNAYA, POLYANA, RUSSIA, July, 1907.

The Actual Cost of Living

BY ALBERT BRITT

[The capitalists and the trade unionists were never so rich as to-day. All other classes in America will appreciate in a very real sense the following article by Mr. Britt, the Associate Editor of the *Railroad Man's Magazine,* and formerly Editor of *Public Opinion.* We shall follow it in a subsequent issue with an equally suggestive article on "The Decent Cost of Living."—EDITOR.]

THIS is an era of great prosperity—the newspapers daily attest it; employers of labor proclaim it; organized labor admits it, at least to the extent of claiming that it is at last, thanks to its own efforts, securing a part of the rightful share that has hitherto been withheld from it; and Government reports point to high wages and continued employment as proof of the same desirable condition.

But what is prosperity? To the capitalist it is large and frequent dividends. To the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant it is high prices and quick sales. To organized labor it is good wages and steady employment. Judged by the standards of these three classes prosperity may be admitted, at least for the sake of argument. But these questions concern solely the side of income in the problem of living; to solve the problem the outgo side must be considered as well. In other words, the crucial question is, Are increases in wages keeping pace with the increasing cost of living?

Not long ago the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that in 797 stores in Boston the number of debtors on the hopeless list was 45,482, about 7½ per cent. of the population of the city, with a total indebtedness of $570,912. In the last of non-payers 2.32 per cent., or a little over one thousand, were classed as moneyed people. Therefore more than 7 per cent. of the inhabitants of the entire city were unable thru lack of funds to meet the current expenses of living.

To charge 45,000 people with extravagance or downright dishonesty is too wholesale an indictment. Was it not rather a failure in the hopeless struggle to make both ends meet and to maintain a decent standard of living at the same time? Have not these people been caught in a maelstrom of high prices and, in order to live in the present, been forced to neglect the obligations of the past and discount the possibilities of the future? In other words, are they not paying the cost of prosperity?

In two bulletins issued last year by the Bureau of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor statistics were presented showing the relation of the cost of living to average annual incomes in the year 1905 as contrasted with the ten-year period 1890 to 1899. In the first of these two bulletins wholesale prices of 259 articles of common consumption were tabulated for sixteen years with the following result:

The 1905 average, contrasted with the year of lowest average prices during the sixteen years from 1890 to 1905, in each of the general groups of commodities, shows farm products 58.6 per cent. higher than in 1896; food, etc., 29.7 per cent. higher than in 1896; cloths and clothing, 22.9 higher than in 1897; fuel and lighting, 39.4 per cent. higher than in 1894; metals and implements, 41.8 per cent. higher than in 1898; lumber and building materials, 41.4 per cent. higher than in 1897; drugs and chemicals 24.1 per cent. higher than in 1895; house furnishing goods, 21.5 higher than in 1897.

and the materials included in the miscellaneous group, 23.4 higher than in 1896.

Summing up these statistics it is seen that the average cost of these articles was 15.9 per cent. higher than the average for the ten year period. In the later bulletin, which deals with wages and hours of labor from 1890 to 1905, it is shown that average earnings per week in the latter year were only 14 per cent. higher than the average from 1890 to 1899, leaving cost of living, according to these statistics, 2 per cent. in the lead.

But these statistics do not bring the facts home to us with sufficient force. It is necessary, also, to know how large a part of our annual incomes, be they large or small, is expended for each one of these items. It is well to know, still further, how much each family has to spend in the course of a year. So much stress has been laid in recent years on the American millionaire, his iniquity, his generosity, his prodigality, and his penuriousness, that our eyes have become blind to the fact that the great majority of us are well content to live out our days in moderate comfort, if as well as that.

In the grand average the millionaire cuts a very small figure indeed. Here again the tireless Bureau of Labor at Washington comes to our aid with statistics showing the incomes and the expenditures of a large number of families.

Households to the number of 25,446 in all parts of the United States, averaging approximately five persons to the family, have been canvassed with the following result: The average annual income per family is $751.34; the average annual expenditure is $689.61, leaving a margin between income and expenditure of $61.73 on the profit side.

Food, the basis of the physical life, constitutes by far the larger part of this expenditure, or 42.54 per cent.; rent eats up 12.95 per cent.; clothing takes 14.04 per cent.; fuel and lighting account for 5.25 per cent.; taxes and principal and interest on mortgages, which together with rent must cover the cost of lumber and building materials as well as ground rent, amount to 2.33 per cent.; furniture and household utensils are answerable for 3.42 per cent., and sickness and death, no small part of the expense of which is chargeable to drugs and chemicals, demand 2.67 per cent.

The remainder is divided in small portions among insurance, labor and other organization fees, religious purposes, charity, books and newspapers, amusements and vacations, intoxicating liquors, tobacco and "other purposes." Religion claims only .99 per cent; charity fares even worse with .31 per cent.; while 1.62 per cent. is dissolved in alcohol and 1.42 per cent. goes up in tobacco smoke. Amusements and vacations are responsible for 1.60 per cent. and 1.09 per cent. are devoted to the alleged improvement of the mind in the purchase of books and newspapers.

To make the matter still more concrete, the average family spends each year $114.83 for rent; $37.53 for fuel and lighting; $97.39 for clothing; $305.32 for food, and $148.73 for all other purposes. In the year 1905, therefore, this same family spent for food $71.28 more than in 1896; for clothing $18.32 more than in 1897, and for fuel and lighting $7.88 more than in 1894.

Dun's index figure of wholesale prices gives the best available basis of comparison, year by year. This shows that the average actual cost of commodities per individual in the United States on July 1st, 1906, had increased over 1905 to a marked degree. Food of all kinds had risen from $47.399 to $49.385; clothing from $17.986 to $19.177; metals from $15.916 to $16.649, and miscellaneous articles of general use from $17.061 to $19.555. The total cost had risen from $98.312 to $105.216, the greatest increase that has taken place in any year for the last decade except from 1901 to 1902.

As compared with 1896 the total cost has increased from $74.317 to $105.216, a rise of more than 41½ per cent.

In order to find the actual cost per family from these figures it is necessary to multiply the statistics for individuals by 4.7, the average number of persons per family according to the census of 1900, and to add to that the retailer's profit. Rent is not included in Dun's index, nor are taxes or principal and interest on mortgages. For purposes of comparison between various years, however, no better basis can be found.

In April of the present year still an-

other bulletin was issued by the Bureau of Labor which shows that the level is rising still higher. This statement, which covers the entire year 1906, shows that the wholesale prices of the 258 commodities included reached a higher point than at any preceding time in the seventeen-year period under consideration.

The average for 1906 was 5.6 per cent. above that for the preceding year; 36.5 per cent. higher than in 1897, the year of lowest prices since 1890, and 22.4 per cent. higher than for the decade from 1890 to 1899. The highest point attained since 1890 was reached in the last month of last year, when the average was 4.1 per cent. higher than for the year and 6.3 above the average for the same month in 1905. Out of the nine groups into which the 258 commodities were divided, only two showed a decrease as against 1905, farm products and drugs and chemicals.

So much for the figures of expenditure. How has income fared? The second of the 1906 bulletins referred to deals with the increase of wages as compared with the retail prices of food. It shows that in 1905 the purchasing power of an hour's wages was 5.8 per cent. greater and of a week's wages 1.4 per cent. greater in terms of food only than the average for the period from 1890 to 1899. But it will be observed that in this bulletin wages are translated into food only. Man does not live by bread alone; he lives also by rent, clothing and the numberless other necessities of life included in the 259 articles listed in the first bulletin.

The latter of these two bulletins neither supplants nor supplements the other. In the first all the articles which enter into the daily cost of living are considered. In the latter food cost alone is taken into account as providing an estimate for average expenditures. Even in its use of food statistics as a part of the cost of living the Bureau's method has been subjected to severe criticism. Dun's index figure gives 50 per cent. value to the food products as against the Labor Bureau's 25.

These systems have recently been attacked by Francis B. Forbes in the publications of the American Statistical Society. Taking the Labor Bureau's increase in the index figure of 29.2 and Dun's of 38.7 since 1897, he has struck a mean between the two, something after the method in use for a long time in England, and finds that it yields 36.6. Thus 40 per cent. increase in the cost of living is not an excessive estimate for the end over the beginning of the decade that closes with the present year. This coincides also with Dun's figures quoted above.

Those who argue that the present time is one of great and undiluted prosperity for all classes will find small comfort in these figures. To cover the increase in the cost of living which we have noted a more than normal addition to the payrolls of the country will be necessary. Ten or even twenty per cent. increases in wages will hardly compensate for a 40 per cent rise in the cost of the articles necessary to keep soul and body together.

New York City.

Ships of Souls

A Japanese Custom

BY NELLIE EVANS

Down the dark and silent stream,
  Past the pine tree's fragrant breath,
Past the meadow, past the shrine,
  Sail these argosies of death.

A fleet of souls by incense borne,
  To the deep, unasking sea.
Love, when I am dead, wilt thou
  Float a votive ship for me?

Englewood, N. J.

Literature

Schofield's English Literature

WHATEVER the merits of Professor Schofield's book,* it is not particularly clear or easy reading. To piece out from it an intelligible account of the growth of the Arthurian legend, for instance, is a matter of some difficulty. A definite statement of the number and titles of Crestien de Troyes's Arthurian pieces is nowhere to be found, at least in that connection. Nor are the steps of the historical sequence, as known or conjectured, much more definitely marked and specified. The consequence is that the reader is left to do a good deal of groping alone—unless he happens to be acquainted with the way already. Of course the period is a difficult one. But its difficulty is increased in part by Professor Schofield's method, which consists in a general chronological order but a separate treatment for each branch or province of literature represented. This method, which is undoubtedly the right one in theory, as following the natural course of literary development, has the practical disadvantage of carrying him several times over the same names and dates, and of inspiring him with a misleading confidence that what is not explicitly stated or explained in one place will yet come out clearly somehow or other elsewhere. In fact Professor Schofield has no great expository gift; and any one who is trying merely to get "the hang of" the Arthurian story would do better to go elsewhere.

Nor is Professor Schofield's criticism very much better, as a general thing, than his exposition.

> "The Breton tales will always live because they can never cease to fascinate and bespell. . . . Like the knights of old, we, too, are charmed by Otherworld illusions, beguiled by ethereal beauty, entranced by unearthly melody. We, too, love
>
> 'The forest and enchantments drear,
> Where more is meant than meets the ear.'
>
> We, too, delight to look from
>
> 'Charmed magic casements opening on the foam
> Of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn.'
>
> The *lande aventureuse* is irresistible in its appeal."

What could be more inept, more amateurish in the way of criticism than this, with its stilted raptures and redundancy of quotation—there is still another paragraph capped by another poetical citation—as tho the writer were concerned to show that he, too, is as well acquainted with modern letters as medieval manuscript?

This is pretty bad, to be sure. But after all it is only the reverse of the pattern. Nothing, for example, could be better than the introduction. As a general survey of the entire period it furnishes a brilliant exception to the foregoing remarks. And then Professor Schofield is a scholar, and for the scholar his book has its own value. In one sense the history of the period has never been written so thoroly and with so scrupulous a regard for the facts. With the material Professor Schofield is evidently familiar and has formed his own impressions of it. For this reason his statements are of weight, even when they differ, as they sometimes do, from opinions usually held. No doubt, the greatest blemish on the book, is its irregularity—or rather its incongruity of tone. But, take it all in all, as a literary chronicle the student of English literature can hardly afford to do without it.

*ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO CHAUCER. *By William Henry Schofield.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Fourth Gospel

IT is only two or three years since there appeared two elaborate works on the Gospel of John by Principal Drummond and Professor Sanday, both of whom are able scholars and critics, yet now we have another by a Scotch clergyman,[1] whose name has not heretofore been celebrated, which, for penetrating insight into the character of the gospel and sympathetic

[1]THE FOURTH GOSPEL: ITS TEACHING AND THEOLOGY. *By Ernest F. Scott.* New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

appreciation of its teaching, will not easily be surpassed. Authenticity and date Mr. Scott does not discuss, but, assuming that the evangelist wrote at the beginning of the second century, he inquires what induced him to compose a gospel at that time, what errors he desired to correct, what dangers he hoped to avoid, what doctrines he desired to make prominent, how he came to make use of the idea of the Logos, and many other questions which occur to thoughtful readers of the Fourth Gospel, but which the commentators have neglected largely for the problems of authorship and time of writing. That the Gospel of John is different from the others every one realizes, but how it came to be different, and in what measure its differences are to be accepted as valid expressions of Christian truth, are difficult questions. Mr. Scott, however, has thrown no little light upon them, and his treatise is to be commended as an exceptionally discerning study of the contents and teaching of that document of early Christianity which is at once the simplest and the most profound. A more complete and enlightening presentation of the Johannine theology has not been produced in recent years, and to one who would work his way into the thought and spirit of the Fourth Gospel no better guide could be recommended.

Mr. Jackson,[2] on the other hand, seeks to inform his readers what has been said by the best scholars both for and against the Johannine authorship, and on the value and proper use of the Gospel as a source of information on the life and teachings of Jesus. While Mr. Scott's is a work of the best sort in Biblical theology, Mr. Jackson's is an essay in the higher criticism of the ideal spirit of fairness and impartiality. He is thoroly familiar with recent German criticism, and in brief compass affords one reasonably full information of the arguments advanced on both sides of the great debate. While inclined to conservative positions, and declaring that "possibly he (i. e., the author of the Gospel) is the son of Zebedee: beyond that 'possibly' we are not prepared to go," Mr. Jackson recognizes the modifications which must be made in views hitherto accepted, especially as to the "extreme subjectivity" of the fourth evangelist, and the freedom with which he has expressed, not the *ipsissima verba* of Jesus, but his own impression of the Master's teaching, "not, perhaps, without resort to a terminology acquired by him on foreign soil." The book may be strongly commended, especially for its accuracy of information and impartiality in presentation of both sides of a controversy, and it is hoped that it will receive attention from any who may suppose that Professor Sanday and Principal Drummond have spoken the last word on this important subject.

[2] THE FOURTH GOSPEL AND SOME RECENT GERMAN CRITICISM. *By Henry Latimer Jackson, B.D.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Cambridge University Press.) $1.25.

A Phenomenon in Fiction

WE may as well look out once more for the best and for the worst that can happen to us For men are beginning to be born again with burning hearts. We have missed this red forge of immortal inspiration and strange furies for a century. We have been cultivating the arts of stingy peace, of commercialism and oppression until the very babes have got to be mere nickels of humanity. But now the change is coming, and like all changes it looks ugly, threatening, like a conflagration or an insurrection. But we shall do well to note the signs of it. In literature it shows in the shallow, primitive incendiary stuff one sees on every hand. The earmarks of a new mind at work, young, immature, ferocious. We cannot preserve even the past from it, and the future is its nest egg. Note Guy Thorne's new novel.* It is a kind of psychological phenomenon in fiction. The author has the crass, narrow mind of a modern walking-delegate novelist combined with the gorgeous imagination and prism phrases of the old poets. And this makes *The Serf* a very significant book. It might have been a work of art, but because of the transition state we are in, it is a grinning symptom of the times, a skeleton of the present which the author has dragged out of the remote past.

The scene is laid in the time of King Stephen, a period in England when

*THE SERF. *By Guy Thorne.* New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

wickedness and anarchy reigned, and when monkish historians wrote that "Christ and all his angels seemed asleep." Hyla, the hero of the tale, is a serf belonging to Geoffroi de la Bourne, who was one of the famous robber barons. The narrative turns upon the fact that the great lord and his son outrage the poor serf's two daughters. Then Hyla conceals himself in the forest and kills his master. He makes his escape thru the fens afterward and seeks sanctuary with the fathers at the Priory of Icomb. But he is finally taken by Geoffroi's men-at-arms and after horrible tortures is hung from the highest tower of the great castle. In all of these details the book does not differ from other novels of medieval times, but here the resemblance ends and the phenomenon begins.

In the first place the author dedicates it "to the members of the National Liberal Club," and for him, at least, the significance of the book lies in the fact that he regards Hyla, the serf, as the first radical, a sort of Adam socialist of the twelfth century. He has identified his condition as nearly as possible with that of the proletariat of the present day. One gets the impression from his indignant portrayal of the abuses practiced that he is writing the story with the hope of having the twelfth century reformed at once. He lays his scenes, makes his exposures with a kind of excitement as if he had just discovered the middle ages and demands with the same staccato voice that Mr. Upton Sinclair uses when he writes of Chicago packing-houses that something be done at once. This again is one of the signs of the new mind, its fierce impatience, its childish insistence. Eight centuries have passed since Hyla, the serf, wearing the iron collar of his fate, slipped into the forest to pierce his lord with two arrows for his daughters and one for "Freedom," and we have only got him as far as being "a member of the National Liberal Club," which is very far indeed from being free. But who shall say what may happen now that any man, even the lowest, may be born with the burning heart?

However, if the reader can bear the smell of the sewerage of the twelfth century, and the feel of the big eels slipping thru his toes as he reads, he will find in this book the most gorgeous descriptions of water scenes that have appeared in years. The whole meaning of the marches and fens of the twelfth century, their menace and their beauty, as distinct from the civilized waterways of modern times in England is well portrayed.

A History of Modern England. By Herbert Paul. In five volumes. Vol. V. Pp. 405. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

With the publication of the present volume Mr. Herbert Paul brings to an end his *Modern History of England.* Even for a man endowed with such superlative wisdom—a man who is never in the least embarrassed in sitting in judgment on the acts and policies of his contemporaries, who feels himself perfectly competent to have advised Gladstone or Lord Salisbury, and to have guided them into safe courses in the crises of their career—it has seemed too great a task to write history before it is ten years old; and Mr. Paul has chosen to end his volume with the fall of the Rosebery Government in 1895. The last volume covers just ten years—1885 to 1895—the momentous years when the question of home rule for Ireland dominated all English politics. The story opens after the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1885, a defeat which was followed by six months of a Conservative Government unsupported by a majority in the House of Commons. It is perhaps inevitable that the historian of current events should be partisan, and notwithstanding Mr. Paul's elevation in wisdom and far-sightedness above all the statesmen and politicians of whom he writes, he never disguises either from himself or his public which side he takes in English politics. To many of his readers who remember him chiefly for his trenchant Parliamentary leaders in the *Daily News* in the days when that paper was a political force on the side of the Liberals, it would have been a distinct disappointment if Mr. Paul had become colorless and impartial. Impartial he is not, or only to the degree of criticising without stint the Liberal leaders as well as those of the opposite party. His strongest censure and most undisguised contempt are, however, always

reserved for the Conservative party; and there is scarcely one of the Conservative leaders for whom he shows any respect, either in regard to his sincerity or his intelligence. The only exception—an exception which makes one suspect that the writing of the story is not so recent as its publication—is Mr. Arthur James Balfour. During Mr. Balfour's career as Secretary for Ireland and as Leader of the House of Commons from the death of Mr. Smith in 1891 until the dissolution of Parliament in the following year, Mr. Paul seems to have shared in the very general admiration and esteem which Mr. Balfour won from both political parties. In fact, there is scarcely a man in Mr. Paul's final volume whom he mentions with such cordial approval and with such an absence of cynical fault-finding as Mr. Balfour. Surely Mr. Paul's wisdom and foresight must have fallen short when he accords such a high place to the man whom both Conservatives and Liberals now realize to be a failure as the leader of a modern political party and whose successor is being discussed in his own political camp. The *History of Modern England* will certainly not hold its own either as history or as literature. One merit it has that may insure its retention among books of reference. It has the accuracy of statement in regard to dates and events that might naturally be expected from a good English journalist; and this accuracy is of great value in regard to that borderland of history, much of which has not yet past out of the realm of the newspaper files into that of the standard histories.

In the Fire of the Heart. By Ralph Waldo Trine. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.10.

The injustice of modern life, and the bitter burdens that are laid upon the poor, form the theme of this spirited exhortation. From the work of the social investigators Mr. Trine gathers the figures relating to unemployment, child labor, pauper burials, the killing and maiming of workers in the great industries and on the railroads, and urges the necessity of immediate remedies. Something more than charity is demanded, he maintains; it is social justice that must be brought about. The world may not be more materialistic than in other times, but

> "The economic conditions during the past few years have produced a class of men so materialistic in their entire outlook, so insatiate in their greed for even larger gain, so drunk with opportunity and power that they would pull the very pillars of the State to the ground if a united and determined people did not come forward and say, *so far and no farther.*"

Evidences of this collective determination he seems to see on many sides. His remedy is apparently not socialism, tho it is socialistic—social ownership of "public service utilities" and of "great natural monopolies." He declares:

> "The wealth that is created by the common needs of the people or by the continually growing life of all the people should belong to all the people. By moral right it belongs to them, and without undue delay that which belongs to the people morally must be made to belong to them legally and by custom."

He looks to the initiative and referendum as the method by which the people will assume what he contends is rightfully theirs. A deep and fervent sympathy with the toilers characterizes the book.

Love's Journey. By Ethel Clifford. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

There is something peculiarly dream-like about these pieces. They all seem strangely remote, shadowy and fanciful. Even the love in them has a twilight and phantasmal cast. It is never quite substantial and joyful, but subdued and elegiac, a yearning rather than a passion. And yet with the unreality of a dream they have, too, something of its hauntingness and fascination. They leave no very distinct impression, perhaps; it would be difficult to remember them particularly. But they weave about the everyday scenes of life a little air of witchery and illusion, such as dusk or moonlight introduces among the features of a familiar landscape.

The Labor Movement in Australasia. By Victor S. Clark. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The appearance of Dr. Clark's book on the history and the achievements of the Australasian labor movement is most timely. Written in scientific spirit, with unprejudiced presentation of both light and shade, the outcome of an investigation made for the Federal Department

of Labor, and composed in orderly manner with the use of clear, unstrained English, the book is a trustworthy guide both for anxious citizens who wish to reassure themselves in view of the growth of the labor movement and for academic students who wish to be posted on the latest doings of the revolting proletariat. Its conclusions will reassure the terrified. Australasia has often been pictured as a country which ruin threatened on account of the seizure of power by organized workmen. In all branches of the legislatures men who have recently been at the bench, the factory and the mine are framing laws to accord with the wishes of the propertyless. In the Federal Government for one short period the Labor party, alone and unaided, was in office. But nothing alarming happened then or at other times in the smaller divisions which they have controlled. Dr. Clark shows that the prosperity of Australasia has not been damaged by the radical laws and the invasion of the industrial field by the Government. These labor leaders, men of the type that control the American Federation of Labor, have shown an Anglo-Saxon preference for grappling with specific evils, careless of high-flown theory, and, in consequence, Minimum Wage Boards, Industrial Arbitration Courts, Old-age Pensions, Chinese Exclusion Acts, National Railroads, and Radical Land Taxation have all been guided by a regard for actual conditions. The leaders have one inspiring hope, the abolition of poverty; but they do not seek to equalize incomes nor to establish the millennium in a year. Convinced that industry and nature jointly produce enough food in civilized lands to drive the specter of hunger forever from all doors, they are striving to readjust conditions, thru the use of their political power, so as to guarantee to every man and woman the chance, with reasonable exertion, to obtain a living wage. They do not even know the titles of the books which European Socialists hold semi-sacred; and they encounter the acrid opposition of the few theory-ridden Socialists who have wandered so far across the seas. Should America's workmen organize in similar fashion and win political victories they may be influenced a little more by the imported doctrines, which, tariff-free, have accompanied Teutonic and Slavonic immigrants; for the proportion of Anglo-Saxons in our land is smaller than in Australasia. But they will travel in the main the broad road which Englishmen and Australasians have pioneered, and, by bringing a little more justice, a little more order into our social arrangements, they may put us a few steps nearer to the golden age.

Christianity in the Modern World. By the Rev. D. C. Cairns, M.A. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.

A pleasing atmosphere of genuine sincerity, earnest thoughtfulness and vigorous faith attends these able essays on the present position and problem of Christian faith. Mr. Cairns feels that "at no period in all the long story of Christianity has the Christian faith been subjected to so great an intellectual strain," and yet he believes that the great movements, scientific, philosophical and critical, which have created difficulties for belief, have been "part of the great counsel of God," and that "the outlook for Christianity at the present moment is far grander than is commonly believed." The thesis of the book is that to meet the practical needs of society at the present time religious faith is urgently needed, and, moreover, just such a form of faith as the varied forces which have exerted influence upon Christianity have combined to produce. Mr. Cairns contends that both Strauss and Darwin, both modern industrialism and enthusiasm for a new social order, have in fact prepared the way for the very interpretation of Christian truth which is the net result of critical studies. The book suggests wide reaches of outlook and imagination, together with a bracing spirit of courage and optimism, and is distinguished by real literary skill. It is an essay for those who desire to look difficulties in the face and yet remain cheerful. In some respects the author's enthusiasm to show that present social and ethical needs are fully met in historic Christianity lead him to read too much into some of the gospel phrases. It is doubtful if the founder of Christianity intended anything like so much meaning to be obtained from his teaching on "the kingdom" as Mr. Cairns derives from it.

The suggestion of "spiritual strategy" on the part of Jesus in order to deduce from his silence teaching to which he never gave expression is both uncertain and dangerous. It is not the best critical opinion of today that Christ put himself so strongly in the forefront of his teaching as Mr. Cairns asserts he did, or that he used the language of John VI about "eating his flesh," or spoke the word to Peter concerning the rock on which he would build his church. It remains true, however, that these essays exhibit a thoroly modern spirit and both logical and literary ability of a high order.

Essays on the Social Gospel. By Adolf Harnack and Wilhelm Herrmann. Translated by G. M. Craik and edited by Maurice A. Canney. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

This translation of three notable addresses of two leading German theologians on the application of Christianity to the problems of modern life should find hearty welcome in America. The first paper, by Professor Harnack, is on the relation of the Church to social and economic reform. After review of the attitude of organized Christianity toward social movements, especially under Luther and the times immediately following, the author sets forth his conception of the present duty of the Church in a manner very enlightening to those who are inquiring why there is not more cordial sympathy between liberal German Protestants and the Social Democrats. The essay is very instructive also on the subject of the true genius of the Christian religion, and as to just how much can be expected of the Church in the way of encouragement of economic improvement. Important considerations are presented to those who advocate from either side, the alliance of Christianity and socialism. A second paper by Professor Harnack is on "The Moral and Social Significance of Modern Education," with special reference to dangers in present systems and practices. The essay of Professor Herrmann on "The Moral Teaching of Jesus" is particularly timely and valuable. Every one has struggled with the precepts of the gospel, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth," "Resist not evil," and a variety of interpretations and solutions are current, but no recent writer has faced the facts more resolutely nor considered the entire problem in its broad relations with saner judgment than has Professor Herrmann. His presentation of the relief to Christian ethics, both in point of clarity and of moral effectiveness, from the critical understanding of the Gospels and of the teaching of Jesus, is highly suggestive and is calculated to lift a load from many lives. His description of certain enthusiastic attempts to carry out the precepts of Jesus in all respects as in reality the translation into modern life of the spirit of Jesus's enemies, rather than the Master's own spirit, is a masterly piece of historical interpretation. The essay is not light reading, but the reader who takes the pains to work his way into its spirit will be rewarded.

Pilots of the Republic. The Romance of the Pioneer Promoter in the Middle West. By Archer B. Hulbert. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Hulbert writes entertainingly a series of sketches of the notable pioneers whose efforts transformed the West from a wilderness to an empire. Washington, Richard Henderson, Rufus Putnam, David Zeisberger, George Rogers Clark, Henry Clay, Gouverneur Morris and DeWitt Clinton, Philip Evan Thomas (the railroad builder) and Mercer (the father of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal), Lewis and Clark, John Jacob Astor and Marcus Whitman are taken as the leaders, and the movements which grew up under their direction or stimulus are recounted. The greater credit for the impulse toward Western settlement is given to Washington, and his indefatigable efforts in directing attention to the rich Western lands, and in securing bounty-tracts for the French and Indian and Revolutionary soldiers are strongly insisted upon. Judge Henderson and General Putnam, as the leaders respectively of the Kentucky and Ohio settlements, have a chapter each, and a warm eulogium is given to Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary, whose many years of service among the Indians were fated to end so dismally. General Clark has probably less than his share of attention, as his campaign against Kaskaskia and Vi

cennes is merely mentioned. Clay is included for his unfaltering support of the great National Highway, and Morris and Clinton get virtually all the credit for the planning and building of the Erie Canal. The chapter given to Marcus Whitman, the Oregon missionary, is particularly commendable. Despite the volumes of writings of late years intended to minimize the work and character of this heroic pioneer, he is here rightly credited with a preponderating influence in the saving of Oregon to the United States. "It was an army of axe-bearers," he writes, "that was to save Oregon; and if Meade won Gettysburg or Wolfe captured Quebec, then Whitman and the Americans who went in his track won for America the Northern Pacific Slope."

Literary Notes

....It has become a fashion to publish the separate chapters of a romance as short stories and then thread them again upon some slender plot and make a book out of them. If there is a lack of unity and connectedness, the more perfect workmanship of the short story is expected to atone for it. Robert W. Chambers is enough of an artist to make such a result possible. *The Tree of Heaven* reads well as a whole, and its chapters were satisfactory apart, as we found them in the magazines. "Out of the Depths" is a story of unusual power, and persuades the reader of its uncanny reality as few tales of the supernatural are able to do. "The Tree of Dreams" is a good story, too, in a lighter vein. Mr. Chambers's heroines are so invariably frank and sweet it is pleasant to know them.

....Parents are fortunately being awakened to the dangers of ignorance and the importance of some careful teaching in matters vital to the health and morals of boys and girls. *The Renewal of Life,* by Margaret W. Morley (McClurg, $1.25), is intended for parents; and the suggestions how to teach biological facts to young children are most valuable. Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd Co., of Boston, bring out a new edition of Dr. G. L. Austin's book, *A Doctor's Talk With Maiden, Wife and Mother* ($1), which is written clearly enough not to be misleading to those who depend upon books for medical advice, altho for help when there is actual disease, the advice of a good family physician, preferably a woman in the case of young girls, is the only safe and sensible resource. There is, also, a new edition of *What a Young Girl ught to Know,* by Mary Wood Allen, M. D. Vir Publishing Co.) This new edition gave e publishers an opportunity, unfortunately used, to correct some errors of fact, such as "chemical (?) tests for anger, remorse," found in the eleventh chapter; the "Self Sex Series" should be revised thoroly by ne competent biologist, in order to make it scientific and accurate in text as it is excellent in ethical intention. Dr. Robert N. Wilson's talks to the students of the University of Pennsylvania should be extended to all students by placing his little book, *The American Boy and the Social Evil* (Winston Co., Philadelphia, $1), on the open shelves in college reading rooms. No more wholesome warning against vice has been published.

Pebbles

"WHAT'S the difference between vision and sight?"

"See those two girls across the street?"

"Yes."

"Well, the pretty one I would call a vision of loveliness, but the other one—she's a sight." —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A BUSY STORK.

A LOCAL newspaper published in Oregon recently contained the following item:

"A large party of neighbors and friends gathered last Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Jones to celebrate the nineteenth birth of their son Ralph."

ANY OLD LOCK.

Since Paderewski's marriage, the story is being revived of a well-known society woman, who wrote to him for "a lock of hair." She received this reply: "Dear Madame—M. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request. You failed to specify whose hair you desire. So he sends samples of that of his valet, cook, waiter and mattress belonging to M. Pullman, proprietor of the coach in which he traveled in America."—*Public Opinion.*

WHAT FOR?

UP in Boston the other day a young lawyer, who spends most of his time trying to seem busy and prosperous, went out for a while, leaving on his door a card neatly marked:

Will be back
in an hour.

On his return he found that some envious rival had inscribed underneath, "What for?"

O TRAY BEAN.

"I SEE," said the editor, as he glanced over the manuscript of a realistic novel, "that in almost every chapter the villain's automobile announces its approach by a sound which you spell 'h-o-n-q-u-e.'"

"Precisely," replied the author; "it was a French machine."

BLESSED ARE THE COMPASSIONATE.

THE young man stooped, picked up a coin from the floor of the street car, examined it attentively, and then, "Has anybody lost a five-dollar gold piece?" he called in a loud voice.

Instantly the solemn man at the other end of the car strode forward. "Yes, I've lost a five-dollar gold piece," he said eagerly, holding out his hand.

"Well," said the young man, giving him the coin, "I'm sorry for you. Here's five cents toward making good your loss."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Prosecutions and Stocks

A CONTINUOUS decline of prices on the Stock Exchange since Judge Landis imposed a great fine upon the Standard Oil Company has been accompanied by the cry, originating in the Wall Street district, that Mr. Roosevelt is wrecking the country by his attacks upon corporations, these attacks being his attempts to enforce the laws and to punish those who have violated them. This cry appears to be loudest in the vicinity of persons whose corporations have been convicted, indicted, or otherwise made defendants in proceedings designed to enforce obedience to the statutes, or whose objectionable practices in the management of those corporations have been exposed by official inquiry.

At the same time, the reports of trade authorities, and substantially all the other evidence by which the condition of business is indicated, point to a continued prevalence of prosperity, unaffected by the prosecution of lawbreakers. Let us look at a part of this evidence. Those commercial weeklies whose aim it is to scan the field closely, reported at the end of last week active current trade thruout the land, bright prospects, orders covering the output of industries for months in advance, and the frequent appearance of new "records" of production. Turning from their columns to other testimony, we read in the daily press the statements of many manufacturers and merchants asserting that prosperity in their own fields has suffered no restraint, and that the policy of the Government has their earnest approval.

Original estimates of the size of the crops have been enlarged; the pig-iron output in the first half of the year exceeded that of the first half of 1906 by 750,000 tons; the Steel Corporation's business was more extensive and profitable in its latest quarter than ever before. Fall River cotton mill dividends in the last few months have made a new high record; railway gross earnings showed an increase of 11 per cent. in July and a growth of nearly 10 per cent. during the first seven months of 1907. The year's new issues of railway and other securities have been unprecedented in quantity. In the condition of trade and productive industry there is no warrant for a natural decline of the market value of securities listed on the Stock Exchange.

It is true that a scarcity of loanable funds has raised interest rates. That scarcity is world-wide. It is not less perceptible in Europe than in this country, and it is due to several causes, prominent among which have been an extraordinary absorption of capital in the development of resources and the destruction of it in costly wars. This scarcity tends to reduce the market value of standard securities whose interest rate is low and fixed, by diverting investment to issues whose rates are higher. It is evident that such changes in market values as are due to this scarcity of floating capital have not been caused by our Government's unfriendly attitude toward law-breaking corporations and their controlling officers.

We do not desire to ignore certain conditions or manifestations (to be considered in connection with the execution of the Government's policy), the influence of which has been in some measure unfavorable, altho it has not been sufficient to start the country on the road to ruin or to knock the bottom out of the stock market. The Sherman act, as interpreted by the courts, is a kind of menace to harmless and even beneficial agreements. It should be repealed or amended. But there is no proof that it has been invoked (except, possibly, in one instance) against combinations that did not deserve to be attacked. Mr.

Bonaparte appears to have been recently the victim of dishonest interviewers, but the unquestioned reports of his remarks about the work and purposes of the Department of Justice are marred by flippant and hasty expressions which the Attorney-General of the United States should have avoided. The suggestion, in the Tobacco Trust and Powder Trust suits, that receivers should be appointed was disquieting, and, in our opinion, unnecessary and unwise. Ill-considered and hasty railway legislation by the States has not encouraged investment, and the arbitrary action of the executive officers of certain States has tended to reduce rather than to increase the market value of securities. But all this would not account for what has taken place in the Exchange market in a time of general prosperity.

Everybody knows that by its investigations, suits, indictments and prosecutions the Government has attacked persons of great wealth, interested in powerful financial institutions, and familiar with all the methods of speculative finance that are practised in the money center of the United States. Some of them are experts in the management of the money market and in Stock Exchange operations. We have said that existing business conditions have not warranted a natural downward movement equal in extent to the one that now excites so much comment, and that certain influences admitted to be unfavorable do not account for it.

The capitalists who have been made defendants, or whose offenses have been exposed, may have brought themselves to believe that a legal assault upon their persons and interests is one upon the whole fabric of American industry and enterprise. At all events, they would like to have such a belief held by the business world. They may reason that a prolonged and sensational decline of stock prices, following the prosecution of themselves or their corporations by the Government, tends to create such a belief in many minds. Have they the power to cause such a decline, when it cannot be caused by the influence of existing conditions upon the scattered owners of securities? If they possess the power, would they refrain from exercising it, if thus to the accomplishment of an immediate purpose could be added eventually a money profit?

These are questions which such a movement as the one of the last two weeks suggest to those who know what are the possibilities of Stock Exchange speculation on a large scale, supported by an extraordinary supply of capital. Whenever it shall be shown clearly that a group of aggrieved capitalists have possessed such power and have used it to depress the market, sharply and continuously, with the widespread effect that accompanies such depression, there will be new arguments against swollen fortunes.

National Ownership of the Telegraphs

A general strike of the telegraph operators of course raises the question whether it would be sound public policy to transfer the entire system of telegraphic communication from private to public ownership and operation.

If, as has more than once happened in strikes on street railway lines, the telegraphic employees should be so well organized and the owners so determined not to yield that the service should be completely paralyzed, the situation resulting from a cessation of telegraphic communication would be very nearly intolerable. Nothing, in fact, could be worse, except a complete breakdown of the postal system, and it was because the vital necessity of uninterrupted communication was foreseen that the postal service was made a Government function instead of being left to private enterprise. No one doubts, we suppose, that, if the telegraph had been invented and in practical operation in 1789, it, as well as the mail service, would have been taken in charge by the new Federal Government.

It is true that the assumption that the telegraph service could or would not be interrupted by labor disputes if it were brought under the Post Office Department will hardly bear examination. Letter carriers in this and other countries have their unions and might at any time collectively refuse to work for the

wages paid, or in redress of supposed grievances, just as the employees of Dutch and Italian state railways have gone on strike after the manner of workingmen in private enterprises. Nevertheless it would be only under extraordinary circumstances that government employees would be able completely to paralyze service by combining other interference with their own refusal to work. The United States Government has never tolerated any interference by railway strikers with the mail service. The Government also can so heavily penalize any refusal to work until a given task is completed, and opportunity is given to find substitutes, that the general tie-up can be made extremely difficult. Moreover, the larger a government civil service is, the less likely is it to resort to the crude and drastic method of the strike to further its economic interests. It can achieve its ends more easily, as well as more graciously, thru its voting strength and power to influence legislation.

The chief arguments for and against the public ownership and operation of the great public utilities are so familiar that they need not be repeated here. It is generally conceded that if economy, in the business man's sense of the word, in other words, the profit and loss account, is the supreme consideration involved, private ownership and management are usually superior to government operation. The private management is a business management pure and simple. It rules out all save business interests just as far as it can. And, however much we may theorize about the importance of conducting government business on business principles, no government in the world has ever done quite that, and there is no reason to suppose that any government will ever quite do it. The politicians will to some extent always succeed in looking after their own, and, as a part of their program of self-interest, they will always to some extent sacrifice the "heavy" taxpayer to that larger public which includes voters whose tax bills are negligible.

In this very fact, however, there is an implication, usually overlooked, which is perhaps of some importance. It is just because the politicians will not put government business on a strictly business basis that the public interest is best served by transferring some things from private to public management. This is another way of saying that there are some things in respect of which the profit and loss account should not be made the supreme consideration. The United States Post Office, for example, is year by year run at a loss, but the American people, acting thru their representatives in Congress, will to have it so, in the belief that a net balance turned into the Treasury would not be as great a good to the community as is the cheap transmission of the printed matter, the handling of which is the chief source of loss. The people may err in this judgment, but that is their own affair. In like manner American States and towns nearly everywhere have abolished tolls on ordinary highways and bridges, have made them a charge on the public revenues, and have made their use free to all. In many large cities—New York, for example—no attempt is made to make the water tax fully compensatory for the service.

The time is yet not at hand when the American public will decide to transfer the telegraph service to the Government, regardless of deficits or political evils incident to an enlargement of the civil service, but we can hardly expect that it will never arrive. With every increase of population, of business, of travel for gain and for pleasure, with the growth of the railway service and the multiplication of trains, the telegraph service becomes more nearly a vital function, less a mere convenience. It is only a question of ratios, therefore, whether it should be regarded as primarily a money-making business, or as primarily and essentially an indispensable part of our social organization; as vital as the post office is, and indeed more vital than the work of such a branch of government as the Department of Agriculture. Whenever the day comes that the public estimates the importance of the telegraph system chiefly in its relation to other interests than business profit and loss, it will become a governmental undertaking. A serious war would probably bring about the change at once. A peaceful industrial and political evolution will almost certainly effect it in time.

Color Photography

EVERY photographer has felt that his art would not be perfect until it could reproduce colors. The more beautiful the picture before him the more deeply he regretted the limitations of his monochrome process. But in spite of the immense amount of experimentation that has been carried on continuously ever since the day of Daguerre no satisfactory method could be discovered. At last, however, we seem to be in sight of goal, for it is reported from Paris that the practical difficulties and deficiencies of the Lumière process have been overcome, and all colors can be reproduced on a single plate with one exposure and not much more complicated manipulation than ordinary plates require.

Like many previous attempts, this is based upon the three-color principle. As every child knows (if he has been educated in an up-to-date kindergarten where color tops are played with), white light can be produced by a combination of three primary colors. Any number of suitable triplets can be selected, but the most useful is violet, green and red, or rather reddish-orange. By combining these and making them lighter or darker any desired color and tint can be obtained. Since the eye is limited in its delicacy of perception it can be deceived into thinking colors are combined when they are really separate. The eye cannot distinguish between separate objects if they are too close together in either time or space. If we spin a top made of segments of the three colors it looks colorless. If we place them side by side in minute dots the color also disappears. This is the ordinary process of color printing used in illustrating magazines and making post cards. By looking at a color print with a magnifying glass one can see that it is a mixture of distinct dots of three or more colors.

In the new photographic process the dots of color are made of dyed starch grains. These are nearly transparent, very small and uniform in size. One-third of them are stained violet, one-third green and one-third red. When the three heaps are mixed together the color disappears and we have one gray heap. When they are spread out and stuck on glass it looks like the ordinary ground-glass plate, transmitting light without color, tho somewhat dimmed. The starch grains are crushed down until they form a mosaic and the spaces between them filled with fine charcoal. The plate is then coated with the ordinary silver emulsion, made as orthochromatic as possible.

The plate so prepared is exposed in a camera with the glass side next to the lens. The light must then pass thru the layer of colored starch grains before it reaches the sensitive silver, and is therefore broken up into its three primary colors. Suppose the object taken is a tree. The light from its leaves can pass only thru the green spots, for the red and violet are opaque to it. By the peculiar process of development used this spot covered by the green grain is cleared of its silver, leaving it transparent, while the other spots are made opaque by the deposit of silver. Therefore on holding the plate up to the light the spot we are considering looks green.

The result, then, is a positive and can be used only as a transparency or a lantern slide. But by a different development a negative can be produced and positive transparencies made from that. Owing to the facts that the color layer must absorb part of the light and that a yellow screen must be used to reduce the excessive action of the violet rays, the time of exposure is rather long, from one second on a bright landscape to several minutes for a portrait. The whole process of development only takes half an hour. The natural colors are very satisfactorily reproduced, and the grain is so fine as not to be noticeable.

If the process proves to be as simple and satisfactory as the first reports indicate it will probably be quickly taken up, especially by amateurs, who are always after something new. The three-color processes heretofore in the market have been disappointing. That requiring three different plates viewed thru colored glasses gives beautiful effects, but is expensive and awkward. That having parallel lines of the three colors on the taking and viewing plates gives false tints as often as true.

Candy and Alcohol

Dr. A. C. Abbott, Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, has propounded the theory, or, as he modestly prefers to call it, the "suspicion," that "the appetite for alcohol and the appetite for candy are fundamentally the same, the choice of one or the other indulgence being determined by the temperament of the individual." There is a good deal to be said in favor of this view. Women as a rule take to candy and men to alcohol, but women are coming to drink more alcoholic liquors and men to eat more candy. Altogether there is a falling off in the amount of alcohol consumed per capita during the last few years, and concomitantly with this there has been an astonishing increase in the consumption of sugar in all forms. In the financial districts and other masculine parts of large cities confectioneries have multiplied so rapidly as almost to rival the saloons.

Chemically sugar and alcohol are similar, and physiologically their action is in part the same. Strictly speaking, sugar is an alcohol, one of several hundred compounds known to chemists by that name, and it differs from ordinary alcohol in having a larger and more complex molecule. Sugar breaks down easily into alcohol by fermentation, and this is the way all alcohol is made. According to Dr. Dixon's experiments, reported before the British Association for the Advancement of Science last week, sugar undergoes a similar change in the body, first forming alcohol, which accordingly can be found in small quantities in the brain, the liver and the tissues even of a teetotaler, and is therefore to be regarded as a normal constituent of all living matter.

Alcohol in small quantities serves, like sugar, as an energy-producing food, both are quickly absorbed from the stomach and rapidly oxidized. But while a slight increase in the amount of alcohol taken impairs or paralyzes the action of brain and muscles, an excessive amount of sugar does not produce any serious effect, and its continued use is not attended with the same danger. Dr. Reid Hunt, of Washington, has proved by experiment that sugar increases the resistance of the system to poisons, while alcohol diminishes it. If, therefore, the candy habit can be developed as a substitute for the liquor habit, one of the greatest problems of modern life will be solved. Instead of sending our drunkards to the gold cure we will have them sugar cured.

Whether candy can take the place of alcohol as an inspirer of conviviality is a question. It is also a question how much alcohol has to do with the high spirits customarily accredited to its use. Professor Cushny, of the University of London, says on this point:

> "It is not sufficiently recognized how often alcohol acts on a man as a pure depressant. The environment of social surroundings is largely responsible for the liveliness, physical excitement and loquacity caused by drinking in company with others. In hospitals no such excitement or exhilaration generally appears after the administration of alcohol."

The part played by alcohol in the promotion of good fellowship, whether it be that of sharpening one's wit or making one more appreciative or tolerant of the wit of others, may therefore not be so great or so unique as it is supposed to be. It is certain that one of the most important reasons for the popularity of alcoholic liquors is that it is an easy way to spend money. About the only way we have of showing our good will to a friend is to spend money on him, and we dare not ask him to meet us without the excuse of drinking or eating. By the introduction of more expensive kinds of candies or soft drinks it might be possible to replace alcoholic liquors, even in their function of financial altruism.

The increased consumption of alcohol and sugar in recent times is largely due to the demand for a quick-acting and concentrated fuel for the body. We are working, like our engines, under forced draft and high pressure, and need something corresponding to their producer gas and petroleum, in place of the old slow-burning wood and coal. Alcohol in any but a dilute form was unknown to the ancients, and sugar is a very modern invention. It is only within the last hundred years that sugar has formed an important part of our diet. Formerly a condiment, it has now become so common that we eat half our weight of it every year. The early prejudices against

candy, that it ruined the teeth, that it was bad for children, that it was an effeminate luxury, etc., have been swept away or reduced to their residuum of reason. It is now fed to soldiers before going into battle, as once they were dosed with brandy, and many a business man revives his flagging energies with a cake of chocolate instead of a highball.

The Unrest of the Nations

LIKE a political influenza, a general popular unrest and dissatisfaction seems to be passing over the world. It is far more general than the extraordinary uprising of 1848, for that was confined to Europe; the present disturbance seems to cover the whole Eastern Continent and to threaten the Western.

Let the reader take his map of the world and pass his eye from one great nation to another and observe how wide is the disaffection. There is Russia, which covers half of Europe and a third of Asia. The people hate their government, and are devising ways to get rid of their Czar and create a really free nation. A whole nation is in rebellion. Then go south, and you come to China, just now hasting to reverse its whole theory of civilization, and face the West instead of the East. It is not the mere introduction of railroads and telegraphs and motor cars; it is far more than that. It is the new education, the new patriotism, the new will to be strong, as Germany and Japan are strong, and then to submit to no foreign dictation. Perhaps the greatest event of the present half-century is to be the renaissance of China, for that will change the balance of the world.

Then look south again to India. We do not wonder that Great Britain is concerned for her Empire. Her chief thought now is of the unrest in India. What does it mean? What will it do? India does not love the nation that has united it and given it civilization and education and peace and prosperity quite equal to the best it has ever had, and that notwithstanding famines and plagues. The Hindus are waking up to the fact that they do not rule, but are ruled, and they are meeting in congresses, and public speakers are haranging the people, telling them that India is for the Indians: and they boycott British goods and repeat their cries of liberty and patriotism and hatred of the ruling power. The air is electric, and General Kitchener holds his army in readiness for something that may be more general and more dangerous than the Sepoy Rebellion.

And so we might go over the whole map. Even Persia demands a new constitution. We begin to see the same unrest in Egypt; and South Africa is trying uncertainly to adapt itself to new conditions, not yet knowing whether the Briton or the Boer is to rule, and both looking askance at the black peril. In Europe, France questions whether her government is truly free, and was greatly startled the other day when it appeared that the army was untrustworthy and that there had been mutiny in various regiments. Not in France alone, but in Germany, in Italy, in Austria, in Belgium, in Holland, in England, the new political doctrine of socialism is undermining the governments, threatening their constitutions, and proving that the common people are dissatisfied with the way they are ruled and are seeking a new liberty. In Great Britain, Ireland is demanding more than her friends can give her as yet, and the British House of Commons has spoken the ominous threat that it will not longer consent to be ruled by rich men whose titles and right to govern come to them by birth. Even in America we see clear signs of the same coming unrest, in the determination that combinations of wealth shall not rule the land. White workmen in the North and black workmen in the South demand their own.

Now what does this all mean? It means that when men are not given full and equal rights they cannot be satisfied when once they have learned what those rights are. But they must learn, and that means education, and education is what we are giving to the most backward of people. Do we consider how dangerous that is? If the Czar would keep his people contented in their misery he must allow them no schools. If Great Britain wants an easy task in ruling India she must withhold schools and colleges. If we want our workingmen,

white and black, to be satisfied to be held under, we must not send them to the public schools, and must not teach them that men are born free and equal. Liberty, fraternity and equality are worse than dynamite to overthrow a State.

This is the trouble with Russia, China and India. The people know too much to be content with what they have when there is more that other people have. Great Britain must show a sympathy with the ambition of the people she rules. She has been teaching them, and she must take the consequences. Every school teacher, every missionary to a backward people is teaching it divine dissatisfaction and rebellion, if those that rule have not the intelligence to meet with sympathy and fellowship in government those that are learning their rights.

India is not the India of a hundred years ago. It is enough to read the prayer with which this last Indian Congress was opened to learn that. But why a Congress? That itself indicates the new spirit which pervades the whole great peninsula. Let us read a part of that prayer:

"O most Gracious God and Father, by whose Divine Providence mankind is ruled and all things are made to work out His good ends, we thank Thee for enabling us, Thy unworthy servants, to assemble once more in this great city for the twenty-second session of our National Congress. We bless Thy Holy name that Thou didst put into the hearts of our leaders, some of whom have now departed this life, to establish this Congress, and didst grant them wisdom and ability to maintain and develop it in the face of manifold and vast difficulties. . . .

"We seek Thy blessing, our Heavenly Father, on the proceedings of the present session of our Congress. Give to the president and all speakers the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, so that nothing may be said or done here that is not in accordance with Thy holy will. . . .

"We implore Thy blessing on our Gracious Sovereign and Emperor, King Edward, and on the Royal Family. . . . More especially at this time we beseech Thee, O Lord, to inspire all the members of the ruling race with true sympathy for the people over whom Thou hast placed them as rulers. . . .

"Enable us to make ourselves worthy in every respect for the privileges of self-government and participation in the administration of the country which we seek and claim. . . . Grant us the spirit of self-effacement and self-sacrifice and accept our humble services to the glory of Thy Holy Name, and the good of our beloved mother-land. Amen."

You think those are professed Christians who offer that prayer which they have learned within these fifty years thus to express? No, they claim, most of them, to hold the ancestral faiths, but they have been taught to put a new spirit in it. There is nothing in that prayer about Siva or Kali; it is all Heavenly Father, Holy Spirit, one God. It is a new wine bursting the old bottles; and the new wine is bursting everywhere, and the new bottles must be ready for the new fermentation.

The College and the Community

THAT "education never ends" is an old saw, and to a certain extent it is true of everybody, that he must learn till he dies; but that a public school system should be adjusted for adults as well as children is a novel application of the proverb. While San Francisco presses the opinion that adults should not be registered and received as suitable mates for the young, the United States Board of Education is responsible for a very different doctrine. It advocates an educational widening that will leave every adult enrolled as a student, and under an intellectual stimulant from the schools. Will this end in a sort of wider compulsory education? The proposition that the old and the young cannot be under a system of co-education has never been demonstrated—we believe no one will attempt to demonstrate it. The experience of family life would go far to show that, naturally, the lessons of most importance may be learned best together, as well as practiced together.

Professor Klemm, of the Bureau of Education, urges that the public schools should draw into their circle of influence all the adults of a community, and should make the schools temples of a universal and unified education. In other words, a town school should be the school of the town, from the influence of which no one could escape. The German schools in Rhenish Prussia, he tells us, are beginning to draw into their influence the fathers and mothers of the pupils, as well as the older brothers and sisters that have passed compulsory school age. Courses in domestic science, in one instance, are given to about 5,000 girls in the daytime, and in the evening are repeated to over

1,000 adults. A good deal of this sort of work is being done already in New York and in other of our larger cities. What Dr. Klemm would have is a systematic movement of this sort covering the whole country. Every school, especially in cities, should draw into its influence, after the day school closes, at least as many adults, to be instructed by evening lectures, by special instruction and experiments, and by club meetings. He reminds us of the lack of common sense and economy manifested by a people, that invests in its school buildings tens of millions of dollars, but utilizes those buildings only five hours a day, or at most six or seven; while our factories utilize every hour of every day with their three shifts of workmen. Give us, he says, at least two shifts, one from nine o'clock until two, and the other from four until nine o'clock. It is no excuse that our churches are making the same mistake. Hermetically closed for six days, and open only four or five hours on Sunday, they still farther emphasize our egregious waste of money and opportunity.

Brown University has moved off sharply along this line, and there are indications that it will prove to be an experiment that will quickly ripen into a system. Not less than 500 adult citizens of Providence and its neighborhood, including those whose heads are gray and whose minds are already well trained, are enrolled as college boys. The scheme is not only broader, but a good deal more definite than anything that has heretofore been undertaken under the cognomen of University Extension. These adult pupils do not make their appearance according to their own desire or will, but are organized into classes, and appear as regularly as the college enrollment. Some of these students are known as simply "hearers," while others are known as those who are doing "certificate work." That is, a part of the adult enrollment are working for an academic degree; and this degree they will receive, precisely as a college boy gets his degree, by diligent study and by perseverance. Among these certificate workers are enrolled many of the teachers of the surrounding country. They go on with their teaching and their studying at the same time. It is now proposed that older teachers, who become desirous of more thoro work, shall be allowed leaves of absence. It must not be supposed, however, that any large proportion of the enrollment consists of teachers. It includes merchants and professional men of all sorts. The courses offered are so connected that it is possible for students to pursue a connected scheme of study for several terms, or even years. Each Extension Course of ten lectures is credited by the university as equivalent to one-half of the regular term course, and in this way is made to count for an A.B. or an A.M. or a Ph.D.

This scheme is in more ways than one unlike the old University Extension methods. Instead of sporadic lecture courses, it has continuity and system, and it is kept well within the university atmosphere of libraries and laboratories. By granting degrees it places the adult student on a par with his younger friends. Perhaps a very best possible result is its tendency to bring the college and the community into fellowship of sentiment and work. It must go far toward eliminating the alien and lawless sentiment that grows up in connection with isolated institutions. There certainly is no reason why a well-endowed college shall confine its influence within a select circle; no reason why it shall not widen its influence to the utmost thruout a community. President Faunce, of Brown, says in his annual report that he holds it to be the duty of a college or university "to provide intellectual insight, stimulus and leadership to the entire community around it." We are aware that some of our colleges have taken ground exactly opposite to this, and will do no teaching to pupils who are not enrolled according to specific and inherited rules. It is said that there are few more interesting sights in New England than the procession of old men and young, who, each week day afternoon and evening, climb the hill that leads to the university buildings.

This seems to be nearing an ideal community and an ideal social state. There is no reason why a man or woman should withdraw from school life at twenty-one or at graduation from a college. The world is fairly ablaze with new sciences and new developments of investigation. The chemistry of today, as

well as the entomology and ornithology and geology, is a something novel to those who studied it twenty-five years ago. If one would know the world he must keep up with its revelations. And this is important not only for the professional student, but for common people. Why shall we not work together in learning as well as in applying knowledge. On the present system every group of people, say those within five years of each other or ten, are holding a different set of facts and working with different data. The new plan brings together the whole social group, and the young can no longer consider the older as ignorant. The Brown audience is said to be appreciative, receptive, keenly alert and critical. There are no jealousies or prejudices between the old and the young. The movement is certainly promising and hopeful. If it succeed and be adopted by other colleges, the circle of influence and power of these institutions will take in the whole community—mechanics, merchants, farmers, manufacturers, as well as schoolboys.

The Problem of the Trolley

To surpass the steam car in speed, in popular service and in cheapness was the unconscious problem of the trolley. It did not define its mission, but entered the field much as steam had entered it; yet it is solving these and other problems with unexpected speed and certainty.

The first electric roads were opened in Richmond, Va., in 1889; still less than twenty years ago. There are now about 1,000 lines, with above 30,000 miles of track. Over 97 per cent. of street railways have deserted all other methods of traction for the electric; and the very small percentage still using horses or other motive power are as insignificant, as they are hard to find. The earlier cars were as simple as the cheapest horse cars and as lacking in conveniences. In fact, no one expected of them anything more than barely passage from some village into a neighboring city. Gradually came the demand for smoking apartments, and then for compartments, or cars, for baggage and express purposes. On all long lines the toilet-room became a necessity; and in every way the trolley car is now nothing more nor less than a steam car run by electricity.

The advent of these cars, making communication so easy between country towns and cities, roused a decided opposition on the part of country merchants. The merchants of Oberlin, O., issued hand bills denouncing the innovation. In Clinton, N. Y., as elsewhere, the business men were about equally divided, some of them foreseeing nothing but ruin. But the trolley had hardly run for a single week, in either case, before public sentiment, and business sentiment as well, underwent a revolution. It was found that, while the electric car enabled some purchasers conveniently to reach the city, it stimulated many more to reach the town. Business in no case has been reported as checked in the smaller villages, but in most cases it is greatly, and was immediately, improved.

At once the trolley developed an immense increase of travel. The people tried it, and they liked it. It met their needs because of its frequent service. Once an hour is the average of the runs, and many lines send out cars every half-hour. This enabled the housewife to work in a trip between her pressing household duties. Farmers were more particularly benefited. The cars frequently run by their doors, or so near the farmhouse that a short run enables them to take passage without loss of time. It is reported, especially from the Western States, that the trolley has perceptibly raised the price of land. Now that freight service is being added, farm produce can be hauled directly to the city market. In all ways the trolley cooperates with rural free mail delivery, while it is co-ordinated with rural telephone service. It makes rural life immensely more cheerful and less isolated. The price of milk and butter has gone up, because the farmer can now send his products more easily to the city markets.

It was natural for the trolley to develop on popular lines. The newer trolley systems are less and less following the highways. Of three, recently projected in central New York, we learn that only one-seventh of the transit will be made over public ways—all the rest being cross tracks thru farms, where

right of way is obtained, generally without difficulty. Yankees have always been famous for going across lots. The same sort of economics makes these new roads cut thru meadows and potato fields, saving miles of expense in building and many more wasted miles of travel. Another feature of this sort of transit is its novelty, bringing the people into contact with beautiful fields, glens and clover-covered meadows, and at the same time keeping them clear of roadway dust and dust-impelling vehicles. It has been found equally economical on the part of the road itself, avoiding legal complications, while freight and passengers are more easily picked up from side passages.

Cheapness must be a dominating feature hereafter in travel. The requirements of the public are growing more and more complex, and those who have heretofore staid quietly in their country homes, have got to be roused out of their simplicity, while they are afforded transit advantages at a very cheap rate.

The trolley has already done wonders in the way of rousing people to move about and to keep moving. The steam roads have done very little of this service for the country. Their advantages have been for the larger towns and the moneyed classes. They are, at the present time, damaging themselves enormously because they will not put forth specific efforts to reach the people. In the Southern States, particularly, they are leaving the bulk of the population dormant, a population that cannot afford to travel at three cents a mile. The trolley has better understood economics. From the outset it has charged from one cent to one and a half per mile. Tickets are issued at commutation rates for families, for school children, for laborers and all sorts of excursions. Family tickets cover the novel scheme to fill the theaters, also to attend shows and lectures. Many of the suburban parks are the property of the electric companies, who are financially associated with such pleasure schemes, and are even projecting lakes and sanitariums.

Among the newer features of trolley service are shopping stations. This is in recognition of the fact that a large percentage of the passengers are women, who desire to make quick trips, for small purchases, to city stores. A very complete station of this sort is to be found in Cincinnati, being six stories high, with waiting-rooms, news stands, checkroom, passenger elevator, a ladies waiting-room, and luncheon and reading rooms for employees. This station is in the very heart of the city. Indianapolis, Milwaukee and other cities are doing even better for the accommodation of shoppers. In this way we have a constant recognition at both ends of the route, that the intention is to please and serve the public. Little way-stations all around the lots pick up the shoppers, rush them into the city, and there wait on them with the perfection of politeness.

Freight service has developed of necessity. It is only within a couple of years that anything farther was done than to allow large packages to find room, if possible, on the rear platform. At present farm produce is being carried in special trolley cars into the city, and the same cars are employed to carry merchandise out of it. One or two roads, possibly more, are carrying coal, ore and building stone. The happiest feature of this service is where cars are loaded by farmers at their barns, and are hitched on to the main line as it passes by or thru the farm. In many cases these carriages are vehicles owned by the farmer himself. The competition with steam roads is greatly to the advantage of the trolley, and will probably very steadily increase. The trolley employs a motorman and a conductor at a probable rate of $50 per month each. The train crew of a railroad includes the engineer, whose rate per month is in the neighborhood of $200; the conductor, whose wages run from $125 to $175; the flagman, earning from $45 to $55, and the porter about as much more. This does not include the cost of equipment and fuel. The steam car certainly is working at a serious disadvantage in the competition.

Meanwhile other developments are taking place. An exchange from the Continent reports several trolley lines on ordinary roads without permanent tracks. A line is working regularly at Wurzen, Germany, over which thirty

wagons are taken each way daily. All this fits into the new suburbanism, a larger evolution of country life, and a more equable distribution of the forces necessary to make life cheerful and up to date.

Castro and Asphalt

Now comes President Castro adding injury to insult by imposing a fine of $5,000,000 on the American Asphalt Company. Suppose Castro attempts to collect this amount of money, what will the United States do? Our Government has certainly shown in the past a friendly interest in the fortunes of this concern, as the testimony taken at the time of the Loomis scandal shows. At that time the lawyer of the asphalt trust drew up the protocols between the United States and Venezuela that were sent to the American minister at Caracas over the signature of Mr. Loomis, abrogating the agreement already approved by Secretary Hay and President Roosevelt. This put Castro in such a rage that he has ever since refused to arbitrate his differences with the United States, and thus the situation has remained, notwithstanding the efforts of Secretary Root. The country has never got at the bottom of our dispute with Venezuela, of which the asphalt mess forms so large a part. Two years ago President Roosevelt sent Judge Calhoun to Caracas for the express purpose of making an unbiased report on the whole situation, but what Judge Calhoun found out has never been made public. We venture respectfully to ask that "if not incompatible with the public interest" the Calhoun report be published. It ought to have something to say as to the real merits of the asphalt case, and perhaps it would shed some light on the mystery which enables President Castro to continue to spurn the advances of Secretary Root.

Postal Reforms

It has been so long awaited that we are surprised to hear that it has come, the announcement made by Postmaster-General Meyer that the Government proposes to establish a parcel post service and a postal savings bank system, and to manufacture and install stamp-selling machines, and to introduce a simple and practical method of transmitting money. Why, if all this is done we will be almost up with the rest of the civilized world in such matters. These things have not been in common use in Europe more than a quarter of a century, so they are suspicious innovations to us Americans. There is no knowing where this will end. In time it may be possible to drop into a handy branch post office and take out life insurance as in England, or order newspapers, magazines and books as in Germany. Besides, there is the political effect to be considered. If our postal system should become an up-to-date business-like machine it would remove one of the standing arguments against government ownership. We have been accustomed to regard the post office, not as an aid to commerce and the diffusion of knowledge, but as something that only by eternal vigilance and strenuous exertions could be restrained from checking it by vexatious and capricious regulations and classifications. Still the proposed reforms are not yet adopted. Very likely the opposition of the express companies fearing competition and of local merchants fearing the extension of mail order business will prevent them now as hitherto.

What Does It Cost to Raise a Child?

An interesting and possibly profitable discussion has been aroused by the statement recently made by J. G. Brooks at Chautauqua that it costs $25,000 to rear a boy and equip him well for life. In England the papers have taken it up and are publishing numerous letters of estimates and experiences, of which the following is an example:

Nursery, from 1 to 8, $625 annually..	$5,000
Preparatory school, 9 to 13, $750 yearly	3,750
Eton, 13 to 18, $1,500 yearly.....	7,500
Oxford, 19 to 21, $1,750 yearly.....	5,250
Traveling and holiday expenses, 14 to 21, $500 yearly.....	4,000
Total.....	$25,500

The items given for the first period are: Food, $150; clothing, $100; governess or nurse, $250; holidays and traveling, $125; total, $625. A British matron of the same social class, whose daughter has

just been brought out in her twentieth year, confides to the public that $37,000 has been expended on her. For the first eight years the annual cost averaged $1,100; for the next six, $1,400; for the next three, $2,350, while a year and a half at Dresden and Paris, a season in London and presentation at court used up the balance. In this country we have as yet no presentation at court, but the equivalent launching of a debutante may cost as much. The expense of education, or rather of college life, has increased so rapidly here of late that the Eton and Oxford figures may be equaled. But facts are better than guesses. The readers of THE INDEPENDENT include all classes and sections of the country. Can we not obtain from them some careful estimates of the actual cost of raising a boy or girl? We should be glad to publish a few condensed expense accounts. Perhaps it will be convenient for comparison to divide the arbitrary twenty-one years into three periods of seven each, childhood, boyhood or girlhood, and youth. Each division should be classified according to the principal items of expense, such as clothing, board, education, travel, doctoring and dentistry, etc. Any additions to the household expenses on account of the children should be included, and any earnings or savings due to them should be specified and deducted. All communications must be signed, but names will not be published if it be requested that they should not be.

The Billboard Evil

In the article on the Billboard Evil, published in our issue last week, Clinton Rogers Woodruff told how the North End Improvement Club, of Tacoma, Wash., is successfully fighting the billboards by boycotting the goods advertised on them. Since writing his article the club has pursued its activity with such success that it was able, on August 5th, to report further to Mr. Woodruff: "We can state that all the billboards and all the large sign boards in our territory are down. The only thing up now are a few large signs on private buildings and it is probable that no more will be placed in our territory. There is also a large billboard near Wright Park, which we do not consider as being in our district, but which we are trying to have removed. So our campaign seems to be drawing to a close with good results."

If a man did every day all that the dentists say he ought to do to his teeth, all that the manicures say he ought to do to his hands, all that the barbers say he ought to do to his hair, all that the tailors say he ought to do to his clothes, all that the doctors says he ought to do to his food, all that physical instructors say he ought to do to his muscles, all that the professors say he ought to do to his mind, and all that the preachers say he ought to do to his soul, how could he get any time to himself?

A measure is now before the Georgia Legislature ostensibly to purify the ballot, but really to disfranchise the negro. The white man is taken care of by the grandfather clause, all old soldiers and their descendants being excepted from the drastic provisions of the bill. The negroes, however, are proposing the amendment that all old slaves and their descendants be likewise excepted. As long as the negro keeps his gift of humor he may be disfranchised, but not discouraged.

Why this long delay at The Hague? All the Peace Conference needs to do is to send out a police force to frisk the nations of the world.

It is very annoying when you have told your best funny story to have the next man say "That reminds me of a joke."

The articles on "The Opposition of Mars," now common in periodicals, do not refer to The Hague Conference.

The essence of immorality is to regard yourself as an exception to the rules.

Some people think that they are logical when they are merely cruel.

Insurance

Can a Man Afford to Save?

THE following letter comes from a constant reader of THE INDEPENDENT. Such a hypothetical question as he propounds is too difficult for even the Insurance Editor to answer:

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

There is a prevailing impression abroad that it is becoming harder all the time for a young man today to start an independent business on a small capital, and that therefore in ever increasing numbers he is being forced into the salaried class.

Assuming for the moment this is true, the question arises: Can the average young man save enough out of his salary so that he can retire from business at, say, sixty-five years of age, and live for the rest of his life at approximately the same standard of living that he has maintained during his working period?

It is a common observation that each profession or vocation requires a certain standard of living from those who engage in it, and a person who falls below that standard, from whatever cause, is generally outdistanced in the race of life by his competitors. To take a concrete example: Suppose two young assistant editors find themselves on rival papers, each thirty years old and each on a salary of $60 a week. Suppose one editor plans to save enough out of his income so that he will have enough to retire on at sixty-five and live comfortably ever after. But to save such an amount, or anything like it, he will have to give up clubs, public dinners and all those social amusements where men meet and where much editorial inspiration abounds; he will have to abandon all thought of entertaining and therefore gaining the personal friendship of men of affairs; he can afford his children few of the so called "advantages," and as to travel and tobacco, he must eschew them altogether. Our other editor, callously unmindful of the future, enjoys the worldly delights denied his saving rival, and spends every cent of his income, if not a little more. Now, in the course of a decade or so what will be the relative position of these two editors? Will not provident Number One sink into a threadbare elbowed hack essayist, while spendthrift Number Two, having enlarged his knowledge and influence by personal contact with the men and measures of the day, become the leader of his age, so that if he is not sitting in his shirtsleeves, with his hat cocked on one side of his head and his feet on the desk—the editor-in-chief of some great Trust organ or yellow journal, he will at least have attracted the favorable attention of the President and be holding down a fat Government job? In other words, if men on average salaries want to get on in the world can they afford to save, either by investments, savings banks or endowment life insurance?

A SALARIED MAN.

NEW YORK CITY, August 14, 1907.

THE London *Sphere* tells the following story:

A young wife of Bristol said to her husband one night: "My dear, there is a gentleman in the parlor. He wants to speak to you."

"Who is it? Do you know?" the husband asked.

"Dear," said the wife, "you must forgive me, but that cough has bothered you so much of late, and tho spring is coming on it still clings to you, and, oh! if you knew how worried I've been about you!" And she threw her arms around his neck. "What would I do if I were to lose you?" she moaned.

"Come, come," said the young man, patting her shoulder tenderly, "men don't die of a slight cold. So you've called in the doctor, eh? Well, I'll see him gladly if it will make you feel easier. Which one is it? Squills?"

"It isn't the doctor, dear," was the answer; "it's the life insurance agent."

AN attempt is being made in Kansas to prevent the explosions and resulting fires that have taken place in that State because of the confusion of gasoline and kerosene. A law has been past under which all gasoline sold within the borders of Kansas is required to be kept in cans or other receptacles of a distinctly red color. This law also provides that kerosene must under no circumstances be placed in red colored vessels. A penalty is provided for each and every sale contrary to the law.

LOSSES in lake marine insurance, which were very discouraging to insurance underwriters in the early portion of the season, have eased off somewhat, and if the fall storms should turn out to be as light as they sometimes are some net earnings might be shown.

Financial

Stocks Still Falling

THE decline of prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued thruout the greater part of last week. Transactions amounted to 5,145,900 shares (against 4,402,400 in the preceding week), and five-eighths of the business was done in four stocks—Reading, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper and Steel common. Saturday's close left the active list from 1 to 3 points above the lowest figures of the week. Losses of the two weeks are shown below, together with the highest prices in 1907, which in most cases were reported in January:

	High, 1907.	Close, Aug. 17.	Loss previous week.	Loss last week.
South. Pac.....	96¼	81⅝	6¾	1
Union Pac.....	183	123½	16	3¾
Reading	139⅛	87¾	11½	3½
Amalg. Copper...	121⅞	67⅝	9¾	7
Steel com.....	50⅜	30¼	3¾	1½
Am. Smelting....	155	93	14	5½
South. Pac.....	96¼	81⅝	6¾	1
North. Pac.....	189½	115½	11⅞	4½
Penn.	141⅜	116¾	4	1⅜
St. Paul.....	157½	120¼	10¼	1¾
Atchison	108¼	83¼	6⅝	2
Gt. North.....	189¾	116¼	10⅜	5½
Steel pr.....	107¼	92⅝	2⅞	3⅜
B'klyn R. T.....	83⅝	41	8	8
N. Y. Cent.....	134¼	101⅞	5⅝	3⅝
Anaconda	75⅝	43⅝	5¾	4⅜
Can. Pac.....	195½	162	9¾	4
Erie	44¼	20⅜	1⅝	1⅝
Sugar	137½	111	8	2
Inter.-Met. pr.....	75¼	27¼	8½	7¼
Balt. & O.....	122	87⅝	4¼	2⅝

As in the preceding week, there was no support from large financial interests. Depression was stimulated by pessimistic views concerning the attitude of the Government toward corporations. To the unfavorable influences or events briefly mentioned on this page a week ago there was added an extension of the telegraphers' strike. Reports as to the condition of business were very good, as a rule, and the railways showed further increases of gross earnings.

New York City Bonds

IN June, the city of New York offered $29,000,000 in 4 per cent. municipal bonds to the public. Subscriptions amounted to only a little more than $2,000,000. Last week the city offered $15,000,000 and sold only $2,713,485, nearly all the bids being at par. No offer below par can be accepted. Since this second failure, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of the bonds have been sold at par "over the counter," and creditors of the city have been induced to take a considerable quantity in payment of their claims. As a result of these transactions, bonds taken by contractors who needed cash have been sold by them at a discount and have been quoted in the market at various prices between 97 and 99. Two weeks ago Boston attempted to sell $3,924,000 in similar 4 per cent. bonds, at par or better, and received bids for only $200,000. The explanation is that investors can easily get a better return. Great quantities of railroad companies' short-term notes, running from one to five years, are in the market at prices yielding from 5 to 5¼ per cent. Standard railway bonds can be bought to yield from 4¼ to 4½. Cities in Europe are confronted by similar conditions in the money market. Probably it will be necessary to increase the interest rate on New York bonds.

....Nine of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation have taken a ten-year lease of four floors in the McAdoo Terminal Building, in this city, and are to pay for the space $240,000 a year.

....Fall River cotton mill dividends for the last quarter show an average rate of 2.66 per cent., which is equivalent to an annual rate of 10.64 per cent., or the largest return to stockholders in the history of the industry in that city.

....In the last five years the population of the three provinces known as the Canadian Northwest has increased from 419,512 to 808,863. The yield of wheat, barley and oats has increased from 43,252,000 bushels in 1900 to 240,459,000 in 1906.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907 No. 3065

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

The President at Provincetown

President Roosevelt took the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Cape Cod Pilgrims Memorial Monument, at Provincetown, Mass., to reaffirm with great positiveness his policy, and to assure the people that there would be no let-up in the prosecution of those corporations and their officers that have been guilty of breaking the laws. We quote at length the important passages in his speech. After speaking of the character of the Puritans (rather than the Pilgrims), dwelling on both their "iron sense of duty," their sense of "ordered liberty," and their determination to correct all that was wrong, he applied these qualities to present new conditions. He said, as to State rights:

"It seems to me that such questions as national sovereignty and States' rights need to be treated, not empirically or academically, but from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. National sovereignty is to be upheld in so far as it means the sovereignty of the people used for the real and ultimate good of the people; and States' rights are to be upheld in so far as they mean the people's rights. Especially is this true in dealing with the relations of the people as a whole to the great corporations which are the distinguishing feature of modern business conditions."

After declaring that the people are willing that ability and enterprise should gain the largest honest reward, but are determined that chicanery and anti-social use of wealth must be prevented, he continued:

"Most large corporations do a business that is not confined to any one State. Experience has shown that the effort to control these corporations by mere State action cannot produce wholesome results. In most cases such effort fails to correct the real abuses of which the corporation is or may be guilty; while in other cases the effort is apt to cause either hardship to the corporation itself or else hardship to neighboring States which have not tried to grapple with the problem in the same manner; and of course we must be as scrupulous to safeguard the rights of the corporations as to exact from them in return a full measure of justice to the public. I believe in a national incorporation law for corporations engaged in interstate business. I believe, furthermore, that the need for action is most pressing as regards these corporations which, because they are common carriers, exercise a quasi-public function, and which can be completely controlled in all respects by the Federal Government, by the exercise of the power conferred under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post road clause of the Constitution. During the last few years we have taken marked strides in advance along the road of proper regulation of these railroad corporations; but we must not stop in the work. The national Government should exercise over them a similar supervision and control to that which it exercises over national banks. We can do this only by proceeding further along the lines marked out by the recent national legislation."

The President then said that when such new conditions arise there is necessarily at first hesitation and doubt as to how to correct the evils. He continued:

"In dealing with any totally new set of conditions there must at the outset be hesitation and experiment. Such has been our experience in dealing with the enormous concentration of capital employed in interstate business. Not only the legislatures, but the courts and the people, need gradually to be educated so that they may see what the real wrongs are and what the real remedies. Almost every big business concern is engaged in interstate commerce, and such a concern must not be allowed by a dexterous shifting of position, as has been too often the case in the past, to escape thereby all responsibility either to State or to nation. The American people became firmly convinced

of the need of control over these great aggregations of capital, especially where they had a monopolistic tendency, before they became quite clear as to the proper way of achieving the control. Thru their representatives in Congress they tried two remedies, which were to a large degree, at least as interpreted by the courts, contradictory. On the one hand, under the anti-trust law the effort was made to prohibit all combination, whether it was or was not hurtful or beneficial to the public. On the other hand, thru the Interstate Commerce law a beginning was made in exercising such supervision and control over combinations as to prevent their doing anything harmful to the body politic. The first law, the so-called Sherman law, has filled a useful place, for it bridges over the transition period until the American people shall definitely make up its mind that it will exercise over the great corporations that thorogoing and radical control which it is certain ultimately to find necessary. The principle of the Sherman law so far as it prohibits combinations which, whether because of their extent or of their character, are harmful to the public must always be preserved. Ultimately, and, I hope, with reasonable speed, the National Government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the Government, also permits such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the Government may previously approve. But it will not be possible to permit such combinations save as the second stage in a course of proceedings of which the first stage must be the exercise of a far more complete control by the National Government."

No Change in the President's Policy

The President then referred to the disturbed stock market, and the urgency of certain business interests that he remit his activity against illegal corporations. He said:

"During the present trouble with the stock market I have, of course, received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a world-wide financial disturbance. It is felt in the bourses of Paris and Berlin, and British Consols are lower, while prices of railway securities have also depreciated. On the New York Stock Exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe. Most of it I believe to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action, but it may be well that the determination of the Government, in which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the Government and thereby secure a reversal of that policy, so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil doing. That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude.

"Once for all let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let up in the effort to secure the honest observances of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this Government—the people, thru their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization.

"I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have undertaken and will undertake no action of a vindictive type, and, above all, no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole. Our purpose is to act with the minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends. In the man of great wealth, who has earned his wealth honestly and used it wisely, we recognize a good citizen worthy of all praise and respect. Business can be done only under modern conditions thru corporations, and our purpose is heartily to favor the corporations that do well. The Administration appreciates that liberal but honest profit for legitimate promoters and generous dividends for capital employed, either in founding or continuing an honest business venture, are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity, and therefore for general prosperous business conditions."

The concluding portion of the President's address was in the interest of wage-workers, for the protection of men crippled in industry, united effort to suppress tuberculosis, the defense of restricted individualism against socialism, and eulogy of strong, earnest character and effort.

Secretary Taft's Campaign

From the President's emphatic declaration of his policy we turn to the addresses in which his most likely successor opens his early campaign. Mr. Taft's mother's illness is not so serious as to prohibit his starting on his long announced visit to open the first legislative assembly in the Philippine Islands. His first address was made in Columbus, Ohio, before an immense and enthusiastic audience, but it was noticed that the friends of Senator Foraker were not in attendance, and Mr. Foraker took the

first opportunity to reply to the Secretary's proposals. Mr. Taft's address was mainly devoted to the restraint of corporations acting detrimentally, and so covered at greater length many of the points in the President's address. He indicated how the interstate commerce act of 1887 had failed to be effective until the rate bill was past in 1906, enabling the Interstate Commission to fix rates and prevent discrimination and other secret acts of injustice. He explained how the brief period since the law went into effect had not yet allowed its full effectiveness to be manifested, and why convictions had been chiefly under the Elkins law, which amended the law of 1887; and he brought out the fact that the railroads have greatly improved their methods in accordance with the new law. Yet it already needs strengthening. He said:

"The rate law does no go far enough. The practice under it has already disclosed the necessity for new amendments and will doubtless suggest more. Such is the true method—the empirical and tentative method—of securing proper remedies for a new evil. The classification of merchandise for transportation is a most important matter in rate fixing, for by a transfer from one class to another the rate is changed and may work injustice. With the power of rate fixing, it would seem, should go the power in the Commission to classify and to prescribe rules for uniform classification by all railroads."

Further legislation should prevent overcapitalization, or the purchase of competing lines or their control by common directors. And such control, he declared, is not socialistic, but the contrary. It is the evils which such legislation cures that encourage socialism. He said:

"I am opposed to government ownership.

"First—Because existing government railways are not managed with either the efficiency or economy of privately managed roads and the rates charged are not as low and therefore not as beneficial to the public.

'Second—Because it would involve an expenditure of certainly $12,000,000,000 to acquire the interstate railways and the creation of an enormous national debt.

"Third—Because it would place in the hands of a reckless executive a power of control over business and politics that the imagination can hardly conceive, and would expose our popular institutions to danger."

Secretary Taft favors proper rate agreements, which are now forbidden:

"The movement of competing railway companies to consolidate arose originally from fear that the anti-trust act forbade them to make agreements as to uniform tariffs. If they were now permitted to make such agreements subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, such a tendency would lose much of its force. It is impossible to prevent competing railways fgrom seeking to make their tariffs uniform in order to prevent an unending disastrous tariff war, and tho such agreements are against the law it is perfectly apparent that tacit arrangements for uniformity exist. . . . . As the public now asserts the right to fix maximum rates and thus to eliminate one phase of competition, it is logical to permit an agreement on rates, if approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the tribunal appointed to fix rates."

Mr. Taft then proceeded to the subject of trusts and swollen fortunes, and favored State legislation for an inheritance tax, and implied that the Supreme Court might yet find a plan of Federal graduated income tax constitutional, but he does not now favor such Federal legislation. Here again he argued that the President's policy, which he approved most heartily, does not lead to socialism but the contrary:

"If the people are not convinced that it is possible to eradicate the evils and abuses arising from the unscrupulous use of wealth and corporate combination under the system of private property the movement toward its abolition and the adoption of socialism in some form will gain great strength. President Roosevelt would stop this movement by a demonstration that it is possible under the system of private property by efficient government regulation, supervision and prosecution, to stamp out the evils which have created our social unrest. He knows what a futile remedy socialism will prove to be. Socialism looks to a dead level of life, to an absence of all motive for material progress, to a stagnation in everything. It involves a lack of individual freedom and requires an official tyranny to carry out its system that finds no counterpart in modern government."

At some length he showed how President Roosevelt's policy differs from Mr. Bryan's, and then turned to the subject of the tariff and declared that he favored revision, after the next election, wherever the present tariff gives excessive profits and leads to monopoly.

Mr. Taft's Plea to the South

Mr. Taft's second speech on his way to the Pacific was at Lexington, Ky. In part he repeated the argument of his address at Columbus, but his new matter was addressed to the South, pleading with its voters to break

away from the Democratic party. He said:

"After violent outburst against President Roosevelt for his expressed sympathy with the colored man the men of the South generally have come to recognize the sterling virtues and courage and independence of our President, and I venture to say that there is no section of the country in which he is more popular than he is in the South today.

"It was not an exaggeration when a gentleman of Texas who greeted the President on behalf of one of the cities of that State said to him: 'Mr. President, we welcome you to a State where you have more friends and fewer votes than any State in the Union. . . . .

"If only under the influence of President Roosevelt's Administration some of the Southern States, including Kentucky, could be led into the Republican column in accordance with the real sympathies of the voters of those States it would be a crowning glory of his Administration. It will not necessarily work for the benefit of the Republican party in the end, because the closeness with which the Southern States have united in support of Democratic candidates has introduced a similar cohesion among the Northern States, and we might expect much more independence of voting at the North if the voters there were not confronted with the solidarity of the South. As an American citizen and lover of my country I long for the time when the South shall be received again into the councils of the nation and when the people of that section shall resume the influence to which they are entitled, and which they deny themselves by being frightened at a mere ghost of the past."

As to the negro question he said:

"I am not a pessimist with respect to the race question. I am convinced that it is working itself out, and I am convinced that nothing has so much contributed to its gradual solution as the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments."

He then referred to the great progress the negroes have made, and continued:

"When they exercise independence of judgment in respect to political issues we may be sure that gradually the right to vote will be accorded them, and they will exercise a far more useful influence as intelligent and solid members of the community than the ignorant members of their race would have exercised had they been allowed to vote. In this way, thru devious ways, which cannot be justified or approved, we may still reach a result that will square with the requirements of the Federal Constitution and will give to the negro every political and economic right." . . . "His best friend—the one that can do most for him and the one in many respects who sympathizes with him most—is the Southern white man. He understands his defects. He knows his virtues. And if the negro responds to the opportunities for improvement, as Booker T. Washington points them out, we can be sure that he will grow in the estimation of his white fellow citizens of the South and that the great problem which has burdened the South will be largely solved.

"The Fifteenth Amendment does not require that every negro should vote. All that it requires is that he should not be excluded from voting because he is a negro. If he lacks educational qualifications, property qualifications or any other qualifications that the State may lawfully impose as a rule of eligibility for its voters, then he may be excluded, provided that every one else who lacks similar qualifications is equally excluded. The Fifteenth Amendment is merely intended to secure him in his political rights from race discrimination by the States. It is not intended to give him affirmative privileges as a member of his race. Its strict enforcement does not involve an amalgamation of the races; has nothing to do with social association or equality. It does not involve so-called negro domination, and to permit the question at this late day—forty years after the war—to control the votes of intelligent men in respect to issues that are living is to indicate lack of sense of proportion, which I cannot think will continue to manifest itself in the South."

Senator Foraker

Senator Foraker took the first opportunity to criticise Secretary Taft's speech. Much of his address was devoted to analysis of the Elkins law and the rate law, and explained his opposition to giving the Interstate Commission the right to fix rates. He also called on the Secretary to indicate definitely what revision of the tariff he wanted. He then turned to matters omitted in Mr. Taft's Columbus speech:

"I would be glad if the Secretary would say what, in his opinion, the Chief Executive should do about the defiant nullification of the war amendments to the Constitution involved in such statutes as that passed in Georgia only a few days ago. He is properly in favor of doing all in our power for the eight millions of brown people in the Philippines who were until recently entire strangers and open enemies. But how about the ten millions of black people in America, not one of whom ever drew a disloyal breath, who are openly and defiantly being denied their constitutional rights of citizenship? Is there no power to prevent such an offense against human rights and such an overthrow of our organic law?

"And I would know also what the views of an aspirant to the Presidency may be about the new rebellion that has broken out in some of the Southern States, notably North Carolina and Alabama, in the form of open defiance of the authority of the United States courts. Is this spirit to be checked and restrained, or is it to be allowed to feed upon itself and grow strong to the point of menacing our institutions?

"And now, finally, I would be glad if the Secretary would kindly inform us before he quits the country whether he will this year again advise the Republicans of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, as he did two years ago, to vote against their ticket. The men who will control the nominations that are to be made this year will be the same men who made the nominations two years ago. Are we to again suffer humiliating defeat on their account? If not, why not? Can it be possible that in such a matter it makes a difference whose ox is gored?"

Filipino Disloyalty

Since the election for the Philippine Assembly the emblems of the old Katipunan revolutionary society have been conspicuously displayed in Manila on banners and badges. The Government, believing this indicative of an insurrectionary spirit and provocative of disorder, has issued an order prohibiting the exposure in public or private places of any Katipunan or other insurrectionary flags, devices or uniforms under penalty of from $250 to $2,500 fine or imprisonment for not more than five years. The police have confiscated caps, buttons and transparencies, and the collector of customs refused to admit a consignment of English cotton cloth bearing Katipunan labels until these were removed. A patriotic mass meeting was held in Manila, attended by over 2,500 Americans, approving of the action of the Government and condemning the anti-American agitation. The Nacionalista League sent to the meeting a sort of an apology, claiming that the insults to the American flag were unintentional. The total vote for members of the Assembly is officially reported to have been 97,803, about 1.4 per cent. of the population. Senator Charles A. Towne, who has just returned from a trip thru the southern islands of the archipelago, reports that the Moros manifested a very unfriendly and even threatening attitude, and says:

"Hostility, sullen unfriendliness, thinly veiled and frequently undisguised, is the dominant impression which I received thruout the Moro province."

The Hague Conference

During the week The Hague Conference has been chiefly engaged with the American proposition for an International High Court of Justice (not to be confounded with the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the first peace congress in 1899). The full text of this proposition has not been cabled to this country, but it was introduced with the concurrence of Germany and Great Britain and will probably come before the whole Conference this week. The most complete text as yet cabled is as follows:

Article I records the desire of the signatory powers to organize an "International High Court of Justice, easily accessible and free of charge, with judges representing the various systems of laws of the world and capable of insuring a continuation of arbitration by jurisprudence."

Article II provides that the judges must be "jurisconsults of known competence in international law, selected so far as possible from the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration."

According to Articles III and IV the judges are to be appointed for terms of twelve years, and will enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities while exercising their functions.

Article V provides that the court shall consist of seventeen judges, nine forming a quorum.

Article VI allots the appointments to the various nations.

Article VII provides that the High Court yearly shall appoint three judges, with three substitutes, constituting a special tribunal which can, if necessary, try cases elsewhere than at The Hague.

Article VIII says that the president of the court shall be elected every three years by a majority of the votes.

Article IX deals with the payment of the judges. The amounts are not fixed, but the proposal contemplates a fixed yearly salary, besides special remuneration when engaged in cases, and traveling expenses.

Article X forbids judges from receiving remuneration from their own or other governments for services in connection with the High Court.

Article XI says that the court shall sit at The Hague, except in cases of force majeure and the special instances provided for by Article VII.

Articles XII and XIII deal with secretarial matters.

Article XIV states that the High Court shall sit once or twice yearly, in July and January.

Articles XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII relate to the cases which the High Court is competent to try.

Article XIX provides that "each party shall be entitled to have its own judge to participate in the trial of cases submitted to the court. If a special tribunal acts as a commission of inquiry, even a person not connected with the court can participate in a trial."

Articles XX, XXI and XXII deal with the court procedure and the calling of witnesses.

Articles XXIII and XXIV empower the court to establish its own rules.

Article XXV proposes the ratification of the

convention at The Hague as quickly as possible.

Article XXVI proposes to establish the duration of the convention, but the term is not yet fixed. Any signatory power is entitled to denounce the convention by informing the Dutch Government two years before the expiration of each period, but the convention remains intact for the other powers.

It has been announced that England and the United States have practically agreed to refer the long standing Newfoundland fisheries dispute to the new International High Court of Justice as soon as it is formed. As this is one of the most important questions that could come before the Court it would tend to give the Court a great prestige at the very beginning. The only uncertainty about having this dispute referred to The Hague is the fact that Newfoundland, like many of the British colonies, fears to trust her interests to the Home Government as as the Home Government has sometimes voted against her colonies in their disputes with other States.

The Scottish Land Bill

The Government has suffered another defeat in the rejection of the Scottish Small Land-Holders bill by the House of Lords. This time the blow was struck by the Liberal peer, Lord Rosebery, who made such a brilliant and determined attack on it that it was withdrawn by the Liberal Cabinet. The bill was presented in the Upper House by the Lord Chancellor, who explained its objects and provisions in detail. The purpose of the bill, he said, was the creation of small holdings in Scotland with security of tenure. The land question in Scotland was a very large and important one, and this measure was an attempt to relieve part of the difficulty. The population of Scotland had increased in ten years by 446,000, but the rural population showed a decrease of 42,000. The population of the rural districts of Scotland was now a fifth of the whole, which was remarkable, considering the configuration and character of the country. During the ten years the decrease in that rural population had been nearly 5 per cent. Towns had become overcrowded by the influx of people from the rural districts, and in England and Wales the proportion of people who were living in overcrowded conditions was 8 per cent., but in Scotland it was 46 per cent. In London 1 out of every 7 of the population lived in overcrowded conditions, in Leeds 1 in 10, in Liverpool 1 in 12, in Manchester 1 in 16. But in Edinburgh the proportion was 1 in 3, and in Glasgow and Dundee 1 in 2. The standard of living was the same in each case, the living in more than two rooms. The consequence of this overcrowding in towns had been physical deterioration of the population. The bill established an Agricultural Commission of three persons and a Land Court of five. The latter was to fix a fair rent. A small holding, according to the bill, must be under fifty acres in extent or under $250 rent. The landlord might disposses if the tenant deteriorated the holding or failed to pay rent. The tenant could only bequeath the holding within his own family and could not sublet it. In case the tenant renounced the holding or was removed the land still remained under the control of the Court. The Land Court in selecting tenants was to give preference to applicants chosen by the landlords. Lord Rosebery criticised the bill as unnecessary and unwarranted. Both France and Germany had attempted to promote small holdings and the remedy had failed to meet the disease. In the United States, where there was no blight of landlordism, it was also found impossible to keep the people in the country, there being in the State of New York alone thousands of abandoned farms. The Government was making the same blunder as it had in the case of Ireland; they had offered bread and received a stone hurled with some violence and precision in return. Lord Rosebery further said:

"The principle of the bill is essentially a vicious one. If nobody else goes into the lobby against the clause that applies the crofting system to the whole of Scotland, I will go alone, with or without a teller. What you are attempting to do by introducing the crofting system is to supersede the highest farming known to Great Britain and perhaps to the world, by the most backward system in these islands. That is the remedy brought forward by my noble friend opposite in order that the people of Glasgow may live fewer in a room than they do now."

He objected to the system of divided ownership by which the Land Commissioners could take any piece of land they

chose belonging to a landlord at any rent they may fix and place on it any tenant for any length of time.

Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister

Parliament is to be prorogued on August 28th, with very little legislation carried thru, on account of the opposition of the House of Lords. Curiously enough, however, the one measure which the House of Lords has strenuously opposed for the last fifty years has been carried thru—that is, the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This has repeatedly passed the House of Commons, but has been thrown out every year by the Lords, except in 1896, when it was passed by the Upper House, but failed to get thru the Commons. Last year the bill making valid marriages of this kind contracted in the British colonies was passed. The measure had previously been brought before Parliament by means of private bills, but this time it was endorsed by the Government. It passed the Commons by a vote of 205 to 26, and its second reading in the House of Lords by 111 votes to 79. All the seventeen bishops who are members of the Upper House voted against it on the ground that it was legalizing incest and contrary to religion and morality to thus modify the Levitical code. On the other hand it was pointed out that about 1,800 such unions were actually contracted every year, and that there are some 9,000 children in England who were thus illegitimate in the eyes of the law on account of the prohibition. The bill is retroactive and makes valid all marriages to a deceased wife's sister that have taken place since 1835, altho it will not disturb the status of any property involved.——The pure food bill introduced by John Burns, the labor member of the Cabinet and President of the Local Government Board, passed both houses unanimously.

The Socialist Congress

The International Socialist Congress opened at Stuttgart, August 18th. There were 884 delegates present representing twenty-five different nationalities. The American delegates are: A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee, Morris Hillquit, Vera Hillquit, George D. Herron, Robert Hunter, Louis B. Boudin, Johanna Greil-Cramer, Peter Grund, Otto Kammerer, Charles Stewart, Mrs. Charles Stewart, E. E. Carr, Emil Spindler and Mrs. Emil Spindler, of the Socialist party; Daniel De Leon, Frank Bohn and Dr. Hammer, of the Socialist Labor party; Hugo Pick and H. Heslewood, of the two factions of the Industrial Workers of the World. The Congress was opened by Emil Vandevelde, of Belgium. M. Hervé brought forward his anti-military plan in the form of an amendment advocating desertion and revolt by soldiers in case of a declaration of war. He charged Herr Bebel and the German Socialists with cowardice and bourgeois principles because they refused to approve of revolutionary measures in the army. He supposed that if the Prussian bayonets were turned against Russian revolutionists Herr Bebel would do nothing but talk about the moral effect of their 3,000,000 votes. There was no distinction between wars of aggression and wars of offense. His agitation had demoralized the French army so as to make war an impossibility, but, he added:

"You Germans will follow your Kaiser and level your rifles at the French proletarians defending the barricades on which floats the red flag of revolution."

French people might as well be ruled by German capitalists as by French capitalists. M. Hervé's violent views met with little approval in the congress, and his own French colleagues were foremost in condemning it. M. Vaillant referred to it as "nonsense," and M. Jaurés said that it was a remnant of anarchistic brutality. Herr Volmer, an ex-German officer of aristocratic birth, used the following language:

"It is untrue that internationalism is anti nationalism. It is untrue that we have no fatherland. Love of humanity cannot hinder us for a moment from being good Germans.

"Altho we vigorously combat the egging on of people against each other, it is undesirable that nations should cease and so form an undistinguishable *potpourri* of peoples. To some indeed, the fighting of militarism by the education of the masses may seem too slow, but from any speedier solution only anarchistical recipes evolve, which must be condemned on principle. The idea of abolishing war by a

general strike is as foolish as the idea of destroying capitalism over night.

"We are ready to do everything to restrain the violation of nations and to win influence over governments and public opinion to prevent warlike collisions, but we cannot bind ourselves."

The resolution finally adopted by the Congress unanimously opposed armaments for conquest and imperialism, and declared that should war be threatened, the Socialists are to bring all pressure to bear in an endeavor to hinder its outbreak, and in case hostilities should begin they are to try to bring the war to the speediest conclusion possible, and utilize the commercial and industrial crisis usually following a war to organize for the overthrow of capitalism. The true peace Congress, it was claimed, was that held at Stuttgart, not at The Hague. Harry Quelch, an English Socialist and editor of *Justice,* alluded to The Hague Conference as a "thieves' supper" where the Governments were arranging how to carry on murder and exploitation all over the world. The Würtemberg Government informed Mr. Quelch that he must retract the expression or leave the country. Quelch choose the latter alternative and henceforth his empty chair marked with the placard reading "Expelled by the Government," occupied a prominent place in the Chamber. Another storm center of the Congress was the question of colonies. The resolution finally adopted denounced colonization as a capitalistic measure and a means of oppressing the proletariat and exploiting the natives. The question of the recognition of trades-unions excited a tumultuous and disorderly debate in which the English delegate, Hyndman, and the American delegate, De Leon, took an active part. The resolution finally adopted on this subject was conciliatory and in the nature of a compromise between the two views, declaring that trade unions cannot fulfil their duty in the emancipation struggle unless their policy is imbued with the Socialistic spirit, while the Socialist party must help trade unions to ameliorate the conditions of the working classes. Other resolutions condemned immigration in the interests of capitalism, approved of woman suffrage but opposed any alliance with middle-class feminists, and expressed sympathy with William D. Haywood, prosecuted by the capitalist class in Idaho but triumphantly acquitted.

Anarchy in Morocco

Mulai Hafid, brother of the Sultan, has been proclaimed Sultan of Morocco at Marakesh, the southern capital. This action appears to have been taken in a formal manner by the Ulema and other authorities who condemned the present Sultan, Mulai Abdel Aziz, as a traitor to his country and his religion, and declared him deposed. The name of the new Sultan was placed in the prayers offered in the mosques. A cabinet has been appointed, including Mulai Sidi Mohamed, another brother of the reigning Sultan, who now has him imprisoned in Fez. Many of the powerful tribesmen of the Atlas Mountains have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Sultan, who is expected to march to Casablanca to drive the French from the country. General Drude maintains his position just east of Casablanca in spite of fanatical charges by the Arab tribesmen. Altho an attacking body must pass thru an open zone of 1,500 yards covered by the artillery of the ships and the camp, yet the Arabs have not been deterred, and have several time approached within 400 yards of the French lines in spite of fearful slaughter from shells and machine guns. The chief of one of the tribes, whom the French have named "the Red Kaid," from his costume, has distinguished himself by his undaunted courage, standing alone after his men had been killed or driven back, then retiring in dignified manner amid the cheers of his enemies. The French show some contempt and resentment toward the Spanish troops, because they have not taken part in the fighting, but this is because they are under order from their government to do police duty in the city only, and not to attack the natives unless necessary for their own protection or the rescue of the French. Raisuli has driven back the Sultan's army under El Marani, and they have left the Kmass country. There is no immediate prospect of the liberation of the Kaid McLean.

President Roosevelt and Wall Street

[Last week in our leading editorial we gave our opinion as clearly as we could regarding the causes of the present financial depression. This week we publish the following three articles from Wall Street business men, each representing a phase of the Wall Street view of the matter. It may be said that the Street is divided into four sections: (1)—very small number—who believe absolutely and implicitly in the President and his policy; (2)—equally as small—who condemn him out of hand and say that he is a meddler and a troubler who knows not what he does and wherewith he meddles; (3)—the great majority—who admit that certain reforms were and are necessary, but declare that President Roosevelt has gone about these reforms in the wrong way, and unless turned aside, will do more harm than good, and who hold him largely responsible for the present depression in values; and (4) those—comparatively few in number—who take a generally larger view of the situation and, practically eliminating Roosevelt and Roosevelt policies, declare that the present decline is due to world-wide conditions. As representative of classes three and four—classes one and two may well be ignored—we give our readers the views respectively of Mr. J. S. Bache, head of the banking house of J. S. Bache & Co.; of Mr. Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., and of Mr. Givens, formerly one of the financial editors of the New York *Times*.—EDITOR.]

BY HENRY CLEWS

The shrinkage in Wall Street values has already exceeded $3,000,000,000. This is largely due, not to President Roosevelt's policy, or his actions in connection with corporations, as similar disturbances have taken place in London and elsewhere. English Consols, for instance, are lower today than they have been in the history of the nation.

As a matter of fact, we have had in this country too much prosperity for the last several years, which has caused an overdoing in all channels of work, construction and speculation; in other words, there has been too much business for capital, credit and transportation. Values had become inflated, and in the meantime there were many evidences of corporate dishonesty which shocked confidence by the revelations that cropped out from time to time. Mr. Roosevelt's policy has been forced upon him thereby.

While the penalty now being paid may be bitter for the excesses that have taken place, the situation will be a sounder one in the end, and all interests will be established on a more conservative basis. The great prosperity has forced upon corporations a larger amount of business than they had the ability to handle, hence the flooding of the market with securities to obtain the means to meet the emergency and the excessive issues from that source. It is plain to be seen, therefore, that those who blame Mr. Roosevelt for all our troubles are in error; the actual conditions have been mainly responsible therefor. We are confronted with conditions, not theories.

Secretary Taft's strong endorsement of the President's policy, and the President's own speech, are strong and sufficient evidence that the President cannot be budged from his attitude against the violators of the interstate commerce laws by clamor or criticism, and I suggest that, rather than violently to oppose the President hereafter, it will be well for the corporation magnates and managers to fall in line, and let the President and the public understand that they will strictly obey the interstate commerce and the Sherman anti-trust laws. They might as well accept the inevitable, for it is plainly evident that he will not change, and the statute laws should be observed.

There has been great misunderstanding and much exaggeration as to the intention of the Government officials. All that they propose to do, as far as can be ascertained, is to compel great corporations to respect the law in the same manner as the humblest citizen. When public hysteria has subsided, the effect of past agitation and present action will result in higher standards of corporate management and a keener sense of honor and responsibility.

Let the stockholders of the various corporations join hands in demanding the punishment of the guilty individuals without causing the suffering of inno-

cent investors, and Mr. Roosevelt will accept them as allies in his work of reform. Big money fines punish the innocent stockholders and depreciate values, as they threaten confiscation; while imprisonment of the guilty would enhance values, lift our national reputation to a higher plane, put our securities on a more reliable and honest basis and restore confidence at home and abroad."

NEW YORK CITY.

BY W. R. GIVENS

Wall Street has been set agog by President Roosevelt's declaration in his Provincetown speech that the present depression in the financial district may be in some measure a plot on the part of "certain malefactors of great wealth . . . to discredit the policy of the Government." Mr. Roosevelt has been much in the Wall Street mind for a long time, but this latest accusation makes him, as it were, the central figure, tho quite seriously it can scarcely be said to have improved his reputation among the financiers there.

In all sincerity and after a careful consideration of the facts it may be said that there is scarce one man in a thousand in the Street who believes the President's conspiracy idea to be founded on anything tangible, real or substantial. On the contrary, it is pointed out that quite beyond the Wall Street bailiwick there is depression.

New York City cannot sell its bonds, nor can a number of other cities; several industrial concerns lately have gone to the wall because they could not borrow money and tho their business has flourished; whatever the reason, credit has been so disturbed and confidence so shaken that the best railroads in the country are forced to pay for their loans, if they can obtain them at all, rates that may fairly be termed exorbitant; high-class bonds in the regular bond market are practically unsalable; abroad there is likewise depression, partly in sympathy with the decline here (for the financial markets of the world are very intimately related) and partly because of conditions peculiar to the foreign markets themselves; and last, but not least, the one-time American investor stands gloomily aloof from the market, refusing to buy at even the present level of prices, which but a few months ago would have been regarded as wonderfully attractive.

The truth is, confidence is terribly shaken, the little men as well as the big — the "malefactors" — not knowing "where they are at." In other words, the market's decline in this country has been due not alone to the fact that there has been much selling by the timid, weak or nervous holders, large and small, but to the further fact that there are few buyers. And there are few buyers primarily because the "malefactors" for the most part are so unfortunately tied up in underwriting and other commitments—having furnished money on securities now unsalable to railroad and industrial corporations, in order that these corporations might enlarge their plants and expand their facilities to take care of their increased business—that they now cannot extend the support to the market that ordinarily they might; and, secondarily, because, as has been said, the outside investors continue to hold aloof. These latter seem to be uncertain where the lightning will next strike—whether this, that or the other corporation will be fined and its dividends threatened because of past sins; whether, in short, innocent shareholders may be called upon to pay for the misdeeds or mistakes of officers over whom they have no real control, altho these misdeeds or mistakes may not be so altogether heinous.

Briefly put, the investors' complaint is that the Administration's policy is in effect no certain policy at all, but a constantly changing, fickle, inconstant thing, that, however honest in purpose, leads to an uncertain anywhere, and, because of the dread of its uncertainty and the impetuous manner in which it is undertaken, inspires fear rather than confidence. They do not like the idea, they say, of having the world reformed overnight by a man whose business training, so they contend, has been little or none, but who, the rather, has been merely an officeholder. This, at least, is the investors' viewpoint, and for that reason investors as a body ridicule the Roosevelt idea of a conspiracy "to depress" values. The very men who are accused

of depressing are the very men who have most to lose by a decline in prices. They would gladly have quotations advance, not decline, that they might lighten their burden. If President Roosevelt could but have seen some of the sellers in the last heart-breaking decline—frightened, nervous, timid investors, whose life savings had been perhaps cut in half, no less than richer men who did not hesitate to dispose of their investments rather than face the rocks of socialism and unrest that they seem to think lie ahead—the amendment to his original speech would undoubtedly not have contained his conspiracy charge. There is not a banker in Wall Street who would not have told him that the present market has been and is a most cruel one, and that widows and orphans, clergymen and teachers, professional men and artisans—investors, not speculators—have suffered fearfully. The writer personally knows of a score of such cases.

New York City.

BY J. S. BACHE

Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft have spoken along the same lines. Interest centers, of course, on the remarks of the President, doubly so, because it is the personality of Mr. Roosevelt that fills the political horizon. The President's speech was put out purely for political effect, and will arouse further enthusiasm among the rank and file who have not yet begun to feel the baleful effect of disturbed business conditions. This was its object, and to this extent the speech was a success. There was no attempt on the part of the President to reassure business interests. He avers that there will be no let-up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law. This would be commendable, even reassuring, if it did not mean, not the pursuance of an earnest, sane policy, but the continuation of erratic, changeful and bewildering plunges into new and experimental legislation or attempts at it, which have been so characteristic of the Government's campaign since it was inaugurated. It is, in fact, this inability to predict what is coming next, that has done so much harm to credit and confidence, and which is turning thinking people and powerful newspapers to take a stand against Mr. Roosevelt, notwithstanding their admiration of his remarkable qualities of brain and heart, his unquestioned ability along certain lines, and notwithstanding the great benefit which might be worked out by statesmanlike processes in the direction toward which Mr. Roosevelt has been wildly riding with swinging club and impassioned shouting, in a blaze of light, recklessly arousing the already overexcited people.

This is the danger to which the London *Telegraph* warningly points when it says:

> "If the movement against the trusts becomes a political mania, driven by the impulses of blind and destructive hostility, it will be fatal to the prosperity of America."

The economic situation here, it declares, "corresponds to the political crisis of the Civil War, and another Abraham Lincoln would not be too great for the emergency."

One conclusion is forced upon every one who views without prejudice the attitude of Mr. Roosevelt. He is assuming the position of a supreme dictator. Congress, courts, business, all interests are swept aside, and his intentions alone must be the law. Every person surrounding him officially must bend to his will. None dares raise a protest for fear of disfavor or decapitation. The government of the people is becoming a despotism ruled by a dictator whose slightest wish is dominant.

More than ever since the Provincetown speech the thinking business people have been roused to the fact that an emergency is upon us, and here lies the saving character of the situation. If the thinking American people once become convinced that a halt must be called in methods and utterances, not even as powerful a personality as that of Mr. Roosevelt will be able to stand against that decision.

We have every reason to take such a stand. Prosperity is tremendous. The resources of the country are unlimited. Credit has not had time to become unsound in the three years of prosperity which we have had—held back during one whole year of the three by the unbridled political onslaught against corporations. The situation has not gone

too far to be saved. Why should the country be destroyed thru the unwise methods of one man, even the President? The objects of the Government campaign are all right, namely, the regulation of corporations, but why permit such unwise theoretical devastating methods to be used in accomplishing the result, endangering prosperity, and hurting grievously the small and large investor, with prospective danger to every business interest?

It is a time for every American to put aside his personal grievances, to subdue his admiration for even so popular a personality as that of Mr. Roosevelt, and calmly and sanely to review the methods used and decide as to what at the moment is the wise, common-sense thing to do. It will be fatal to wait for a collapse of credit and the consequent disaster which will suddenly turn the whole people against the Administration.

We have such prosperity that eight months of onslaught against credit, two breaks in the prices of securities, wiping out thousands of millions, and a tense money situation the world over and long continued have not been able to dissipate it. Prosperity may still be preserved, but it can only be done by forcing common sense at the White House.

NEW YORK CITY.

Another Day

BY EDWARD N. POMEROY

LORD, as the evening's curtains lower
And night comes stealing on,
I offer one petition more
Before my day is done.

It is not for belated fame,
Nor yet for honor dear;
It is not to escape the shame
Of failure or of fear.

While many stress and struggle shirk,
And shun the stormy seas,
I ask thee still for earthly work
And not for heavenly ease.

Tho saddened oft by scenes of strife,
By violence and crime,
I am not weary of my life,
Nor out of sorts with time;

But would return, a child again,
In the millennial age;
Would grow to manhood with its men
And in its work engage;

Would see its sights, would breathe its breaths,
Would hear its battle cries;
Would do its deeds, defy its deaths,
And share its agonies;

Would see the heaven of heavens laid bare,
The earth's foundations rocked;
And powers of light and darkness where
In mortal conflict locked;

Till Wrong is worsted and undone,
And Right receives the crown,
And in the West the sanguine sun
In triumph has gone down.

To dwell in my eternal home
Desire doth not abate,
But to behold thy kingdom come
I bid my longing wait.

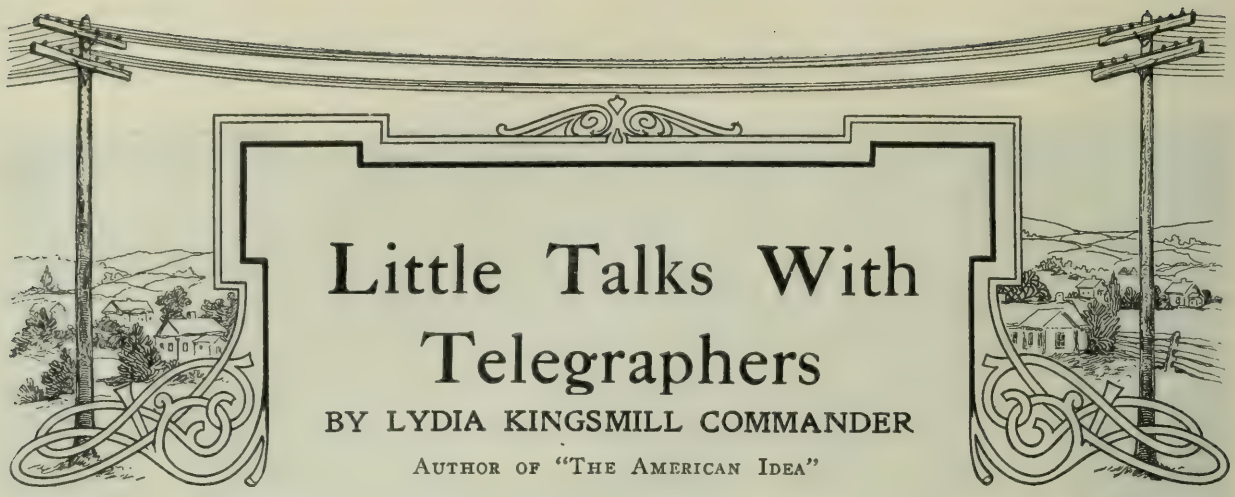
Not mine to alter thy decrees,
Nor to assign my task;
But this the day my vision sees,
And this the boon I ask.

WELLESLEY, MASS.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND HIS FAMILY.

This photograph, taken August 15th at Oyster Bay, is copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood. From left to right are: Kermit, Archie, The President, Ethel, Mrs. Roosevelt, Quentin and Theodore, Jr.



Little Talks With Telegraphers

BY LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER

Author of "The American Idea"

JUST before the forty thousand telegraph operators walked out of their offices, leaving the liveliest part of the country's business hanging on the hooks above their deserted desks, I wandered into a commercial branch-office in New York, where perhaps a dozen instruments were clicking out messages, in their mysterious dots and dashes. A man of about thirty approached me, and finding that he was not, for the moment, busy, I asked him what he thought of his work.

"Oh, I've got kick enough coming!" he replied. "How do you expect a man to like a job with no room at the top—or anyway no ladder to get there, and hard work and low wages where he is?"

"Haven't you good chances of promotion?" I asked.

"Mighty little, almost none at all," was the answer. "I have a pretty good chance of never getting any higher than I am, as long as I stick to the key."

"How long have you been working?"

"About ten years; and in that time I have got my salary up from $30 a month to $65. Think of a man working a whole month for a mean little $65!"

"Do all the men in this office get the same salary," I inquired, as I counted the seven I could see.

"Indeed, no!" was the quick reply. "I'm the top of this heap. The rest of the bunch get $40 to $50 a month. In the main offices some men make as high as $30 a week; but they put in lots of extra time to get it. This is only a small branch, running easy. That is, it's running easy for little old New York. There are times, tho, when we have to get busy, all right. But it's the fellows in the big offices that the work gets after."

"Do you want a strike?" was my next question.

"Do I? Well, I just do!" was the emphatic answer. "We'll never get anywhere without striking. What's the use of growling if you're afraid to show your teeth—yes, and bite, too, when the time comes? These telegraph companies are just like the rest of the gang that are living off the men who work. They don't want to recognize the union—that's the sticker. 'Western Union,'—that's all right, of course. Well, then, what's the matter with telegraphers' union, or any other kind of trade union? We've just got to strike, and keep on striking, till they own up that there's a union, alive and kicking, and that a man has a right to be in his union and live. The way things are, this is a dog's life, I tell you. And men that are men ain't going to stand it much longer."

Just then he was called away, so I turned to another man, apparently of a more placid and contented disposition, and asked, "Do you feel that you have no chance, in this business?"

"Why, no," he replied, in a rather surprised tone. "I think chances are pretty good. Of course it depends on what you're looking for. A fellow of seventeen can earn $40 a month, which he can't at every business. I was making $40 when I was that age. Now I'm twenty-two, and get $45 a month. We often say what we get a month, tho we really get paid by the week."

Four years of service had raised his wages five dollars a month, and he was

content. Curious to know the goal of this man of mild ambitions, I inquired what he considered success. He called $18 a week a comfortable income, for a man who, like himself, was working twelve hours a day and every other Sunday. $25 or $30 a week was "big money" to obtain, which any man ought to be willing, even glad, to work as many hours as he was asked.

"When I get $18 a week," he explained, "I can get married. A good, managing couple can get along on that much, and they ought to be pretty well satisfied to have it. I'm a great believer in the home and the family. I spend most of my spare time with my mother; but I look forward to having a home of my own, and keeping it up as a good citizen should. That's my idea of living. I'm not in the union, and I'm dead against strikes. You can put me down as contented and doing the best I can."

Following the rumor that the railroad operators might support the commercial men, by a sympathetic strike, I traveled to a small station, on a branch line, and found a man who seemed to be a sort of railroad Pooh Bah, a combination of operator, freight handler and station agent. He was about forty years of age, and looked discontented. To open conversation I inquired how long he had been in the business.

"Twenty years; ever since I was young," was his answer.

"And what," I asked, "are your chances of promotion?"

"Look at me and you'll see what they are," he replied, bitterly. "I'm paid the vast sum of $60 a month—don't faint at the princely figure! And I'd expect an earthquake about as soon as a raise."

"Do you think opportunities are better in other lines?" I questioned.

"I think any other job under the sun is better than mine," was his pessimistic response; whereupon I naturally inquired why he did not go elsewhere.

"Why? Because I'm a fool, I suppose. The trouble with me is that I'm too good. I've got a long, clean record with the company, and I'm always hoping that some day they'll remember I'm in existence and give me a shove up. You know, we always hope, even when we're dead sure it's no use. Then I've put in the best part of my life. It isn't easy to change, at my age; and I've got a family to support. That's just where they've got me."

Questioned about his family, he said. "I have a wife and two little girls. I can tell you it keeps us hustling to make ends meet on my pay. We got along all right before the children came, but it's hard scrabbling now."

I reminded him that he was raising the children for the sake of the country, and would, at least, have President Roosevelt's approval.

"Not by a long way, I wouldn't," he denied. "Roosevelt would think a man like me ought to be bringing up six or seven. But it's easy for him to talk, with his $75,000 a year, and the people paying it. Just let me get my hands on the half of it, not every year but only once, and I wouldn't care if the house was full of children. The way I'm fixed now, the two I have don't get any too much, and are not likely to. I'm afraid if I had any more, they'd starve or freeze. You can see we haven't any room to spare; we live in that house." As he spoke he pointed to a small frame cottage, a short distance away.

"Do you get your house free?" I asked. It was so close that it appeared to stand on railroad ground.

He broke into a laugh. "Say, you must take this company for a sort of benevolent society, or any way for one of those get-a-home-quick associations. All I get is my little sixty per, and a string of orders from down the line. You see," he explained, "I don't rank as a station agent; this is only a branch of the main depot. I'm really an operator, and just do other odd jobs for the company—to show there's no ill-will. The reason I live so near is that I can run home if there is a slack time, and there often is; or my wife can leave the children here when she has to go out."

After a train had come and gone, consuming perhaps fifteen minutes of the operator's time, he returned to the conversation. Remarking upon his apparent abundance of leisure, I asked whether he read much.

"Yes," he replied, "I do; but mostly light stuff. I used to care for better reading but I've gone down hill. The

railroad takes the heart and ambition out of a man and he gets so he just puts his time in. I have too much idle time, and that's the worst thing could happen a fellow. I know I'm not up to much. I've got fat and lazy and I just jog along and keep rules so I won't get 'jacked up.' I have a good record, and I keep it good; but I confess I'm not the ambitious man I once was."

"But," I protested, "many railroad men do get to the top."

He shook his head. "Only a few," he insisted. "Most of the top men get up by 'pull,' they don't work up. Of course operators can get to be despatchers, but only one in a mighty lot of them ever gets there, or ever can. And for those who do, it's a ticklish job; any time you may give a wrong order and have an accident, and then you're down again. I haven't got any boy to worry over, but if I had I'd never put him into railroading, if there wasn't another job left on the face of the earth.

"You can see what my life is," he went on. "Every day is just like every other day. For amusement I go to the theater once in a while, when I can afford it—which isn't often. Then I'm a Mason and I attend lodge. That is a sort of a pleasure but it is also a family duty. I joined the Masons because they are the best people in the world to look after your folks if anything happens you."

"What about belonging to your union?" I asked.

"Oh, I know there is one," he answered. "But I've never joined it; never had any money to pay the dues. It isn't strong enough to do anything, anyway. If it ever gets strong enough to raise wages I'll join. Just now it stands me in better with the company not to be in it."

"And, of course, you expect to strengthen it by keeping out," I remarked.

"I ain't thinking or caring anything about it," was his reply. "I've got enough to do to look out for number one. If they want me to join they've got to get busy and show me something in it for myself."

I glanced around the stuffy station and at the tiny cottage. I thought of the wife and children and of the $60 a month. Then I looked at the man of forty, in whom ambition and hope were almost dead. "After all," I suggested, "you do not seem exactly jubilant over what you have done, so far, for 'number one.'"

"No," he confessed. "Still, I'm always hoping the company will think of me some day; and I don't want to do anything to get it down on me. No union, and no strikes for me. I'm loyal to the company that pays me."

Just then the sound of an approaching train was heard, and I left the agent-operator to another interval of business.

The next man I interviewed was a vigorous, alert-looking chap of about twenty-four, who, as I soon discovered, was something of a stoic and a philosopher. He was the night operator in an office where several roads came together, and there was a great deal of transference of freight cars from one line to another.

"How is it that you are so well and strong, when you work at night?" I asked him.

"I am quite a 'physical culture crank,'" he replied. "This is a hard place, and I found, a few years ago, that I was in for a break-down if I didn't look out; so I started on a course of training. I walk several miles every day, as well as riding a wheel, and I usually eat only one meal—tho that's a big one."

This sounded like a strenuous day program, for a man who had to work all night, so I asked when he did his sleeping.

"I sleep a good deal at night," he explained. "After twelve there is a slack time, and I screw up the key till it sounds good and loud; then I shade the lights and go to sleep. If my station is called it wakes me, just as it would if someone called my name. Often, before I get thoroly awake, I will have hold of the key and be sending an answer. I've got a name up and down the line for never being caught napping. Yet I sleep as much as any of the night fellows; and they all do it."

Dropping personal questions, I asked, "What do you consider the good points and the bad, of your business?"

His answer was ready—"The good is that the pay car comes regularly and your boss is a long way off, you are not always being nagged. You can do your work very much in your own way, so

long as you get it done well. The bad is that there is no encouragement for enterprise. I have made a number of improvements that have been adopted by the management and introduced all over the system, but I have received no recognition. Again, we have to work twelve hours a day, every day in the year. If I get a day off, after seven years service, I lose my pay. Worst of all, you never have a record that stands good. A fellow was fired recently who had been with the company for ten years, and had a spotless record; yet he only broke a silly little rule, that nobody really ever does keep. He was a straight, steady chap who had never been suspended in his life."

"What do men get suspended for?" I asked.

"For punishment. Generally you get laid off for periods of from two days up to a month. I have known men who were laid off for ninety days for a very serious trouble."

"So that is how the company punishes you men," I commented. "Now, how do you punish it?"

He looked up quickly, then laughed. "It never works that way," he said. "At least it never has yet. But you know there's a big strike coming, and we may be in it before it's over. We've got to go thru that stage some time. Every union has to strike, until it gets so powerful that it doesn't have to. I think union labor is the finest force in America today. It dared to stand up to the trusts, long before Hughes or Roosevelt ever thought of going against them. Our union is only struggling yet, but it's bound to get power some day."

Before we parted I asked, "What future do you expect, for yourself?"

"None, from the railroad," he replied. "I have the promise that I'll be made a despatcher, with $120 a month. That's the top, for an operator. But it's a hard, driving life that plays out the nerves before middle age. When the strike comes I'm going to quit for good and go out West and see the world. I've been supporting my mother, but I lost her recently. Now I don't have to have any fixed amount; I can live on whatever I can make, knocking round. I guess a one-meal-a-day man, with no extravagant habits, can be free, so I don't intend to stay in the grind."

Then it was time for the stoic-philosopher to go to work, so I said goodbye.

PINE HILL, N. Y.

The Song Sparrow

BY JOHN WARD STIMSON

Lo! 'tis spring!
And the ring
Of his note
Seems to float—thru the air,
With a glow and a flow—everywhere!
"Sweet! sweet! O my love is so sweet!"

As I furrow
And harrow
And plow
The track narrow, mid-air
He darts like an arrow, so near!
My darling song sparrow, so dear!
"Sweet! sweet! O true love is so sweet!"

O sparrow!
No sorrow
I'll borrow
For furrow;
Nor plow, for the morrow, despair!
Brave sparrow, so long as I hear
Thy voice so divine, thru the air!
"Sweet! sweet! O God's love is so sweet!"

REDDING CENTRE, CONN.



Trees



BY FRANK CRANE

[Literary style is very catching. Mr. Crane has evidently been affected by reading Maxim Gorky's impressions of Coney Island, published two weeks ago under the title of "Boredom."—EDITOR.]

ONLY one thing is more dreadful than trees: it is the fascination that lures so many persons to them. They embrace all life in their octopus clutch; children climb them, adults sit under them, dead men are buried in their wood.

While I was in America a gentleman took me out to see a country estate. Everywhere there were trees, trees. They lifted their branches hypocritically to heaven, they drooped fawningly to earth, they reached out horizontally in cruel pride of their enormous strength. I was bored.

Trees rightly typify the tyrannous nature of the bourgeois Deity. Their heart is hard as logic; their leafage obscures the sun and casts a superstitious shade, which the poor dupes love who hate the light. Worms bore them, like higher critics. Some, as apple and cherry trees, have beautiful, fragrant blossoms, only to lure you to smell them or to pluck them, when concealed bees sting you. Ha! We are the sport of destiny.

Such has been the grasping power of capital that tree-flesh, known as wood, has become scarce. Bloated rich men, simpering middle-class wives, sit at tables of wood, and eat and drink, while in the next alley tramps, hideous, bleareyed victims of the social system, sip beer from tin tomato cans. And all the while trees wave and bow and rustle in the distant forests, as if they laughed.

Sniveling, smug-faced parsons all thruout America preach in wooden meeting-houses, covered with shingles, which are tree-scales. The cheerless, grim United States mujiks who frequent these conventicles live in wooden houses, drive to meeting in wooden wagons, tie their horses to wooden posts. Faugh!

The ancients spoke of "the horror of the sacred woods." They set up their altars in thick groves. On these altars they burned the flesh of animals, fowls and human beings. So long as trees grow we shall have hate enthroned, the poor driven. Policemen in New York have wooden clubs. Hotelkeepers have wooden heads.

Blackeroff Yourbootserowski was a poor bootblack, an immigrant in New York. He was Polish—worse, he was Shoe Polish. He had fled from the iron Old World to find freedom in the United States. He had a soul. But he was a fool. So is everybody. He did not know that freedom in America is merely a name. Nor did he know whose name it was. Neither do I. He married three wives, hoping, longing ever for some one to support him, that he might dream. Each time he married a working woman, and each time the woman refused to work as soon as she was married. He fled from them all. His little wooden box was all he had left, and this he loved with all his passionate nature. Always the gaunt figure of a tree haunted him. Trees, trees were unceasingly waving in his mind. One day a policeman asked him his age.

"Twenty-three," he answered innocently enough.

The policeman struck him on the head with a wooden billy, so that he saw whole rows of trees. He was dragged to jail staggering like a Beerbohm Tree. When he was told he would have to wash all over he hung himself to a rafter. He preferred death to exposure.

On Southern oaks hangs moss; on hall-trees are hung hats; on gallows-trees they hang men. These are facts, in all their bald horror. As I write, my pencil, being of wood, is full of gloom, despair, ennui. I am bored as I write, but I get five cents a word for it. The reader is bored as he reads. What does he get?

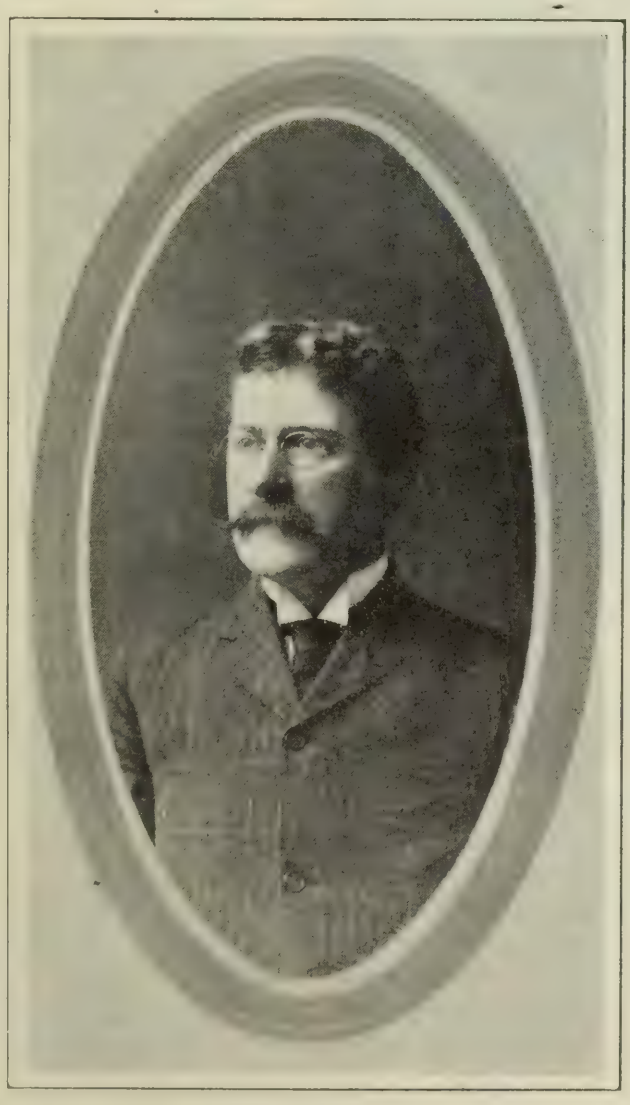
WORCESTER, MASS.

The Music of Birds

BY HENRY OLDYS

[Henry Oldys, the writer of the following article, is attached to the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, and is connected with the branch which has charge of the preservation of the game and birds of the United States and the importation of live birds and mammals from other countries. In the course of this work he has devoted years to careful and intimate study of the music of birds, in which he has made many remarkable discoveries and established himself as an authority, both in America and England.—EDITOR.]

EARLY one morning in the spring of 1893 I heard a most attractive bird song. It was uttered in a voice of beautiful quality, and was so clear, so distinct and so true to our scale that it could be easily written down. In order to retain it permanently I therefore made a record of it. I had gone to the country in search of a vigor which my life in the city had failed to give me. I had determined to spend as much of my time as possible in the woods and fields, and had been casting about for a definite pursuit whose interest would draw me into the open air and keep me constant to my projcet. The incident of the bird song gave me the needed suggestion. Why should I not record the songs of birds? I felt assured that the task would be a most congenial one and would keep me out of doors with unflagging zeal.



HENRY OLDYS.

At this time, altho fond of Nature, I was very ignorant of her specific forms. I had feared that by an interest in special objects I should lose the enjoyment of the general—that if I became too intimate with different kinds of flowers, trees and rocks these would distract my attention from the landscape; in other words, that the part would absorb attention that I preferred should be claimed by the whole. The same fear influenced me on first acquaintance with Wagner's operas; I was apprehensive that a knowledge of the particular "motives" would divert my attention from the general musical effects and thus change the appeal from the soul to the head. Experience has, in both cases, partially justified my apprehension; but the gain has more than compensated for the loss. Owing to my deliberate and intentional failure to acquire special knowledge I knew very few of even the most usual birds. Meadowlark, bluebird, phoebe, goldfinch, chickadee I had never knowingly beheld. Of the existence of the beautiful family of warblers I was utterly unaware. To record the songs intelligently it was therefore essential that I make the acquaintance of the singers, and this I decided to do at once.

I found the quest so fascinating that I was very assiduous, and in two or

three months was on terms of great familiarity with nearly all the common summer birds. I had learned, also, that when I had secured a song and had identified the species I was not thru with that species, as I had supposed would be the case, but had merely recorded the utterance of one individual of the species.



WOOD THRUSH.

Thus I knew three indigo birds that nested close to the house where I was staying, and could always distinguish them by their songs. This, instead of having a deterrent influence, opened up a field to my view that had a most attractive aspect, especially as I found on consulting such bird books as came to my attention that it was one that was practically unexplored. To collect many characteristic songs and publish them in a book that should be at once an aid to bird students and a contribution to scientific knowledge became my aim, and with this definite object in view I continued my investigations with redoubled ardor. Such a book would necessarily be very incomplete, but in my desire to incorporate the new songs I was constantly securing I postponed its final preparation from month to month and from year to year. (I may here confess that it has not yet been offered to the publisher.)

Early in the course of my self-appointed task as recorder of bird music I found that while some of the utterances that came to my notice were readily capable of notation upon our musical staff, many could be represented only approximately, and others were absolutely non-produceable. Of the songs of some species I have no musical record, and, what is more, shall never have any. And among the few species that have given me songs that are true to our scale, many individuals have uttered such as are incapable of exact notation.

Observance of this individual difference led to analytical study of those songs that used one scale, and this in turn led to analytical and comparative study of our own music.

I had hardly entered on this phase of investigation when an entirely new and much broader field appeared before my eyes. My first object had been a pleasant pastime, my second a more or less interesting and serviceable record of bird songs, I now perceived that I had happened upon a line of investigation whose results were of much greater importance than I had before thought of. For comparison of certain of the records I had made with our own music showed identity of form of structure that betokened a close relationship between bird and human music—a relationship theretofore unsuspected and destined to throw much light on such vexed questions as the nature, origin and evolution of music in general and the still broader question of the nature, origin and evolution of the esthetic sense. The resemblances in structural formation between bird music and our own were so many and of such a character as to make untenable any explanation based on coincidence.

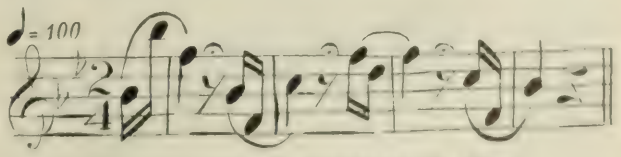
In order to give more intelligent consideration to the questions that now arose before me I examined the history of human music. The light I thus obtained made the resemblances I had discovered still more astonishing; for I found that some of the forms of melodious construction that were to be observed in bird songs were of comparatively recent origin among ourselves, their first use dating back only a

few centuries, while the diatonic scale itself had apparently originated with the experiments of Pythagoras in the seventh century B. C. Investigation of aboriginal and ancient music, however, showed previous and contemporaneous independent use of the liatonic scale and of some of these melodic principles.

Thus was I led to the discovery that various independent musical evolutions, one of which is to be found in the avian world, are moving along the same channels; and this in turn gave rise to the resultant conclusion that from some unknown cause the evolution of music is guided in a certain direction—that is, toward an ideal standard, and is not a fortuitous growth, as is commonly held by students of our musical development. This is the field which at present engages my attention and in which I am constantly securing additional and important material.

The results of my investigations have been repeatedly published by means of magazine articles, lectures and addresses at the annual meetings of the American Ornithologists' Union. (It seems scarcely necessary to deny a statement that has been going the rounds of the press that they have formed the subject of official publications of the Department of Agriculture; the study of bird songs finds no place in the line of work conducted by that department, and my investigations have been entirely independent of my official duties, which relate to the preservation and importation of birds and game.) I may therefore be properly excused from pointing them out with greater particularity. One especially remarkable point of resemblance between bird and human music, however, cannot be too strongly emphasized. I have found the woodpewee (a bird not even classified among the singing birds) and the wood thrush uttering songs, in some cases identical, in others nearly so, in structural form with many of our four-line ballads and hymns. This particular form, which is a growth of the last century or two, is in such common use that an examination of two books of vocal music disclosed forty-four compositions that followed it—compositions by such writers as Balfe, Donizetti, Bellini, Mozart, Samuel Lover, Stephen Glover, Meyerbeer, Wallace, Flotow, Verdi and Weber. The form is governed by the following unwritten rule: the first and third lines are identical, the second and fourth are identical in notes or character except that the second ends with a note that leaves the musical sense suspended and the fourth with one that satisfies it, that is, the keynote. There may be more, but it is not necessary; the first four lines form a complete musical period. (It is interesting, tho not germane, to note that when the verse thus written consists of eight lines the seventh is usually identical with the first and third.) The woodpewee song, which, as I have pointed out in *The Auk,* is usually sung in the twilight hours of morning or evening, follows this form strictly, as I have heard it sung by certain individuals; the wood thrush song I heard from only one bird, and it varied slightly from the rule, tho the first and third lines were identical. I have also heard a four-phrase song from a summer tanager, in which the second and fourth lines were identical.

I may also call attention to a hitherto unpublished song I secured from a wood thrush that nested near my home in Takoma Park last summer. This song consisted of four phrases, usually, tho not invariably, sung in a certain order. In the normal song the first and third phrases resembled each other somewhat in general character, the second past from tonic to dominant harmony, and the fourth, by an exact reversal of the notes of the second, past from dominant to tonic harmony. The whole song, while not so pleasing in melody as many others I have heard from wood thrushes and other birds, is an excellent example of good musical form, and is an important addition to the evidence of structural resemblance between avian and human music.



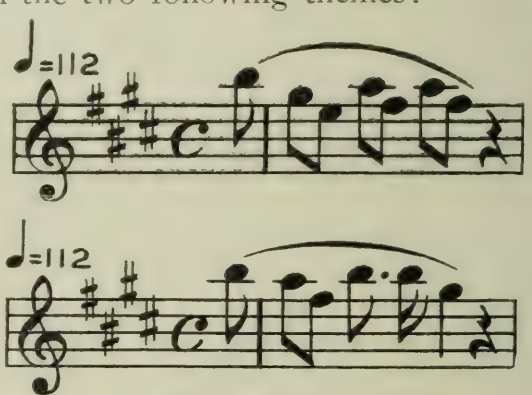
I. WOOD THRUSH MUSIC

A question that has naturally suggested itself in connection with bird songs that are framed on lines that follow those governing human music is: Have the birds sufficient musical intelligence to

appreciate their own musical attainments, or are they merely unconscious instruments on or thru which melody is performed? Numerous experiences and careful observation leave no room for doubt in the matter. Birds sing for the same reason that man sings and whistles and plays on various instruments—to give expression to the sense of musical beauty within, which they share with man. Song may be used by bird and man to charm the prospective mate; it may be uttered as an overflow of the joy of life; it may be joined by man, and perhaps by bird, to emotions of love, triumph, or religious sentiment; but however varied its uses or connection. beneath all is the general foundation of pure appreciation of music, and all other motives are merely incidental superstructures upon this. Birds exhibit in a modified degree many of the traits that characterize man; and that particular quality known as the esthetic sense they manifest in various ways. They show a predilection for bright colors, as in the case of jackdaws, magpies and other birds, which seize and secrete bright and highly colored objects, and in those plumage displays in which peacocks, birds of paradise, jacanas, pheasants and many more birds frequently indulge; they often show a high sense of the ornate in the construction of their nests, a quality of which William Hamilton Gibson has given notable instances, the result of most careful and painstaking study, and examples of which are constantly coming to light in stray notes here and there from other naturalists; they display appreciation of the attractiveness of graceful posturing and rhythmical dancing, by single performers, by pair, by trios and by larger groups; they enjoy special forms of flight, very pleasing to see and indulged for no other apparent purpose than esthetic gratification; and however much Darwin may have overestimated the influence and function of sexual selection, brilliantly plumaged birds very palpably appreciate the beauty of their own garb, a feeling unquestionably shared by their often plain-colored mates. In all these ways birds show an appreciation of grace and beauty that is governed by a standard coincident in kind with that which governs its own. For the things that please them also please us, and for the same reason.

But it is in music that they reach the highest degree of agreement with man in the esthetic faculty. For not only do they utter with evident enjoyment melodious combinations of notes that are, as I have stated, governed by rules of construction governing modern human music, they show by conscious selection of suitably harmonizing phrases that they are subject to the same influences in the matter that lead man to his own choice. In other words, some of the birds may be ranked in a certain degree as composers of music. A brief account of some of the incidents that have come to my attention will substantiate this statement, remarkable tho it may seem at first glance.

I have frequently heard birds of the same species singing alternately phrases that have a definite musical relationship to each other, such as the second line of a human song bears to the first. Thus, on the 12th of last April I heard two meadowlarks singing in regular alternation the two following themes:

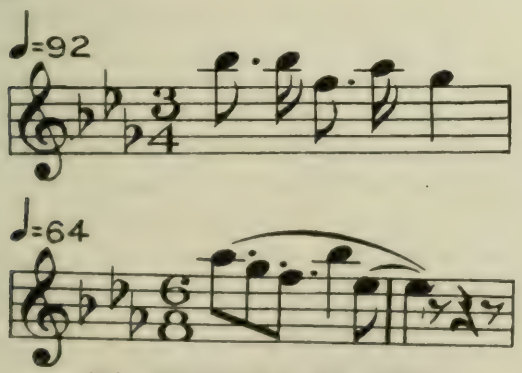


II. MEADOWLARK DUET.

Even were this the only example I had met with the chances that its musical agreement was due to mere coincidence would be so remote, considering the innumerable unrelated combinations of notes possible to the second bird, that such an explanation might readily be dismissed as too difficult of acceptance even by the most credulously skeptical mind But being but one of many as it is all thought of coincidence as an explanation must be banished as childish. It would be as probable that two untaught birds should, by accidental combination of syllables, utter intelligent question and answer, such as "Where have you been?" "I've been down by the river." Were

we to hear wild birds thus conversing in English, not once, but often, any attempt to explain the phenomenon by the theory that the birds, without any conscious appreciation, uttered these and similar sentences by a purely accidental grouping of unmeaning syllables would be no more puerile than the idea that the related phrases they sing in alternation are apt haphazard utterances.

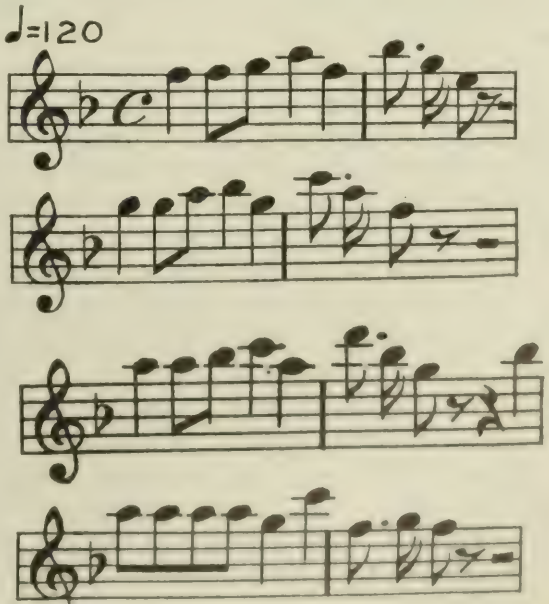
But a final proof, if such were needed, is given in instances that have several times come under my observation where one of two birds singing unrelated phrases has abandoned its theme and substituted for it one that is a suitable musical response. One of the most recent examples of this display of musical understanding was furnished me by a meadowlark on the morning of April 18th of this year. Two meadowlarks were singing related phrases in the key of B flat, while from across a broad field came the song of a third in E flat. One of the nearer birds stopped singing. The other repeated his B flat strain twice then changed to one in E flat that was musically related to the song coming over the meadow, furnishing not an answer to that but a theme to which it was an answer. And as tho for better hearing of that distant strain the bird changed its perch to one that gave a nearer and less obstructed range. The two E flat phrases are here given, that of the distant bird being placed last, where it properly belongs.



III. MEADOWLARK TRIO.

On another occasion a meadowlark changed its theme to furnish a phrase related to one another meadowlark had begun to sing, and while these two were regularly alternating their songs a third "cut in" with a related phrase and the three sang twice round in sequence to three themes. This is the only recorded instance, so far as I am aware, of a trio sung by birds.

This form of antiphonal singing which is, apparently, not infrequently practiced by birds, especially meadowlarks (tho I have observed it among chewinks, chickadees, song sparrows and field sparrows), and particularly when an unrelated theme is replaced by a related theme, leaves no room for doubt that the birds have sufficient musical intelligence to appreciate those melodic requirements that we are subject to. And knowing, as we do, that their music is in other respects closely related to ours such would be the natural conclusion were there no such direct evidence as I have secured. But, as I have already mentioned, birds show the possession of many human traits. Among these is individual variability. Not only is there the well-known difference in musical requirements on the part of different species, but great diversity is manifested by the different individuals of a species. This fact must be borne constantly in mind by one who studies bird songs. Most song sparrows, to take a notable example, utter songs that have little or no relation to our music—songs that cannot even be recorded owing to the non-use of our scale. Yet occasionally I have secured from song sparrows bits of melody that could not be distinguished from human music. Here is a song of four lines, three of which I composed while the other was taken note for note from a song sparrow:



IV. SONG COMPOSED JOINTLY BY MR. OLDYS AND A SONG SPARROW.

I defy any one, ornithologist or musician, to pick out the line furnished by the bird. The entire composition is thoroly homogeneous and has a hint of Mozart in its construction. The last line of this joint production was the song sparrow's, the first three were mine.

The extent of individual variation which this song-sparrow song exemplifies must be duly appreciated if one would avoid the danger of hasty conclusions. Hearing a superior cardinal and an inferior wood thrush one might be led to conclude that cardinals outrank wood thrushes as singers, as I did during the early part of my studies. And meeting with only incoherent and untrue songs on first acquaintance, one might easily conclude that any attempt to write the songs of birds on the musical staff would be a waste of time or worse. It is only occasionally that I hear a notable song or singer, and all species, even wood thrushes, show more or less deficient musical ability. Should any musicians be led by my discoveries to undertake similar investigations—and the field is so large, so open, and so attractive that I should like to see capable men flock to the woods and meadows by the thousands, each equipped with a note-book and a pitch-pipe—I would warn them against two pitfalls, one, a too great eagerness that will cause them to write down every song they hear whether it is properly notable or not, and two, a too-ready discouragement due to failure at once to hear songs that can be written on our staff.

I have frequently been asked which bird is our finest singer, and it might naturally be supposed that fourteen years of careful study of bird music would qualify me to render an authoritative opinion. But, tho I have heard the songs of birds in many different localities in the Eastern part of the United States, yet my observations have been very largely confined to a very circumscribed area near Washington, and I am not by any means as well qualified to render judgment on our singers as it might seem on first thought. Besides the individual differences to which I have called attention there are geographical differences to be considered. Thus no one of the innumerable oven-birds of the region adjacent to Washington utter a song which bears any likeness to a repetition of the word "teacher," ascribed to the oven-bird by John Burroughs, whose characterization of the song has received most hearty endorsement by several other leading writers on birds. To hear this song one must go North, when, however, the usual (tho not invariable) oven-bird utterances fully justify the description. One of our most highly praised singers, the hermit thrush, rarely sings in its migratory journey thru the vicinity of Washington, and the few songs it vouchsafes, like those of the ruby-crowned knight and other birds, lack much of the vigor and finish they have in the breeding home. Furthermore there are many singers, such as the Western solitaire (whose song has received high praise), that I have never heard.

If, however, I were called upon to make a decision based on my present imperfect knowledge, I should say that considering quality of voice, style of delivery and musical form the wood thrush is entitled to the award. And from what I have been able to gather from accounts of the singers of other countries supplemented by personal judgment of the singing of some of the most notable of these foreign birds (a rather unsafe criterion), I am inclined to believe that the wood thrush is pre-eminent in the entire avian world. A proper caution compels me, however, to emphasize the fact that this opinion is subject to possible future modification.

As a final word I would call attention to the beautiful and interesting songs that are lost to us for want of some one to record them—songs that briefly brighten the world and die with the singer. If my investigations in a very limited locality have produced so many records of remarkable songs as I have in my note books, the number unrecorded must be beyond computation. This waste of opportunity to secure interesting and valuable material to serve as a basis for intelligent consideration of questions that have engaged the attention of Spencer, Mivart, Weissmann, Helmholtz and other leading philosophers of the world seems wanton and reckless and I never fail to urge upon musicians the enjoyment and importance of recording and studying the music of the birds.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

An Early Scheme to Organize the World

BY EDWIN D. MEAD

[In view of the probable action at the present Hague Conference that will make the future Hague Conferences assemble hereafter automatically and periodically, and thus take the first steps in creating the Parliament of the World, the following article of Mr. Mead, containing a remarkable and generally unknown letter from Erasmus, is of much present interest. Mr. Mead's work for peace, whether as historian, author, editor or lecturer, has been surpassed by no other American.—EDITOR.]

THE "Great Design" of Henry IV of France is generally considered the first explicit scheme for the organization of the world, or, at any rate, for the federation of Europe. There is, of course, much controversy as to whether the design was Henry's own or Sully's, in whose memoirs we have our information about it. I have little doubt that the main idea was Henry's, altho it is quite possible that its proportions grew somewhat in Sully's treatment of it.

Sully began to dictate his memoirs shortly after Henry's death in 1610. The first edition was published in 1638, after Sully's death. The world, therefore, had no knowledge of the "Great Design" until fifteen years after Emeric Crucé published, in Paris, in 1623, his "Le Nouveau Cynée." In this remarkable work, the only known copy of which is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, was presented what the historians of the peace movement usually count the first proposal of substituting international arbitration for war. Crucé advocated the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration at Venice, as the Landgrave Ernest of Hesse-Rheinfels half a century afterward advocated the establishment of his proposed "Tribunal of the Society of Sovereigns" at Lucerne. These are the famous beginnings of the movement for world organization.

I have recently come upon an old letter from Erasmus to a friend, written probably about 1517, or having reference to that period, referring to an effort at that time in behalf of the peace of Europe, which was so comprehensive and definite in its character that it seems to me that it may almost be considered a "Great Design" previous to the famous scheme of Henry IV. The letter, which is printed in the introduction to an English translation of the "Complaint of Peace," published in London in 1802, is as follows:

"It was a favorite project about that time, to assemble a Congress of kings at Cambray. It was to consist of Maximilian the Emperor, Francis the First, king of France, Henry the Eighth of England, and Charles, the sovereign of the Low Countries, of which I am a native. They were to enter, in the most solemn manner, into mutual and indissoluble engagements to preserve peace with each other, and consequently peace thruout Europe. This momentous business was very much promoted by a man of most excellent character, William of Ciervia; and by one who seemed to have been born to advance the happiness of his country and of human nature, John Sylvagius, chancellor of Burgundy. But certain persons who get nothing by peace and a great deal by war threw obstacles in the way, which prevented this truly kingly purpose from being carried into execution. After this great disappointment, I sat down and wrote, by desire of John Sylvagius, my Querela Pacis. But since that period things have been growing worse; and I believe I must soon compose the Epitaph instead of the Complaint of Peace, as she seems to be dead and buried and not very likely to revive."

The "Complaint of Peace" (Querela Pacis) here referred to is Erasmus's famous and most important work impeaching the war system of nations as he witnessed it in his day. It was not, of course, his first or only impeachment. He discussed the subject in the same spirit in his panegyric to Philip, Duke of Burgundy, at Brussels, in 1504; and from that time until the end of his life he lost no occasion to condemn war, arraigning the crimes, the corruption of morals, the fearful cost and waste, the destruction of life, and the injustice incident to it, with a thoroness and power beyond that of any other person in his

time. The best known of these impeachments, perhaps, is the section upon war in the "Praise of Folly," which was written in 1509. He was deeply stirred upon the subject when he was in Rome some three years before, and found the pope himself, Julius II, waging war. "War was bad enough at the best, but a papal war was a scandal to Christianity, and a fighting pope was to him a monster of iniquity. The impression of Julius II leading a campaign for the recovery of Bologna never quite left him. It served him for a text whenever he felt free to speak his mind upon the subject of war." In 1514 he says in a letter to the abbot of St. Bertin: "What do you suppose the Turks will think of us when they hear of Christian princes falling out so furiously with one another, and that for a title to empire?" He informs us in one of his *Adagia,* itself a long dissertation on the evils of war, that when he was at Rome he had drawn up a treatise on war called "Antipolemus," inscribed to Julius II, and he speaks as if he intended to print it. No essay with this title appears among his published works; but it seems to me not unlikely that what he here meditated may have been included afterward in his "Complaint of Peace" in 1517. The dissertation referred to is introduced under the proverb *Dulce bellum in expertis.* The publication of the old English translation of it under the title "Antipolemus" causes some confusion. An American edition of this, together with the "Complaint of Peace," was published in 1813 (by Charles Williams, Boston, and D. Allinson, Burlington, N. J.). This is of great significance in the history of the American peace movement, as it was a year before the publication of Noah Worcester's "Solemn Review of the Custom of War." It was at the time that David L. Dodge and his friends in New York were considering the formation of their New York Peace Society; and it would be interesting to learn whether there was any connection between the two things.

The "Complaint of Peace" is dedicated to Philip of Burgundy, the Bishop of Utrecht; and the bishop's letter acknowledging it is dated December 6th, 1517. In the dedication of his work to the bishop, Erasmus says: "You and I have lately seen that certain persons, much more formidable to their friends and fellow-countrymen than to any enemy, have left nothing unattempted to prevent the final cessation of war; and in another case we have seen with what difficulty those who were real friends to their country and king could lately obtain that peace which is always desirable and in the present conjuncture necessary. It was this shameful behavior which induced me to write my 'Complaint of Peace.'"

The intimation here that what men like William of Ciervia and John Sylvagius were working for in connection with the Congress of Kings at Cambray was "the final cessation of war," together with the whole spirit of the discussion of the "momentous business" in the letter of Eramus quoted above, shows that what was really in mind was something vastly more ambitious and constructive than a mere treaty or anything which we usually associate with what actually happened at Cambray in 1517. In a letter to Ammonius, December 29th, 1516 (the letter can be found in the second volume of Nichols's edition of Erasmus's letters), Erasmus says: "They say that before long there is to be a meeting of sovereigns—that is to say, Maximilian, the King of France, and our King Charles, at Cambray, when the question of an inviolable peace is to be considered." We know that the sovereigns did not meet at Cambray as proposed, but a treaty was concluded by their representatives there, March 11th, 1517. This, however, was clearly something quite incommensurate with the "grand design" of William of Ciervia, John Sylvagius, and, I think it is fair to surmise, Erasmus himself. The whole matter is something which I wish we knew much more about than the histories tell us. It is doubly interesting in this year 1907, when the movement for the organization of the world has proceeded so far that we are witnessing the meeting, in the capital of Erasmus's own country, of the first true Parliament of Man; and when the cornerstone has just been laid there of the Temple of Peace, the palace of the

World Court, presented to the united world by a citizen of the United States. It is certainly significant, in view of the "momentous business" now being transacted in Holland, that it was the Dutch Erasmus who framed the first great impeachment of war in modern times, and the Dutch Grotius who a century later did the greatest work for peace which has ever been achieved by any single man.

The "great design" of John Sylvagius and his friends, whatever it was, came to nothing. The "great design" of Henry of Navarre had a strong element of selfishness in it: its primary motive was to effect a combination against the House of Austria. The first clearly conceived and at the same time really disinterested design for an organized world was William Penn's "Essay Toward the Peace of Europe." Most philosophic of all the founders of our American commonwealths, William Penn, publishing his great tractate after his return to England, did not forget to pay tribute to the "great design" of the French king; nor did he forget that the Dutch Republic had in modern times furnished the most impressive illustration of that great principle of federation whose extension to international affairs it was the purpose of his work to urge.

High on the great tower over the Philadelphia which he founded, and where by happy augury was organized this federal nation of brotherly love, Penn's statue stands, so colossal that its outline is clear against the sky. He is not looking toward the West, as he fittingly might do, contemplating the growth of the republic which he helped to birth. More fittingly still, he is looking toward England and Europe, beyond the sea. Today he is our symbol, speaking for us to the world, declaring to Europe, to the august Parliament of Man assembled in the land of Hugo Grotius and Erasmus, that America in this great hour is not chiefly looking inward, but outward; in our behalf pledging the nations that the United States will do her part for the high interests of the united world.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Standard of Decent Living

BY ARTHUR B. REEVE

[Last week we published an article by Albert Britt, entitled "The Actual Cost of Living." This week Mr. Reeve, of the editorial staff of *Charities*, continues the discussion of the question of "Who Pays for Prosperity?"—EDITOR.]

IN last week's INDEPENDENT Mr. Britt has shown that the cost of living has increased, accompanied by an inadequate increase in average income. But that, after all, is not the real heart of the problem. Men may be living in some fashion at or near the limit of their incomes, but still be far below a decent standard of living. Not how men are living, but how they should live, is the great question affecting not only them but future generations.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York, some time ago made an estimate that was tentative, which showed that:

"In New York, where rentals and provisions are, perhaps, more expensive than in any other large city, for an average family of five persons the minimum income on which it is practicable to remain self-supporting and to maintain any approach to a decent standard of living is $600 a year."

Not longer ago than last fall he said that this estimate was without doubt now far too low. Professor Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, is quoted in a lecture: "No man can live, bring up a family, and enjoy the ordinary human happiness on a wage of less than $1,000 a year." John Mitchell, during the coal troubles of last spring, estimated the minimum wages that will maintain a workingman and his family in the coal region, according to the so called "American standard," at $600 a year. But these were only estimates. Since they were made several more or

less detailed investigations have been made that put the question of an adequate standard of living on an entirely different basis.

Last year five prominent social workers came together in New York, and, after fixing on a typical family of a man, his wife and three children under earning age, the result of their calculations was that $931 was the minimum wages that such a man must earn to support his family decently; $3.10 a day for 300 working days.

The question was then submitted to sixteen other social workers in close touch with actual cheap living conditions. One group of six combined in averaging their estimates, and the result was placing the figure at $942 a year. The other estimates were $768 (two estimates), $879, $900, $901, $986, $1,078, $1,394, $1,403 and $1,449. It will readily be seen that a reasonable average of these estimates is $950 a year as the cost of a normal standard of living of such a family in New York City.

New York City is by no means the only city which is investigating the cost of living at the present time. It has been calculated for Chicago by investigators at $900, by New Orleans investigators at $1,000, and by Philadelphia investigators as low as $600, the difference arising through the inclusion of items like insurance, savings, vacations, reading and other "cultural" expenses in the higher estimates and not in the lower. The standard of living fixed in Philadelphia was an exceptionally low standard and one probably more closely resembling a sub-normal standard than any of the others. These were all for families of six persons.

One of the latest of these investigations is that of Baltimore, which has resulted in the conclusion that $750 a year is the minimum amount required by a family of six persons. This investigation was made by the Maryland Bureau of Statistics, which has just issued a report. This report places the figures thus:

Rent	$180
Market and groceries	364
Clothing	85
Insurance	18
Amusements and incidentals	10
Doctor and medicines	20
Carfare	$30
Coal and light	35
Total	$742

Of course, these figures give no luxuries, nor do they provide for much holiday in summer or winter. The item of rent is as low as it could possibly be placed and carries the family out into the suburbs, necessitating carfare to and from work. Says the report:

"Baltimore is cheaper to live in than either New York or Chicago, but even so the living on $742 a year would be nothing to boast of when we consider the thousands who are living on much less."

It is interesting to note that the average of these estimates by twenty-eight different people in various parts of the country is about $938. This figure can in no sense be offered as anything more than a shrewd guess at a decent cost of living, but as such it tends to show that to maintain a minimum "American standard," of which our oratorical political economists profess themselves so proud, it is necessary for the wage-earner of a family group of five or six to earn about $940 a year, $3.13 a day during 300 days.

Among the causes for the increase in the cost of living some weight must of course be given to the great increase in the production of gold in recent years. Thirty years ago the world's stock of this precious metal was only $1,600,000,000; today it is more than $6,000,000,000. Since 1875 the increase has been more than three times as great as the entire stock in hand in that year. Last year the production was more than $400,000,000, and it is likely that that average will be equaled for the next twenty years at least.

But the only effect that can properly be ascribed to this factor is that of a general leveling up of prices and a steadying of the markets of the world. The laboring man suffers, if anything, since the benefit reaches him after a gradual process of filtering down thru the other mediums of production and exchange, and is likely to be delayed a decade before landing finally in his hands. As a matter of fact, the problem remains about where it was as regards the relation of the different human factors.

We find ourselves forced to conclude

that there has been such an increase in the cost of living that the average of $938 in 1906 in equivalent to $670 in 1896. To buy now what $1 bought in 1896 $1.40 is required. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the wage scale of 1896 was such as to furnish the workman with an adequate standard of living, the question now arises: Is the American workingman, whether of hand or brain, receiving $1.40 today for the same work he received $1 for in 1896?

It is true that among large numbers of workingmen there has been an increase in wages ranging from 5 to 12½ per cent. during the past year, with the greater number probably at 10 per cent. But do these increases, taken together with the increases received at various times during the past decade, counterbalance the 40 per cent. increase in the cost of living? The increase in income has been first of all in the incomes of the organized bodies of capital and labor. An increase, smaller without doubt, has taken place in the wages of unskilled and skilled labor that is not organized, for these are the people that feel the effect of good or hard times first of all, being on the firing line, so to speak. But the smallest increase of all has been among the workers of the middle class, unorganized, whose affiliations and tastes are with the capitalist and whose interests are in reality more closely allied with organized labor—the great mass of people between the upper and nether millstones of organized labor and organized capital.

Mr. J. G. Schonfarber, who made the Maryland investigation, points out:

"It will be easily found that if there has been any increase of wages approximating anything like the cost of living it has been mainly in those trades which were thoroly organized and could by numerical force and combination enforce their demands, and this is true, because all the newspapers reports of the increases of wages have been in the railroads and building industries, etc. We know that all these wage increases were among organized railroad hands, textile workers, or building trades mechanics. But as far as salesmen, for instance, are concerned, as indicative of men with fixed salaries, there was neither an increase in the yearly earnings nor a proportionate decrease in the hours of work.".

Probably the only test of the general rise, if any, in the money wages level in the country is furnished by the statistics of the railroads. Unfortunately even the few statistics on this subject are usually over a year old by the time they reach the public. But according to *Moody's Magazine* the general rise since 1896 has been about 20 per cent. for railroad men.

"As about half of the employees of railroads consist of skilled and about half of unskilled labor, and also about half of organized and half of unorganized labor, it is safe to assume that the average rise of money wages of railroad employees is a fair average for the whole country. This being true, it would appear that money wages will not now average more than 20 per cent. higher than they averaged ten years ago."

The problem that faces America in the year of grace 1907 is of this difference between 20 per cent. wages and 40 per cent. cost of living above those of a decade ago. Agitation, investigation, commissions, and income and inheritance tax suggestions all have to do in reality with the question who is getting the "rake-off." The lesson of production we have learned and learned well; we have yet to learn the lesson of distribution. That is the cause of a growing discontent when trade returns seem to show on the face of the figures an era of unheard-of prosperity. Prosperity matters little to the great middle-class consumer, however, when he gets the idea that he is paying the cost of it and not receiving his proportionate share. That is the dark side of good times—the problem: Who is paying for prosperity?

NEW YORK CITY.



Photographed by Gertrude Käsebier.

A DRESS FOR THE GODS TO DANCE IN.

A Practical Protest Against Fashion

BY ANNA G. NOYES

[Mrs. Noyes differs from other reformers in that when she conceives a new idea she carries it out herself directly instead of organizing a society and waiting until the whole world is converted. How she made a city flat commodious and artistic by the elimination and selection of furniture was told in THE INDEPENDENT May 16, 1907, and this article gives her experience in bringing feminine costume under the rule of the simple life.—EDITOR.]

THE great criticism to be made of modern dress is, that its incessant changes do not give an ever-increasing amount of convenience, comfort and beauty. The changes more frequently move in a circle than ahead. Once in every so often, we can anticipate the same conveniences, such as short skirts, loose sleeves and low collars, etc., and alternating with these, the same inconveniences as long skirts, tight sleeves and high collars. At the end of a century the only results we seem to have definitely gained are the final abolition of the hoop skirt, a reduction in the weight and number of petticoats, and the one-piece undergarment next the skin.

What seems so inexplicable is, that at a time unprecedented in history in the number and range of inventions for the production of better articles needed by man for food, shelter and clothing, there appears the fact that convenience and beauty in dress have not, to say the least, made a parallel gain. In the textile industry alone, in the cultivation of the fibers, weaving, spinning, dyeing, finishing, and in every one of the thousand details of these and other processes, inventors are finding out ways of economizing time and material, of giving a better finish, a more durable color, a greater variety of pattern, and so on. Power sewing machines, under the guidance of trained operators, turn out a hundred dresses where our grandmothers could make but one. There is no limit to the improvements which may be made on machines, unless it be our patent laws and the greed of the owner of the factory, and one never finds the inventor, at any rate, going back to a style of machinery used by his great-grandfather.

But dress does not radically improve, it only changes.

Philosophers and economists have tried to fathom this morbid desire for something new in dress, no matter how old it is. Some claim that the people demand the change. That is quite possible, for most fashions one does not like long. In countries like India, where there are sharp class distinctions, there is no change of style in dress. From this the conclusion has been drawn that the changing styles in Western countries serve to distinguish classes. In the West, however, the line is drawn not by birth, as in India, but by money, and the distinction is between those who can pay and those who cannot pay. Conformity to the style in every detail is a way of giving evidence of one's ability to pay. By some the custom of constantly changing styles is upheld because it gives employment to the poor. Then, to be consistent, the making of impure food should also be encouraged, and the publishing of yellow literature, and the constructing of unsanitary houses. Others say that it is deliberately stimulated by large dealers, to create a market for their goods, that they may secure great profits for themselves, an accusation that appears to have much truth in it.

But whatever the cause the result is evident, that there is to society and to the individual, a loss of valuable time and good material, with no compensation in continuously better models for dresses. In all factories, when expensive machinery is thrown on the scrap heap, it is estimated that the loss will soon be made up by the new machine installed to take its place. But with clothing, the coat or dress is set aside, not that the owner may adopt a style that is primarily *better*, but only one that is *different*. The change is not made with the idea of putting on the market dresses improving each year in convenience, in line, in harmonious and appropriate color schemes, but only

dresses of a new pattern, which the simple-minded public has been educated at its own expense to desire. Salesmen



THE FIRST EXPERIMENT.
Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beales.

actually try to persuade me to buy a certain garment or weave or color, whose redeeming virtue to them, is that it is "just out," "something new this season," or "the very latest thing" and so on thru the whole gamut of their tiresome jargon. I never fail to tell them I am not looking for something *new,* thank you, only for something *good.* And "there's the rub!" For one of the by-products of this insane desire to get something new, is that the quality of goods is rapidly deteriorating. Adulterations which are harmful to the natural fibers, as well as others which cheapen the goods, are not designated on the labels and are increasing every year. Silk can be and is adulterated with tin to such an extent that when one buys a piece of silk one is liable to get only 1 per cent. of silk by weight and 9 per cent. of salts of tin! Both pure (?) linen and silk have threads of cotton in them—but to go into that story would take whole books!

The only excuses for changing should be, it seems to me, that a more convenient or beautiful or economical cut, tone or textile had been produced.

For me to wait until this idea was common to all, would mean a still longer period of personal discomfort, to say nothing of the fear I daily felt of losing my temper; so limiting myself to the parts of the big problem which I, unaided by lobbyists or special legislation, could solve, consciously stated my problems as they occurred to me, and began and am still trying to solve them.

These then were my problems:

To design a convenient method of putting my dress on and off, so that I should not have to depend upon my husband even for that.

To decide upon a "respectable" length for a skirt, and to adhere to it until skirts were no longer.

To choose a pattern for a skirt that was full enough for comfort in walking or running, and one so cut as to hold its shape, and one that I considered was becoming to me.

To devise a method of so equally distributing the weight of my clothes on my body, that I should always be as free from discomforts from my clothes as I am from discomforts from my skin and bones.

To provide pockets, enough of them so that I should not have to hook on a bag or carry one in my hand. Men don't.

To let, as far as possible, the natural curves of my body give character to the line design of my dress, and not drag in any extraneous deformities, either for my body or my head.

To select the coloring in textiles that tone with my own color.

To choose textiles for garments, under and outer, because of certain physical properties of the textiles; wool for warmth, linen for coolness, silk for cleanliness, and so on.

To have touch the skin only those materials which can be readily washed.

To buy what was in the long run, the least expensive material.

To find gloves warm enough for my hands in winter, so that I should not have to be bothered with carrying a muff.

To find a hat that was becoming to me, and that fitted my head, and then to wear it as long as there was any wear in the hat.

To find shoes or sandals that fitted my feet.

To eliminate starch, because technically it is dirt, and from an artistic standpoint it is unthinkable on the human body, and is without doubt only an invention for making money.

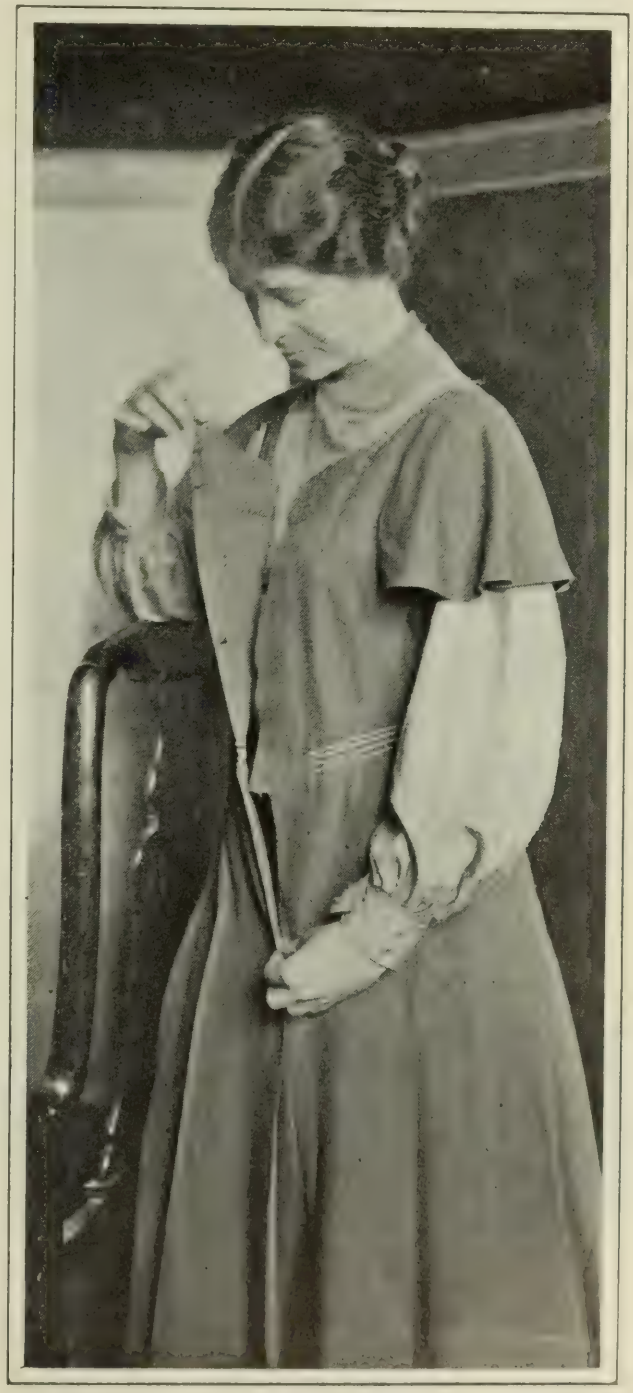
To eliminate all jewelry, nose rings, earrings, finger rings, arm rings, waist rings, neck rings, cuff buttons, hat pins, breast pins, everything in the jewelry line but a watch, and a brooch to secure it, and hair pins. I should be unjust to myself if I took too much credit for this last virtuous decision. It would not have been reached so precipitately, had not a fire consumed all my jewels. I did, however, rejoice and not weep over their burning, and did not dig for them in the ruins.

To eliminate fur in this climate, because just as it prevents the body's heat from escaping, it also prevents fresh air from penetrating.

One very important reason for elimination of non-essentials, is that it will reduce the amount of work those engaged in industry will have to do. For I believe that when the new era comes, the whole world will be planning to make less work and more play and song and life for itself, instead of more drudgery and stagnation, crime and death, and we cannot begin too soon to take that attitude.

In the early days of these unsettled problems, I put my body thru the last sufferings I ever hope to have to inflict upon it, in compelling it to wear out the old clothes, while my mind and I cut out patterns of cheese-cloth, drew picture dresses on paper, and delved in all the literature and illustrations to be found on the subject. In the meantime, I was sloughing off my integuments, until I had left upon my body, but two of an original six undergarments, the same thruout the year, namely a union suit and one petticoat.

For added warmth, I wear black cotton-and-wool tights, and a sweater, both of which are easily taken off in our warmly heated apartments. Of course I still wear shoes or sandals and stockings



"I CAN GET INTO MY DRESS ALONE, SO THAT I DO NOT HAVE TO DEPEND UPON MY HUSBAND EVEN FOR THAT."

Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beales.

and supporters fastened to a belt which fits about my waist. For my union suit I choose cotton in preference to linen,

because my own skin does not demand the only property that would, in this case, make linen preferable; namely, that of rapidly absorbing moisture, and creating indirectly a circulation of air which gives to linen its characteristic cool feeling. Besides cotton is cheaper. The petticoat is a very good quality of sateen, soft, noiseless and washable, the same color as the dress with which it is worn. It is



"THIS IS MY POCKET AND I'VE GOT REAL THINGS IN IT!"
Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beales.

made with but one ruffle, and that is stitched down on the top, under a tuck made in the body of the petticoat. This leaves the fewest possible places for dust to collect, and still makes a very satisfactory petticoat. The petticoat is fitted over the hips, and needs no further support and does not bind my waist. The material for the petticoat worn with light dresses is pongee silk, and made like the sateen one.

The following general plan for the dresses is the one which I have adopted, and is illustrated in the photographs here shown. They fasten with hooks and eyes under the pleat at the left, opening from the yoke to about eight inches below the waist. In this I keep my watch, fountain pen and pencil, all securely fastened so that I shall not lose them. The dresses are all in one piece, excepting those in which the yoke counts as a second piece. None of the dresses are lined, but under the dresses without yokes, I wear a China silk underwaist with as high a neck and as long sleeves as those of the dress. The guimpes are of washable silk. Both underwaists and guimpes serve the same purpose of preventing the dresses from touching the skin, and in these the shields are pinned.

I have chosen silk for these guimpes and underwaists because of all the textiles this one is least easily soiled. Cotton, which contains 1 per cent. wax, presents a sticky surface, to which foreign particles readily adhere. In summer I wear linen guimpes, because linen, as explained before, is the coolest textile to wear. All things considered, I feel silk is the best material for serviceable dresses. It is not so easily soiled, and when soiled is easily cleaned, and if a good quality is bought it wears a long time and always looks well. It is also very light in weight.

To get ready to step into the kitchen to prepare a meal, is a matter requiring but few minutes, for with apron and cuffs my dress is well protected. This apron was adopted after considering many patterns and so far has given entire satisfaction, for it is without the customary and needless fulness, ruffles and tucks. And as for cuffs I have found nothing to equal the woven straw ones, at 5 cents a pair.

A very satisfactory kimono may be made with little labor. It utilizes the full width of the goods, and reaches about a foot below the waist line. The piece is cut up the middle of the front, and the yoke cut out, the raw edges hemmed and the ribbon sewed on. The sleeves are made by sewing together the selvedges of the goods under the arm, for a dis-

tance of about three inches. For the fastening two plain buttons are covered with the ribbon and two loops are made of the same material, all of which took me about two hours to make by hand one evening after a full day's teaching.

Any explanation of the color schemes employed in the dresses in terms that would be intelligible to the average reader, would be difficult to write, tedious to read, and the information gained would not be exact. Not until all the world can get a definite color sensation from the formula, O.R., L.L., ½N, which is, according to Dr. Denman Ross, of Harvard University, the formula for the color of the Rajah silk, is it worth while to try to give descriptions of color schemes. All I can say is that I have had the colors of my flesh and hair and eyes in mind and have tried to tone to those, in complementary or analogous color schemes.

Three minutes is an abundance of time to allow in which to change my dress, that is, to take off one dress and to put on another, and I need no assistance, not even a mirror, to see if everything is all together and straight, for nothing can go crooked and nothing can come apart.

The weights of my dresses and other garments are as follows: Brown silk dress with guimpe, 6 ounces; gray-blue cloth with guimpe, 10 ounces; Rajah silk, 4.5 ounces; camping dress, 8.5 ounces; sateen petticoat, 4 ounces; pongee petticoat, 2 ounces; union suit, 2.5 ounces; stockings, 1.5 ounces; garters, .5 ounces; Sandals, 8 ounces; high shoes, 11.5 ounces; low shoes, 8.5 ounces; summer hat, 2 ounces; winter hat, 2 ounces; tramping hat, 1 ounce.

In these dresses I feel like a spirit! Nothing holds me to the earth. I feel as if I had left the cocoon of the chrysalis and were learning to fly. And O! it's such fun to dance in them with one's arms and body. Every muscle and bone is free! When I go to walk thru the city, I have to remind myself that it is improper thus to be merry on the street. What will folks think? I want to bend and twist and turn and jump and skip and vigorously pull in the air, just because I can! I know no buttons will burst off when I expand my lungs. No steel (think of it! steel worn upon a human body) will snap when I stoop from the waist to touch my toes. No waist will separate from a skirt when I stand on tiptoe and stretch and stretch to my very utmost. Surely those who have stayed so long in the chrysalis stage, that they never can develop beyond it, ought not to begrudge the freedom of those who still can be liberated.

It is merely a coincidence that my dresses happen to resemble somewhat the jumper suits being worn this season. They will disappear soon, however, and another fad will take its place. And the resemblance any way is only a surface one. The jumper suits are just as tight as other dresses about the waist, they button up the back, they have no pockets, the guimpes are of white, starched, and needlessly tucked and inserted, the collars are high and the skirt unnecessarily full and over-trimmed.

In the fire fortunately all my clothes were burned up, which gave me an excellent opportunity to do what I otherwise never could have done satisfactorily, find out the cost of my wardrobe. I have installed all I shall need for the four seasons except a winter overcoat, another pair of shoes and possibly another summer dress, and I can think of nothing else I shall need until these clothes are worn out. The cost for material, including two silk dresses, $1.25 a yard, two cloth dresses, $2.25 a yard, seven guimpes, two China silk underwaists, a bathing suit, three petticoats, three union suits, nine pairs of stockings, three nightgowns, two pairs of shoes, one pair of sandals, a raincoat, rubbers and umbrella, two aprons and cuffs, toilet articles, hair pins, an Ingersoll watch and brooch, pins and needles, darning cotton and a thimble, absorbent cotton and cheesecloth, in fact for everything I need in my wardrobe, the cost has been $122.26. I have paid for labor $24.50 and given about ten days of my own labor which, in the capacity of a seamstress, would be valued at $1.50 a day. One hundred and sixty dollars would easily cover the entire cost, and the cost of laundering is about 30 cents a week, at a steam laundry very unsatisfactory and expensive, but the only means available at present.

The effect of Fletcher's and Chittenden's experiments on the amount of food

needed to sustain the human body, and the method of eating so as to get the full value of the food eaten, are just beginning to give us a new standard for reckoning the cost of food in the cost of living. But in all the literature I have been able to find on dress, I have read of no one concerned to find out how much clothing a person needs, altho clothing has a physiological function and experimental tests could be made in a laboratory. Clothing is closely associated with food and digestion, the amount of clothing needed and the properties of it, are in part determined by the amount of heat generated and retained in the body. All I know is that I wear fewer clothes than I used to wear, and at the same time am eating less food, and as nearly as I can tell, I generate and retain sufficient heat to keep me equally warm, and my general health has never been better, nor my capacity for work greater. But this fact will have little weight in the world of science where but one experiment counts for so little.



THE RAJAH SILK OF INDESCRIBABLE COLOR, AND A WARDROBE COMPLETE, WHICH WEIGHS EXACTLY NINETEEN OUNCES.
Photographed by Jessie Tarbox Beales.

Then, too, the physiological function of clothing has so little to do with dress

that even if this were determined, it would be but a small fraction of the whole problem. For man not only dresses to be protected from the elements, and to retain his self-generated heat, but to be designated as a policeman, or sailor or coachman or minister; or distinguished as a person of wealth and leisure, a non-participant in the world's work, only partaking in its social functions and sports; or respectable and conventional, never questioning or refusing to obey a mandate of the day, whether it be to paint one's body, to tattoo one's face, to deform one's feet, to displace one's internal organs, or to wear stiffly starched linen.

When the spirit of equality shall be a living thing among us, these false and forced standards will cease to exist because they will perform no function. The place to spend one's energy is after all on the more fundamental causes of present day non-moralities. However, I have to wear my clothes on my own back, and they gave me no peace until I attended to them. Now at least I can go about my business in a comfortable dress, made by a dressmaker, who tho she makes elegant honorific gowns for "leisure class" ladies, never took greater pleasure in making a dress than she took in making in one day the Rajah silk for me. And if any one else is conscious of the same problem, what is herein written may give to that one an idea.

These few experiments which I have made have really very little to do with the whole problem. This is merely my protest against the point of view of the makers and wearers of dresses thruout the land. We all seem to be buncoed into pursuing a phantom, which because of its very nature we can never catch. We are exhausted running as fast as we can to remain stationary! And the bunco men all along the line, stand by enjoying the joke, because they pocket the cash.

The dresses themselves are not conclusive. Who knows? I may have another idea before I have another dress. If I do I shall try it on, and see what it is good for. Why here is this new textile Xylolin, made of paper, a dream of Bellamy's being realized. I shall certainly look into that!

NEW YORK CITY.

Song of Truth

BY COLETTA RYAN

I AM the soul of Truth. I rise and sing
O'er hill and mountain. There is naught but spring
And loveliness within me. I am bound
By broad good nature and I twine around
All hope and promise. O'er the fields I lean
And lo! the wailing world again is green.
Love kneels to me, and formal gates unclose
To greet the fragrant season of the rose.

In vain the ghostly churchyard waits to see
My silhouet against the cypress tree!
In vain the skeptic waits for me to die,
I cannot perish—trustfully I lie
Within the heart of heaven and I throw
A white enchantment over grief and woe.
God is my light, and lasting life is mine.
Arise, embrace me, brother, I am thine!

DORCHESTER, MASS.

Literature

Problems of Life and Heredity

In the University of Paris there is, besides the regular university department of zoölogy headed by Delage, and the normal department under Houssay, a laboratory of organic evolution under the direction of Giard. In the small lecture room of this laboratory Felix Le Dantec delivers to a little group of half comprehending students his suggestive lectures on *Les Grands Problèmes de la Vie.* But however few the men and women who find their way to this hidden lecture room in the insignificant building huddled under the shadows of the somber Pantheon —for the laboratory is not housed in the great Sorbonne—Le Dantec finds an interested hearing by a larger audience thru the medium of his books. He is a prolific writer and keeps Alcan's presses busy turning out his brilliant and extraordinarily bold and iconoclastic philosophico-biological disquisitions.

The present volume,[1] translated by Stoddard Dewey, and the second in "The New Knowledge Series," edited by Professor Duncan, of the University of Kansas, is interesting reading from cover to cover. So are all of Le Dantec's books and some more than this one; for example, *Les Influences Ancestrales.* But this will make a good introduction of Le Dantec to American readers.

Altho this "new knowledge" that we are reading and writing about so much now dates from the day of Descartes, it is nevertheless new today in its body of facts if not in its point of view. When Descartes conceived the universe as a mechanism and living bodies as machines, he did so out of the greatness of his scientific imagination. Today since the work of Roux, Hertwig Delage, Driesch, Rhumbler, Loeb and the others, to refer to some of the biologists only, we have in our possession a great mass of facts derived from observation, and especially from experiment, on which to base our physico-chemico-biological conception of life and its surroundings.

But the conception is too fascinating for some of us. Monism and mechanism are not proved, and it is well that Haeckel has his Oliver Lodge and Lloyd Morgan to face, and Loeb his Jennings. Otherwise we and all we do would be quickly resolved into enzymes, catalyzors, taxes and tropisms. The new knowledge aims to unite life and non-life; or, rather, not to separate it. Physics and chemistry are our gods and we are machines and chemical compounds. Particularly to Le Dantec are we chemical compounds. Life is chemism, says he. And he says it in the book before us lucidly, sparklingly, positively—but not convincingly.

Dr. Bastian's two recent volumes[2] are written to establish the thesis for which the author has conspicuously fought for thirty years, the thesis, namely, that life originates spontaneously and that it is doing so constantly and visibly all about us. His thesis and his book, in which are included the details of a great deal of personal observation, experimentation and speculation, recall the days before Pasteur and Tyndall. The great French biologist and the English physicist decisively put an end to further discussion, in their time at least, of this question of the spontaneous generation of micro-organisms in infusions or other organic liquids. But now that the opposing champions are gone, Bastian returns to the lists. Well, he does not prove his thesis. But he does make an interesting book out of trying to. But it is a book for the lay reader to approach warily. It is plausible: it seems convincing. But if it were worth while another Pasteur or Tyndall could refute it.

And yet, after all, what are we to do with that pax-plaguing question of the

[1] The Nature and Origin of Life in the Light of the New Knowledge. *By Felix Le Dantec.* Pp. XVI, 250. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.00.

[2] The Nature and Origin of Living Matter. *By H. C. Bastian.* 344 pp., 245 ills. from photomicrographs. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.50.
The Evolution of Life. *By H. C. Bastian.* 319 pp., 12 plates of micrographs. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

first life. Evolution and descent explain the kinds and variety of life, its adaptation, its progress, but not its origin. thorogoing evolutionists demand a physico-chemical origin of life; that is a spontaneous generation of the organic from the inorganic. Still Bastian cannot be their prophet.

Less subversive of current beliefs, scientific or popular, is Lock's account of *Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution.*[3]

Of the ten chapters in the book, two discuss Mendelism (the theory of alternative inheritance based on the epoch-making work of Gregor Johann Mendel, an Augustinian monk of Austria), one is given to biometry (the modern statistical and quantitative study of variation founded by Galton and Pearson), one treats of the theory of mutations (heterogenesis or the theory, now identified with de Vries, of the origin of species by little fixed changes or leaps as opposed to slow modification by selection), and one discusses modern results in cytology, especially as these touch the problems of heredity. The author, a fellow of Gonville and Caius at Cambridge, has done considerable personal work along the lines of variation and heredity and his writing is well-informed and trustworthy. Portraits of Darwin, Galton, de Vries, Kolreuter and Mendel embellish the volume.

Another recent book treating various evolution topics in popular style is Headley's *Life and Evolution.*[4]

Headley is known to naturalists as a student of bird structure and habits and a pleasing lecturer and writer. His earlier "Problems of Evolution" is a book of decided interest. The present volume is composed of nine lectures written out as chapters and treating of such varied subjects as "The Sea and Its Inhabitants," "The Minds of Men and Animals," "The Flight of Birds," etc.

The author draws on his own considerable experience as a field naturalist in Australia and New Zealand for many of the examples chosen to illustrate and point the moral of his discussions and presents his material in attractive and understandable manner. It is a book for browsing in and should interest scientific students as well as lay readers.

Finally may be mentioned the recent translation by Joseph McCabe of Konrad Günther's *Darwinism and the Problems of Life,*[5] first issued in Germany in 1904. The author, a *privatdocent* in zoölogy in Freiburg, has undertaken an examination of the more familiar forms of animal life to be found by short excursions from home or school into forest and field from the point of view of a faithful student of evolution. Such sentences as "Who has not been in the woods on a spring morning?" and "These embryonic or primitive particles called determinants by Weismann because they later determine the soma-parts, consist naturally of living substances and hence must nourish themselves" come, therefore, into occasional unfortunate juxtaposition—tho these two actually do not. But on the whole Günther's attempt is fairly successful and his book gives nature study, or, better, popular natural history, a new aspect. It should certainly be interesting and suggestive and fresh reading to the persistent peruser of nature books, too many of which—the books—are given over to telling one how to distinguish a red bird from a yellow bird, and letting it go at that.

[3] RECENT PROGRESS IN THE STUDY OF VARIATION, HEREDITY AND EVOLUTION. *By R. H. Lock.* Pp. XV, 299. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

[4] LIFE AND EVOLUTION. *By F. W. Headley.* Pp. XVI, 272. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

[5] DARWINISM AND THE PROBLEMS OF LIFE. *By Konrad Günther.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.50.

The French Church Question

THE writers of these two brochures* are not Catholics, altho friendly to the Catholic Church. Bodley's *France* is a standard work, of which two volumes have been out for some years. The third, dealing in full with Church questions, has been delayed owing to the author's poor health. During a tedious convalescence he whiled away the time in "such light reading" as the debates in the French Parliament on the Separation Bill.

"I am"—he writes—"probably the only person in the world who has read

* THE CHURCH IN FRANCE. *By John Edward Courtenay Bodley.* London: Constable.

LETTRE OUVERTE A S. E. LE CARDINAL GIBBONS. *Par Paul Sabatier.* Paris: Fischbacher.

every word uttered in those debates." The brochure consists of two lectures delivered before the Royal Institution. As any discussion of controversial questions is there forbidden, the historian gave a plain statement of facts. The first lecture is on the Concordat, the second on the Law of Associations. He terms the Concordat the work of a stupendous genius. Its seventeen articles were supplemented by the Organic Articles, seventy-six in number. In its White Book on "The Separation of Church and State in France," the Vatican holds that the Organic Articles had never been ratified by the Holy See. Sixty years before, Thiers, in the Chamber of Deputies, described this view as "an historical falsehood," and declared that all the Holy See objected to was to be found in the writings of Bossuet. Again, Bodley declares that the views of such Catholics as hold that they were imposed upon Rome surreptitiously and by fraud cannot be maintained.

Under the Restoration, when the clerical party was in power, the Organic Articles were left practically untouched. With the Third Republic came the anti-clerical reaction. Gambetta gave the war cry: *Le clericalisme, voila, l'ennemi!* Then the Boulangist movement, the Leo Taxil and Diana Vaughan scandal, the Affair Dreyfus, the condemnation of so many scholars — Loisy, Denis, etc. — roused the nation. The story is told of the results in the second lecture. The decrees of 1880 touching unauthorized monastic Orders set the ball a-rolling against them, and when, in December, 1900, the bare catalog of the religious houses in France, with the value and extent of their properties, was presented in Parliament, it consisted of two huge White Books of 2,000 pages. The Orders had to go and logical France wiped out the Concordat.

A lover of St. Francis, to whom he has devoted the best years of his life, M. Sabatier dates his *Open Letter* to Cardinal Gibbons: "Assisi, Holy Thursday, 1907." Under the shadow of the Poverillo, his humble client addresses a Roman Cardinal whose predecessors in the Sacred College ridiculed the first rule of St. Francis as impossible, altho taken almost verbatim from the Gospels. The *Open Letter* is an answer to a sort of platform of His Eminence, who got large and many notices in the European press. To be sure that he was right, the French scholar wrote to Cardinal Gibbons for the exact text. The Cardinal sent him the Baltimore *Sun*, December 14, 1906. Sabatier is highly respectful and couches his thoughts in language which cannot in any wise be misconstrued, either in sense or in respect.

Discussion is always legitimate, but falsehood never. He charges the Cardinal with putting into M. Briand's mouth words that statesman never uttered and which he is incapable of uttering. Again, it is true that the old seminaries owned by the Government had to be given up; but it is a falsehood to say that the seminaries were abandoned, for they were at once set up in new places at the choice of the respective bishops.

Moreover, the Catholics of France, with the majority of the French episcopate, were ready to give a trial to the Law of 1905, with its cultual associations. Catholic jurists, even, had studied in advance how to apply the law. Again, in spite of the declaration of Pius X, re-echoed in Baltimore, Sabatier proves that the law itself recognized the Roman hierarchy. Speaking on this point, Bodley agrees with Sabatier. Bodley writes:

> "The score of words added (in the French text) have an immense importance, which is not patent to the cursory reader of the cause, for they guarantee the impossibility of an association falling into the hands of a schismatic party, which might attempt to organize a religion independent of the bishops and the hierarchy of Rome." (Law of December 9th, 1905, Section 4)

The French critic reminds the American Cardinal that the real harm was done when Pius X rode roughshod over the bishops. Cardinal Lecot, of Bordeaux, and Archbishop Germain, of Toulouse, had taken the preliminary steps to secure the benefit of the cultual associations. This was on December 7th, 1906, and the very next day—December 8th—under the threat of being regarded as schismatics, they were obliged to countermand their orders.

Moreover, Pius X not only summoned the bishops to meet, but he sent the prearranged matter for discussion, and even assigned beforehand bishops to various committees.

Sabatier regards this as a disgrace to the Episcopate. But it is exactly as every political leader does.

Gen. Alexander's Memoirs

It can hardly be gainsaid that the most important book on the Civil War written by a Southerner is General E. P. Alexander's *Memoirs*.[1] It is important by reason of its being the account of a brave and capable officer who was always in the thickest of the fighting from Bull Run to Appomattox; by reason of the military knowledge and the shrewdness of judgment which it reveals; by reason also of its studied exactness of statement and its noble impartiality of spirit. A model of what such an account should be, it affords the strongest contrast to the character of most Confederate reminiscences, with their obliviousness or indifference to fact, their incorrigible and bitter sectionalism and their exaggerated rhetoric. Doubtless many judgments are expressed by General Alexander with which other soldiers and historians will disagree. It may be thought that he is too severe on Joseph Johnston, that he takes too little account of the enormous natural difficulties with which Grant contended from the Wilderness to Richmond. The partisans of Stonewall Jackson and the critics of Fitz-John Porter may object to his criticism of the one and his praise of the other. But these are matters of legitimate controversy, and the judgment of so fair a mind must win respect, even if it fails to win acquiescence.

General Alexander was a Georgian. He graduated from West Point in 1857, and when the war broke out he was station at Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, as a second lieutenant of engineers. Resigning from the army at San Francisco, he hurried East, arriving at Richmond on June 1st. He immediately entered the Confederate service as a signal officer. After Bull Run he was appointed chief of ordnance in Beauregard's corps, and a few days later Joseph Johnston "extended his office over the whole army." He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, accompanied Longstreet to Chickamauga and Knoxville, and returned with him to be in at the collapse of the Confederacy at Appomattox.

Evidently he entertained no illusions as to the success of the Confederate arms. He appreciated General McPherson's warning given to him in San Francisco that the Confederate cause was hopeless, but he felt that he must "go with his (my) people." After forty-six years, however, he is enabled to see that what the South fought for was something not for its best interests. He writes:

> "We now enjoy the rare privilege of seeing what we fought for in the retrospect. It no longer seems so desirable. It would now prove only a curse. We have good cause to thank God for our escape from it, not alone for our sake, but for that of the whole country and even of the world."

The book is written "not at all to set forth the valor of Confederate arms nor the skill of Confederate generals," but to give an unpartisan criticism of each campaign, pointing out "the good and bad plays on each side, and the moves which have influenced the result." This purpose has been executed with notable success. The treatment on the whole is hardly what might be called picturesque, the abundance of details often blinding the reader to a sight of the great determining movements in the various battles. There is, moreover, an unfortunate lack of maps and charts, the rough sketches of the author giving but little aid in picturing the contests. But in plain and direct statement, in keen and impartial weighing and considering of factors, little is left to be desired. It is an account of the great battles and campaigns and an estimate of the leaders which no interested person can afford to miss.

Doubtless there was great blundering on both sides, as the author so frequently insists. McClellan, "unfit to command in battle," but who nevertheless "had no superior in organizing an army," would seem to have led all others in the number and character of his blunders. Banks and Fremont in the Valley, Pope at Second Manasses, Burnside at Fredericksburg, Hooker at Chancellorsville, and Meade after Get-

[1] Military Memoirs of a Confederate. A Critical Narrative. *By E. P. Alexander.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.00.

tysburg, are all treated to liberal criticism. The Confederate captains are not spared either. The failure of Beauregard and Johnston to pursue the Federals after Bull Run is regarded as one of the most stupendous blunders of the war. The Federals were utterly routed, but they got away with small punishment and loss of arms and stores. "Never," he writes, "did an enemy make a cleaner escape out of such an exposed position after such an utter rout." The criticism of Johnston is severe and constant until he is superseded by Lee. Commenting on the Seven Pines battle, he writes: "Our prospects, had Johnston not been wounded, would have been dismal." Doubtless he would have had something better to say for this object of his criticism had the scope of his account included the Atlanta and North Carolina campaigns. Of Stonewall Jackson he speaks with a more discriminating judgment than do most Southern historians. He has only the highest praise for his later work, but he cannot overlook his lethargy at Mechanicsville and Gaines's Mill and his merely perfunctory action at Malvern Hill. Lee, of course, escapes with the least censure of all, tho his tactics at Gettysburg are held up to considerable questioning.

He has high praise for Meade, despite his censure of that officer's delay in pursuing Lee after Gettysburg. "There was not during the war," he writes, "a finer example of efficient command than that displayed by Meade on this occasion" (second day of Gettysburg). Of Sherman at Chattanooga he speaks slightingly, declaring that his whole force (east of Missionary Ridge) was "fought to a standstill." Necessarily there is much about Grant, tho no attempt at a general characterization. He considers Grant had been so badly punished after Cold Harbor, and the North had grown so weary of the struggle, that the real crisis of the war is to be found at that time — a crisis successfully past by Grant's bold strategy in carrying his army south of the James. There is little to be said for this opinion, and the author partially concedes its vainness when he comments:

"Possibly the South never had any real chance of success from the first, and the actual crisis was past when she fired the first gun."

The author sets an excellent example to his brother Confederate historians in his use of figures. Often one may take exception, it is true, but on the whole he has sought to give the most reasonable statement of numbers and losses. The Official Records have been freely used, and where these are defective he has, as a rule, taken Livermore's excellent computations. But despite his fairness and exactness, he has permitted himself, in his pride in the record of the Army of Northern Virginia, to conclude his narrative with a statement regarding the losses inflicted upon the Union armies before Washington that is absurdly misleading. That the aggregate Union losses (killed, wounded and captured) from June 1st, 1862, to April 9th, 1865, were 262,141 men may be conceded. It is also possibly true that Lee's army at its greatest did not exceed 85,000 men. But the implication that this army put *hors de combat* three men for every one of its own is a mathematical absurdity. This army of 85,000 was annihilated twice over during the three years. Its losses were one-fourth greater than (more than double in killed and wounded) the Union losses in the Seven Days' battles, nearly a fourth greater in the Gettysburg campaign, but little less in the Chancellorsville battles, and in killed and wounded only (not counting the 12,347 Federals surrendered at Harper's Ferry) about equal in the Antietam campaign. Including captured and missing (which are included in the above-mentioned Federal total) the losses of the Army of Northern Virginia during the same period could not have been less (and were probably greater) than 200,000 men. It is unfortunate that so excellent a book should be marred by so inept a conclusion.

The Life of Goethe

BIELSCHOWSKY'S great work,* the translation of which is to be complete in three volumes, is sometimes called the authoritative life of Goethe in German, and as such it displays both the strength and the weakness to be expected. It is, to begin with, erudite; one feels confident

*THE LIFE OF GOETHE. *By Albert Bielschowsky.* Authorized translation from the German. *By William A. Cooper.* Vols. I and II. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

that the author has sifted the enormous mass of material accumulated about every step of Goethe's career. In the metaphysical parts it is excellent, almost impeccable. Thus the chapter of the second volume entitled "Goethe and Philosophy" is a masterly survey of the relations of the poet to Spinoza, Kant and Hegel. There is, for instance, a touch of sly penetration, altho slyness is the last quality Dr. Bielschowsky was aiming at, in the connection of Spinoza's "He who loves God cannot endeavor to have God love him in return," with the words of Philine in "Wilhelm Meister," "If I love thee, what is that to thee?" There is a sound estimate of Goethe's mind in showing that what really kept him from sympathizing, indeed understanding, Kant's "critique" was not a metaphysical difficulty, but the fact that Kant attributed a radically evil element to human nature, whereas Goethe was at bottom a thorogoing Rousselian.

But for the rest, one who approaches Dr. Bielschowsky's biography with the work of the English, and especially the great French, critics in mind will be chary of praise. When Dr. Bielschowsky passes from metaphysics to the philosophy of life, he seems to us to speak as a child, or as a German, speaks. Goethe is one of the few supremely interesting *men* in literature. But to deny that he was an egoist, to build up a huge biography to prove he was not an egoist, is merely to fill the air with dust. The value of Goethe's poetry and prose is due largely to his broad experience of life, uttered for the most part in fragmentary fashion. Very well, we grant the poet considerable license in gathering that experience. But to speak with reverence, as Dr. Bielschowsky does, of his philandering with young girls when sixty years old and more, shows some ignorance of the humor or the proprieties of the world.

Nor is Dr. Bielschowsky's literary criticism much more satisfactory than his practical philosophy. He does not know when to sow from the full sack and when to refrain. The long, plodding analyses of Goethe's works are mere waste verbiage; they mean little to one who has not read the works, and they are an impertinence to one who has. The criticism proper seldom shows that finesse of judgment and that sureness of taste that come to critics thoroly trained in the greater literatures of Europe. There is here, as everywhere, the peculiar twist and limitation of German Chauvinism.

We commend heartily the translation of this work and recognize its undoubted value; but we must add frankly that it is in no sense of the word in the tradition of great literature.

The Gates of Kamt. By Baroness Orczy. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The Baroness Orczy has undertaken to tell in this marvelous tale what became of the ancient people of Egypt who built the Pyramids and carved the Sphinx and then disappeared at the end of the Sixth Dynasty. A young Englishman interested in archeology discovers a parchment in a jar which was in the tomb of a Greek priest who had been buried upon the edge of the Lybian desert. It contains strange references to the Gates of Kamt and of those who dwell beyond. The young archeologist, accompanied by a friend, undertakes to find these gates by following the vague directions given by the priest. They travel for forty days across the Libyan desert, and the author has done well with her arid scenery and its psychological effects upon the minds of the explorers. They come at last to a horrible land covered with whitening bones of men, and lying beneath frowning cliffs. While they are wondering what the meaning of so many skeletons is they are approached by a madman, who has been cast out of the Land of Kamt, to die of hunger and thirst in the desert. They are told that it is sacrilege there to shed human blood and malefactors are disposed of in this way. When the next criminal is let down into the desert, they leap upon the drawbridge that deposits him and thus find themselves within the Gates of Kamt. And here we leave the reader to find out the rest for himself. The splendors and mysteries and sensuous horrors of that strange land are not for us to reveal. But, granted her situation, the author has made the human heart terribly and convincingly true to it.

Literary Notes

....A new edition, the twenty-second, of the indispensable Baedeker's *Guidebook to Switzerland* and the adjacent portions of Italy, Savoy and Tyrol, has just appeared. (Scribners, $2.40.)

....The latest section of the biggest dictionary in the world, the *Oxford Dictionary* edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray, is that dealing with words between Misbode and Monopoly, by Henry Bradley. In this section 3,790 words are defined and illustrated by 14,394 quotations. (Oxford University Press, Amer. Branch. New York. $1.25.)

....Mr. J. W. Stoughton has made a translation from the second German edition of Rudolf Schmid's *Scientific Creed of a Theologian* (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son). Dr. Schmid defends the religious view of the world, and faith in prayer, Providence and miracles, together with an orthodox conception of the person of Christ, with full recognition of the principles and teachings of modern biology.

....In his critical essay on *Unbelief in the Nineteenth Century*, Prof. Henry C. Sheldon, of Boston University, surveys the principal phases of recent doubts and denials of orthodox religious opinions, both philosophical and critical. His aim is apologetic and constructive. The treatment of questions in Biblical criticism is hardly thoro enough to be effective, and the author's positions are not likely to involve him in the misfortunes of Professor Mitchell. The book is published by Eaton & Mains. $2.00.

....The publication of short stories in individual volumes has become very popular, and it is well that it has, for many of them are too good to be lost in the files. Crowell & Co. are the latest to take up the practice, with their "Entre-Nous Series" of 50-cent volumes, illustrated and prettily bound. The first six are a good selection: That admirable little genre sketch of *Schmidt*, by Lloyd Osbourne; three side-splitting automobile incidents, by Charles Battell Loomis; the amusing story (with an implied moral) of the exchanged Chinese and American babes, *Allee Same*, by Frances Aymar Mathews; *In the Deep of the Snow*, by C. G. D. Roberts; *Good Night*, by Eleanor Gates, and *Dawn*, by Katharine Holland Brown.

....One method by which it is proposed to solve the problem of religious education is to allow children of parents who desire it to send their children to their respective churches on Wednesday afternoons, for such instruction as each church deems advisable, credit being given for these religious exercises equivalent to that for corresponding regular school work, the Wednesday afternoon session in the public schools being retained for such as do not avail themselves of the Wednesday afternoon Sunday-school. Enthusiastic advocacy of this plan by one of its chief promoters may be found in *Religious Education and the Public School*, by the Rev. George U. Wenner, D.D., a Lutheran pastor of this city. (Bonnell, Silver & Co. 75 cents.)

Pebbles

THE SELF-GROWING BARN INDUSTRY.

AN esteemed correspondent, writing from Danville, Ky., tells of a novel industry, which will probably soon spread as far as Billville. Dan Cawley, a farmer in the Carol Hill neighborhood, has a barn which is growing rapidly. The structure, which is a capacious affair, was built several years ago. Willow posts were used on the end and along the sides. Being a moist and virgin soil, the posts took root, and the entire structure has flourished like a green bay tree. It ascended nine feet in the first three years, and Mr. Cawley was compelled to lay a second floor, using the first as a loft. The second floor is now too elevated for use, and next year a third floor will be added. The innovation has proven very advantageous, and a large crop of barns will be planted next spring by farmers of this vicinity.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOODY was once riding on the platform of a Boston street car, standing next to the gate that protected passengers from cars coming on the other track. A Boston lady came to the door of the car, and, as it stopped, started toward the gate, which was hidden from her by the men standing before it.

"Other side, please, lady," said the conductor.

He was ignored as only a born and bred Bostonian can ignore a man. The lady took another step toward the gate.

"You must get off the other side," said the conductor.

"I wish to get off on this side," came the answer in tone that congealed that official into momentary silence. Before he could explain or expostulate, Mr. Moody came to his assistance.

"Stand to one side, gentlemen," he remarked quietly. "The lady wishes to climb over the gate."—*Boston Post.*

A MERE HALLUCINATION.

"I MUST be going," declared the young man for the fourteenth time.

"Not at all," responded the young lady, "you are sitting perfectly still, I assure you."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IRATE Old Colonel (who has led a small trump, to partner, a novice, who took the trick, but didn't return his lead)—I called for trumps, madam!

Partner—Oh, did you? So sorry I didn't hear you.—*Sydney, Australia, Sunday Sun.*

A FLATTERING ILLUSION.

"I THANK you for the flowers you sent," she said,
And then she pouted, blushed, and drooped her head.
"Forgive me for the words I spoke last night;
The flowers have sweetly proved that you are right."
Then I forgave her, took her hand in mine,
Sealed her forgiveness with the old, old sign;
And as we wandered thru the dim-lit bowers,
I wondered who had really sent the flowers.

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The President's Decision

We have no brief to glorify President Roosevelt, and we do not regard his multiplex wisdom as unlimited, but we could not easily find one word to criticise in his long and comprehensive Provincetown address. He talked no airy nothings, but every word was instinct with purpose and truth.

The chief and central point in his address, which we give at considerable length, is his decision and determination that for the next eighteen months of his term he will proceed, with all the forces at his command, to bring to the bar for punishment those rich malefactors who have flouted the laws which limit the unfair and dishonest prosecution of their business. He will not be frightened or dissuaded from the course already marked out by any disturbance of the money market, or any charge that he is ruining business prosperity. Here he is wholly right; and his position is one of characteristic courage. A weaker man would have yielded and withheld further prosecution of unlawful trusts. And yet he does not believe, nor do we, that the late disturbance and fall of prices is wholly or largely due to his interference. Ten years of prosperity and wild inflation are necessarily followed by contraction and the fall of prices of stock; and this is true the world over, and is not confined to the limits of Mr. Roosevelt's activities. He has not meddled with British consols, but they are down also. Doubtless his prosecutions and threats of yet other action have done something, but if the guilty are being punished and market values have fallen, it is right they should, and the people make no complaint. We shall come upon a better and more honest basis, and that will be a general advantage to all.

The chief criticisms of his address have been made on his argument for the enlargement of the central authority instead of leaving the control, especially of railroads, to State action. It is almost utterly impossible for States to control the iron highways of interstate commerce. States cannot agree what to do, when a system of railway runs under one control from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We believe with Mr. Roosevelt, and the Supreme Court also, in finding powers under the Constitution which its makers never imagined. They knew nothing of railroads; they only knew post roads. But railroads take the place of post roads to carry the mails, and for all practical purposes are post roads; and if the Constitution gave Congress the power to establish post roads, that involves, by a necessary as well as fair interpretation, the authority to control railroads and all their interstate traffic. The authors of the Constitution knew nothing of a vast system of national banks to take the place of private banks; but somehow, by enlarging our interpretation of a clause in the Constitution we have created a great and beneficent system which has replaced the State banks of our fathers and given us a consistent paper currency. What must be done we will find some way to do under the unspecified powers for the general welfare included in the Constitution. The only other alternative is nullification, for amendments are almost impossible under the cumbrous system provided. It were better to have no Constitution at all.

We are glad that the President, while declaring his intention to push to the uttermost the prosecution of malefactors, does recognize the fact that the Sherman law prohibiting combinations goes too far. Combination may be very injurious in preventing competition, but it has its place and may be beneficial. The supervisory and regulative power of the Gov-

ernment over trusts should be increased; but, as the President says, useful combinations made with absolute openness may be such as the Government would properly approve, and for such the laws should provide. It is only combinations used oppressively, not those used for the benefit of the people, that should be forbidden; and some further discretion and supervision should be allowed, increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The people will like the air of honesty and fairness which appears in the President's address. There is in it no vindictiveness, no hostility to corporations. Indeed the President sees that corporations and even combinations of corporations are necessary in the present conditions of industry. They are for the public good when they do not oppress the people. If they favor one customer and exclude another, then they should be punished, and that punishment should be not a mere fine which the corporation can easily afford to pay, but imprisonment of guilty officials. But for that we still need to educate the people, so that they will see that such discrimination is heinous and criminal, and will be ready to revise their ideas of morals and punish guilty people as well as guilty corporations. It is always men that are guilty, not paper charters.

The Roosevelt Personality

No judicial mind, accustomed to weighing historical probabilities and estimating the forces that control social evolution, is likely to doubt that the President's speech at Provincetown was one of the history-making utterances of great men. Aristotle, in "The Politics," tells us that States normally go round and round the cycle of changes, from monarchy to aristocracy, from aristocracy to republicanism, from republicanism to democracy, from democracy to ring and boss rule, from such oligarchy or plutocracy to tyranny or imperialism. There is a vast amount of history that conforms to this Aristotelian formula and some that does not. There have been occasions when the one-man power to which a people turns for guidance and help in the struggle of democracy against oligarchies, plutocracies and other rings, has been great and just and patriotic enough to serve the people instead of tricking them. It is certain that the American people as a whole believe that President Roosevelt is this nobler kind of a one-man power. Their confidence in him is almost unbounded. The Provincetown occasion was not the first evidence of this fact; but it was first at Provincetown that Mr. Roosevelt gave to the people as solemn and explicit a pledge as was ever given by an Executive, that the people's trust should not be betrayed. The President declared, first, that he perfectly understood, as the people understand, that the conflict between the Government and corporations of the lawless sort is a struggle without quarter between the people, on the one hand, and a determined and desperate class of very rich and very powerful men on the other hand to decide *which is henceforth to rule this country;* and he declared, secondly, that during the remaining eighteen months of his Presidency the Government will give no quarter in the fight.

Probably no one who was not within hearing of the President's voice and within sight of his dynamic face as he said these things on that hilltop overlooking the bay where the "Mayflower" first cast her anchor, can frame an adequate idea of the tremendous impression that his utterances made. There was applause, but it was not the wild, bereft-of-reason shouting and thundering that sweeps ordinary political meetings into bedlam. The men who heard and applauded were of the same old stuff that got out the guns at Lexington and Concord, without talking much about it. But they were thinking and setting their teeth a good deal harder than they stamped their feet. And there was no mistaking what it was that they thought. They were absolutely with the President on both points. They said *"That's it"* when he said what the real conflict, as he understands it, is, and they showed, as only the hard-faced Puritan can show when he is really and deeply moved, their perfect trust in the speaker's sincerity.

The speech was history-making, then, because it defined with perfect clearness

one of the greatest political-economic conflicts that have yet arisen in modern times, stated unequivocally the President's own position in the conflict, and drew an almost electric response from the people. But this was not all. The speech was history-making also because, for the first time, it revealed in combination, at one time and place, as a living whole, the elements of the Roosevelt personality that make it one of the controlling forces of our national life for the time being, and, as we are confident, one of the most potent shaping forces acting now upon the future.

Mr. Roosevelt's personal courage has only to be seen once to silence the scoffer. It is not, as his detractors allege, a studied effect. He loves the spectacular and so does the multitude; and so, unhappily, does the vainglorious assassin. Mr. Roosevelt quite unnecessarily increases the danger of personal exposure on great public occasions by making them as spectacular as possible and then by placing himself so conspicuously in the center of them that all the secret service men, policemen of the line and regiments of marines on earth could not protect him against a clever assailant. But it makes the heart of the multitude go out to him, as it went out to "The Little Corporal." As he stood erect in his carriage in the narrow streets of Provincetown he could have been struck down at any point on the long tortuous route, but in his wide-open face there was not a suggestion of any emotion except one of intense enjoyment of the occasion and complete absorption in it.

Conviction of a man's courage is the foundation of popular faith in his sincerity, for, when all is said, the liar and trickster is usually such because he is a poltroon. But there are two other important elements also in any such popular faith. One is a record of straightforward, faithful service, with evidence continually manifested of a belief in pretty stern ideals of duty. This, next to courage, was the chief element in Mr. Cleveland's character on which the public faith in him was built. Faithfulness to duty, however, may be, too often is, in the Puritan temperament usually is, combined with a certain aloofness or coldness that repels. The combination of a strong sense of duty with courage is not uncommon, and with good intellect it often makes a great man—but never the greatest man. The greatest man always has in him a vast fund of spontaneity, a something left over from boyhood and youth, that breaks out in unexpected ways and places. It may take the rather common form of dissipation; it may become a titanic and devilish lawlessness as in Napoleon, or it may assume an endless variety of expression, in good fellowship, unconventional conduct, sport and exercise, with an occasional tempest of rage that clears the moral atmosphere like a thunderstorm. This outbreaking of the elemental forces is one of the surest evidences of a nature that the multitude instinctively trusts, thru evil and thru good report; trusts partly because it loves the elemental man, partly because it feels that such a nature could not, if it would, consistently follow out a course of cold-blooded hypocrisy. It would be sure to "break out," and betray itself.

And at Provincetown all of these elements of Mr. Roosevelt's complex and dynamic human nature were splendidly revealed. He was enjoying the show too much to feel any fear. He was there to talk about the importance of carrying the Puritan ideals of duty into our present-day public life and private conduct. He had not expected to make the clean cut definition of the present conflict between the people and the predatory rich as a struggle to rule the land, but once on his feet, with the people massed in thousands around him, he could no more help it than he could help making gestures. And in the very middle of it all, he had to break loose to speak a piece about the Navy! At the banquet where he was expected to speak a second time, he learned that the fishermen of the town could be found in large number in a nearby hall. Without waiting for the company to be seated, he seized a napkin and a fork, excitedly picked out three or four of the best pieces of cold meat in sight, and bolting them in superb defiance of Horace Fletcher, *et id omne genus,* he hurried over to the fishermen!

Such is the man, Theodore Roosevelt; courageous, spontaneous, elemental, unconventional; and, therefore, as men go

in this imperfect world, sincere. Such at least he revealed himself to be as by the bay where the Pilgrim commonwealth was founded he discussed the question whether the Republic is to endure. Such the American people believe him to be, and therefore they trust him.

Elements in the Next Presidential Election

We may presume that Mr. Bryan will be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Taft says there is no doubt of it. Let us assume for the purposes of this editorial that Mr. Taft will be the Republican candidate. It is to be expected that the Republican candidate, whether he be Hughes or Taft, will be elected, but there are certain elements in the case that are quite different from what they were when Mr. Roosevelt gained such an overwhelming victory. To one or two we would call attention.

The most important of these is the negro vote. That went solidly for Mr. Roosevelt wherever it was allowed to be cast. As things now stand it will not go for any one who represents Mr. Roosevelt, and least of all for Mr. Taft. When Roosevelt invited Mr. Washington to lunch, the Southern whites were passionately angry and the negroes were delighted. Now the tables are changed, for the whites have taken Mr. Roosevelt to their bosom, and the negroes are as passionately inflamed against him. Wherever they meet they pass hot resolutions, and if their papers come to defend him or Mr. Taft, it will be taken for proof that they have been subsidized. Now, there are 115,000 negroes in Pennsylvania, 100,000 in Illinois, 110,000 in Ohio, 60,000 in Indiana, 120,000 in New York, 80,000 in New Jersey, and they can vote in Delaware and Maryland. In a close vote their mere abstention might turn the scale. It makes a very serious—even dangerous—condition for the Republican party in the event of the nomination of Mr. Taft.

Mr. Roosevelt might do something to turn the tide back in his favor, and so might Mr. Taft. Should the President frankly say that he depended too much on the one-sided report of General Garlington, and that the doubts raised by the Senate investigation show that his action in discharging the negro troopers without honor was hasty, and then recalling them to the army—supposing he could do this as honestly as the facts seem to admit—he would do a brave act, and he would recover the favor he has lost. We believe he is an honest enough man to acknowledge publicly a mistake if he finds he has made one.

And if Mr. Taft should sympathetically address himself to the colored voters, as he has to the white voters of the South, he might recover what he too has lost by accepting and defending the President's action in discharging the colored soldiers. But it will never be achieved by such a speech as he made at Lexington, Ky. There he had white votes in mind, not black wrongs and injuries. He did mildly express the desire that the time would come when the negro would deserve and receive the right to have his vote counted. But that is not the point; he ought to have it now. He did say that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were wise and right, and that was much; but it does not please negroes to be told that the Southern whites who have shut them out from the ballot, who have excluded them from their cars and railroad stations, are their "best friends." They know better. What they have a right to ask of a Republican candidate is that he declare the laws past to exclude the negro vote—the last and worst the other day in Georgia—are infamous, because their expressed intention is to admit all white voters and shut out every negro they can. Absolute equality of treatment should be demanded, even at the risk of losing every Southern State to the party.

But one other very important element that gave Mr. Roosevelt his unusual majority may be mostly retained by Mr. Taft; we mean the Catholic vote. With a shrewd statesmanship to which American politics can scarce afford a parallel Mr. Roosevelt managed to transfer a very large part of the Catholic vote from the Democratic to the Republican party. This he did by his management of the great Philippine question. In those Islands the Catholic people were utterly

hostile to the Catholic Church, and were ready, if left to themselves, to dispossess the Church of all its accumulated wealth. This Mr. Roosevelt would not allow. In order to secure the fair purchase of the estates of the orders he sent Mr. Taft at the head of a commission to Rome to visit the Pope, such an act as no previous President had done or dared to do. This was perfectly legitimate, as only the Pope could compel the orders to sell their lands to the United States Government. The lands were purchased at a good, fair figure, and the hated friars were persuaded, not forced, to leave the country. Then American bishops were sent to take charge of the Church, not without conference between our Government and ecclesiastical authorities here and at Rome. Then followed the active sympathy of our officers in the Philippines with Archbishop Harty and his associates, and their plain opposition to the Aglipay schism, which would otherwise have swept the Islands. Equally in Cuba President Roosevelt has settled the question of the purchase of ecclesiastical property at a good price, taking advantage of present American occupation; and in Cuba, in the Philippines and at Rome Mr. Taft has been his agent and helper. There will be a natural tendency for the Irish and Catholic vote to revert to the Democratic party, where it naturally belongs, but much of it will be attracted to Mr. Taft, as it would be to no other man.

One other element of uncertain importance will be detached from the Republican candidate, whoever he may be, but will not be given to the Democratic party, and that comes from the so-called labor vote. For various reasons—one of them the Haywood trial—there has been an increase of a radical or socialistic movement within the ranks of organized labor, and probably thousands of votes will be detached from the old parties, particularly from the Republican, and will be given to a radical Socialist candidate. But how many they can number no one can now say. At any rate, Mr. Taft's decisions against organized labor while on the bench in Ohio will not be forgotten by the workingmen.

Mr. Taft is *now* the most probable Republican candidate, and can probably be elected; but by no means by such a majority as was Mr. Roosevelt, notwithstanding what Mr. Taft told his Lexington audience as to this being an era of "good feeling" and harmony like that which elected President Monroe.

President Roosevelt on Editorial Ethics

It is a question of morals, of editorial morals, which Mr. Roosevelt raises at the conclusion of his article attacking Mr. Long as a "nature faker." We say Mr. Long, as he is the only asserted nature faker who is mentioned by name. The ethical point he raises is in his declaration that editors and publishers are guilty of "a grave wrong" who "condone and encourage such untruth" by giving these stories to the press.

That opens a grave question, and the statement has in it a degree of truth. It is certainly wrong to invent stories of animal intelligence with the purpose of deceiving a fairly intelligent public. It is wrong to be a receiver and distributor of falsified goods. That is, it is wrong to publish what will be a wrong to the intelligence of the reader. That ethical rule ought to be fairly clear and accepted, however difficult for an enterprising editor to follow. But is there not yet another point of view, namely, the duty of the editor to the writer? Should he tempt or assist a writer to publish that which, true or false, would be an injury to the writer's reputation or to his personal interests? For example, would it be right for him to urge the Mexican Ambassador at Washington to write an article, if he were foolish enough to do it, on the defects of the American Constitution? A British Minister at Washington some years ago wrote a letter meddling with our political matters, and an editor printed it, and that letter cost the Minister his position. The publication of that letter was a fine stroke of editorial enterprise, but was it right? If we had the suspicion that a certain Catholic ecclesiastic in this country was very much put out at the Pope's new Syllabus and had so expressed himself privately, would it be right for us to tempt him to write an article that should

destroy his influence and power in his Church? If we have discovered that a distinguished jurist has a private silly fad or notion that he delights in, could we ethically persuade him to flare it in public view to public laughter and contempt?

We are led to these questions by reading President Roosevelt's article in *Everybody's Magazine*. It was a fine piece of journalistic enterprise to secure from him this article. Everybody will talk about it and *Everybody* will be read. But John Burroughs is quoted as saying that he is sorry the President wrote it; and John Burroughs is not alone in regretting that he should have continued and repeated his attacks on one or two individual writers, calling them liars. For this is what he says:

"Their most striking stories are not merely distortions of facts, but pure inventions; and not only are they inventions, but they are inventions of men who know so little of the subject concerning which they write, and who to ignorance add such utter recklessness that they are not even able to distinguish between what is possible, however wildly improbable, and mechanical impossibilities."

One of these writers, called by name, and with his statements mentioned, is thus called a liar and an ignoramus. Without deciding the question of veracity involved and without discussing questions of courtesy, we may, without disrespect to dignities, venture gently to suggest that not a few readers regret that a delicate sense of editorial ethics did not withhold the request for that article, simply because of its effect on the public estimation of a President whom we so much esteem for his many manly virtues and his strenuous, effective and polymorphic activities. For he himself has said it: "Our quarrel is not with these men, but with those who give them the chance."

Has Kipling Declined?

ONCE in a while we get a letter, apparently from some one preparing for a debate or paper before a literary club, asking us "Has Kipling declined in popularity?" or, "What is the cause of the deterioration of Kipling?" We have replied to the latter inquiry by suggesting that it could be answered in the same way as the question which perplexed the wise men of the court so long ago: "Why does a basin of water weigh less when a fish is put into it?"

As it may be that more of our readers are interested in the question than have written to us about it, and since it is bound to be discussed now owing to the rumor from Stockholm that Rudyard Kipling will receive the Nobel prize of $40,000 for the best work in idealistic literature done anywhere in the world, it is worth some consideration here. The report of the award is not authoritative, but such premature transpirations in the past have usually proved true. Certainly it would be difficult to put forward a candidate from the English-speaking world who has a better right to it. It might be supposed that this award, if confirmed, would settle the question, for the will of Alfred Nobel provides that the prize shall be given for work done during the preceding year, but unfortunately the committees have disregarded this provision, and the literary prize has always been given to men whose chief work was done years before the establishment of the Fund, so, if Kipling had done nothing worth consideration for the last seven years, as some people think, he would still be eligible.

The two questions, "Is Kipling as popular as ever?" and "Is his work as good?" are not the same, and have, we are sorry to say, no logical connection. New books crowd out the old simply because they are new, not because they are better. The "Kipling craze" undoubtedly past away at the beginning of the century, but in our opinion he has as many sincere admirers now as he ever had, and, if he has fewer readers, it is because he has been so extensively read. Prof. H. Morse Stephens, in a talk at the University of California not long ago, expressed his gratification on the change that had come over the literary ideals of college students. When he was at Oxford, he said, their desks were littered with Swinburne and Wilde, but now the students had taken Kipling as their guide and inspiration, and were being influenced by his insistence on the importance of work and discipline.

When Kipling made his sensational advent into London at the age of twenty-five with his tales of India he had the

charm of triple novelty—a new style, a new field and a new ideal. Now, seventeen years later, these have become common property. Most of the younger set of writers have taken lessons of his craftsmanship, as their forms and even their phrases show. India is no longer a fresh field, and imperialism is an old story. If Kipling could write another tale of Simla or Lahore, or should unearth one from the files of the *Civil and Military Gazette* as good as any of those he turned out after hours to fill a space in the next day's paper, it would not create a literary furore. But this is not, unfortunately, because the popular taste has improved in the meantime and outgrown him. We have a pat example of the impossibility of repeating a success in H. Rider Haggard. In 1886 "She" was the sensation of the day; twenty years later "Ayesha" appeared, as near like it as two peas, and it fell flat. From figures furnished by a public library in an important city we find that the relative popularity of some of Kipling's books is as follows, beginning with those most called for: "Puck of Pook's Hill," "Jungle Books," "Captains Courageous," "Kim," "Traffics and Discoveries," "Wee Willie Winkie," "The Light That Failed," "Soldiers Three," "Plain Tales from the Hills, "Barrack Room Ballads." Juveniles always outrun books for adults; apart from this it is evident that the public calls most for the recent books and decidedly prefers novels to volumes of short stories.

To see if Kipling holds his own we must compare him with his contemporaries. There were a thousand books of fiction published in England in 1890 when "Plain Tales from the Hills" appeared. How many of them are now more read? Here are the best sellers of that day, and a good list it is, too. William Black's "Stand-Fast Craig-Royston," Walter Besant's "Armorel of Lyonesse," Hall Caine's "The Bondman," Maarten Maarten's "The Sin of Joost Aveling," William Morris's "News from Nowhere," Haggard and Lang's "The World's Desire," and Edwin Arnold's "Phra the Phœnician."

In the United States, when Kipling made his debut, we were reading Margaret Deland's "Sidney," Howell's "Shadow of a Dream," Crawford's "Cigarette Maker's Romance," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Anglomaniacs," Tourgee's "Pactolus Prime," Ignatius Donelly's "Cæsar's Column" and Janvier's "Aztec Treasure-House." How long ago it seems!

Does Kipling's poetry hold its own? It was in 1896 that "The Seven Seas" appeared, and that same year we had, let us see, Swinburne's "The Tale of Baden," William Watson's "The Purple East," Alfred Austin's "England's Darling," Stephen Phillips's "Christ in Hades" and Fiona Macleod's (*née* William Sharp) "From the Hills of Dawn." How many lines can you quote from these very respectable volumes to match what you remember of "McAndrews' Hymn," "The Last Chantey," "The Song of the English," "The Rhyme of the Three Sealers," "An American," "The Miracles," "The Native-Born," "The Cholera Camp," "That Day," "The 'Eathen" and "L'Envoi"?

But how does Kipling's recent work compare with his earlier? Mr. Kipling is writing more slowly now, or at any rate publishing less, but we are unable to detect any falling off in literary skill. His latest poem, "The Sons of Martha," which appeared in the Sunday supplement of many daily papers this spring, is certainly one of his best, most striking and original in thought and versification. Its title as applied to workingmen seems likely to become part of the language as "The White Man's Burden" and "Lest We Forget." When it was written we have no means of knowing, but it could not have been very long ago for he makes an effective use of one of the recently discovered *logia* of Christ.

"As in the thronged and lightened ways,
So in the dark and the desert they stand,
Wary and watchful all their days,
That their brethren's days may be long in the land.
Lift ye the stone or cleave the wood
To make a path more fair or flat.—
Lo! it is black already with blood
Some Sons of Martha spilled for that."

Considered merely as a *tour de force* Kipling's latest short story, "With the Night Mail," published in *McClure's Magazine*, is unequalled in its line, either by himself or any one else. It is a theme that has been often attempted; a trip on

an airship in the year 2025, but Verne, Bellamy and the host of others who have dealt with the mechanics of the future have been unable to manage their many inventions. Wells alone has been tolerably successful in keeping the human interest from being swamped, and he does it by a discreet reticence about mechanical details. But Kipling makes his story out of this refractory material; invents a new technological vocabulary, and teaches it by his old trick of assuming that the reader already has the knowledge that he is casually imparting to him. At the end of a dozen pages, with no tiresome explanation, the reader knows more about the airship of the future than about his own bicycle; he can, or thinks he can, draw a working plan of one, and tell how it is superior to other makes, how each part came to be invented, and what are the signals and international rules of aerial navigation; all without losing the run of the story, which tells how Postal Packet 162 was caught in a flurry over the Bank Mark Boat "when the heavens were balancing their volt accounts."

"We were dragged hither and yon by warm or frozen suctions, belched up on the tops of wulli-was, spun down by vortices, and clubbed aside by laterals under a dizzying rush of stars, in company with a drunken moon. I heard the rushing click of the midship engine lever sliding in and out, the low growl of the lift-shunts and louder than the yelling winds without, the scream of the bow-rudder gouging into any lull that promised to hold for an instant."

With a poem and a story like these in mind, together with "They" and "Puck of Pook's Hill," it is impossible to say that Kipling's hand has lost its cunning.

The Stuttgart Socialist Congress

THE International Congress of Socialists, in session last week at Stuttgart, Germany, was in many respects the most important gathering in the history of the Socialistic movement. It was the largest international gathering, it represented Socialism at the highest point of numerical strength which that movement has so far attained, and the subjects which it discussed were of the greatest significance to that movement's future. Moreover, the decision of these congresses become more and more of the nature of a standard of doctrine and a rule of conduct to Socialists all over the world. Originally these decisions were but advisory; and so they are even today in so far as goes either the pretense or the power of enforcement. But the force of circumstances ever tends to draw more closely together the Socialist parties of the various nations, to harmonize their sometimes varying doctrines, and allowing for certain racial and industrial differences, to impel them along like lines of advance. The decisions of the International Congresses thus carry along with them, of their own vigor, an increasing obligation of acceptance.

The Socialist vote of the world is now reckoned at approximately 8,000,000. All the elections held within the last two years, except those in Spain and in the United States, show remarkable increases. England, France, Austria, Finland, Denmark, Holland and Sweden have all added largely to the Socialist vote, and even Germany, in spite of a united and bitter anti-Socialist campaign which reduced the Socialist representation in the Reichstag from 79 to 43, piled up a quarter of a million increase in the popular vote. The Congress thus met under the most favorable auspices.

The more important questions that were debated were those regarding Socialism and trade-unionism, Socialism and colonialism (involving the cognate questions of patriotism and militarism), and Socialism and immigration.

The attitude of the Socialist party toward trade unions is a subject which is debated in all congresses, local, national and international. Long ago the German Socialists adopted a *modus vivendi* with the trade unions which has prevented serious friction, and has caused even most of the non-Socialist unions to look to the Socialist representatives in the Reichstag as their own representatives. This policy has been followed generally in the North European countries and in Austria. In France there is less harmony between the trade unions and the United Socialist party. In England, the Independent Labor party, tho most of its leaders are Socialists, is more of a trade union than a Socialist party, while the

straight-out Socialist party, the Social Democratic Federation, has only a minor influence with the unions. In the United States the situation is greatly complicated, and the Socialist influence in the unions is making its way but slowly.

The point at issue is the acceptance or rejection of the theory of the class war. To the Socialist this is a fundamental doctrine. All the manifestations of protest against modern evils in society are to the Socialist but differing manifestations of the world-wide movement of the working class against the owning or capitalist class. Most of the protesters, he admits, are but vaguely conscious, or even unconscious, of their motives and their aims. The "pure and simple" trade-unionist, acquiescing in the present order of society, and vainly striking for better wages, hours and conditions, is a creature of the Zeitgeist, just as is the studied Socialist. But he is unconscious of the influences which are affecting him and equally unconscious of the goal to which, as the Socialist maintains, all these protests and movements tend—the co-operative commonwealth. The Socialist is thus impatient with the "pure and simple" trade-unionist, and this impatience is frequently the cause of open warfare between them. The result of these antagonisms is invariably to throw the trade-unionist back in the direction of conservatism.

The traditional and orthodox policy of the Socialist party is not to fuse politically with the non-Socialist unions, nor to make any concession to them in method or doctrine, but at the same time to support their struggles, to respect their labels and to keep on the best of terms with them in order to influence them with its propaganda. This policy is, of course, not everywhere followed. The Socialists in the English Independent Labor party, on the one hand, actually fuse with the unionists, while a body like the Socialist Labor party, a minor faction in the United States, goes to the other extreme, and maintains an attitude of the utmost hostility to the regular unions, even throwing what strength it has to the organization of a rival labor body, the Industrial Workers of the World, which is founded upon the doctrine of the class war. From the meager despatches so far received, the exact wording of the resolution adopted cannot be stated. But it is unlikely that the congress has departed from the traditional policy, tho it may have sanctioned a large measure of national autonomy in dealing with the question.

The debates seem to have shown a considerable diversity of view regarding colonies. On the fundamental question, however, that the causes of the reaching out for colonies on the part of the industrial nations are almost exclusively economic—in a word, the need of greater markets for an overplus of goods—there was no dispute. But that all colonies are everywhere and always maintained with the sole view of exploiting to the utmost their inhabitants, was emphatically denied by more than one delegate. There seemed to be a more or less general recognition that, tho the cause of the seizure of lands for colonies is virtually always the same, yet colonies may be, and sometimes are, administered with a fair sense of the rights of the inhabitants, and that they should not be sweepingly condemned. Militarism and warfare were condemned, as in previous congresses, tho a strong national feeling was evidenced in the debates. The anti-nationalism of M. Hervé found few or no supporters.

The immigration question was warmly debated at the Amsterdam Congress in 1904, and was then referred back to the nations for new recommendations for the present Congress. The American delegation of the Socialist party presented a set of resolutions recognizing the inevitability of the migration of industrial workers, but censuring the deliberate fostering of immigration of peoples of the lower standards of living for the purpose of breaking strikes and lowering wages in the more advanced countries. From nothing in the despatches can it be learned what action the congress took. The question is a critical one and is thronged with difficulties. Socialism proclaims the universal brotherhood of man. But the unrestricted importation of blacks into Australia and of Chinese into America raises up a vista of the degradation of labor and the lowering of living conditions at which even the most sentimental Socialist stands aghast. A resolution which can square the sentiment of universal broth-

erhood of man with a demand for the exclusion of Chinese and Polynesians would have to be shrewdly drawn. But then the congress may have done what its predecessor did—may have found the subject too difficult for present settlement and put it by for another day.

Zionists and True Americans

Jacob H. Schiff, the wealthy Jewish banker, says that a true American cannot be a good Zionist. He says:

"If they are honest Zionists—I mean, if they believe and hope and labor for an ultimate restoration of Jewish political life and the re-establishment of a Jewish nation—they place a prior lien upon their citizenship, which, if there would be a possibility for their desire and plans to become effective, would prevent them from maintaining allegiance to the country of which they now claim to be good citizens. The Jew should not for a moment feel that he has found only an asylum in this country; he must not feel that he is in exile, and that his abode here is only a temporary or passing one. If those who come after us are to be freed from the prejudice from which this generation is not unnaturally suffering, we need feel that politically no one has any claim upon us but the country of which, of our free will, we have become citizens; that even if we are Jews in faith there is no string to our citizenship."

Let us consider parallel cases. If John Boyle O'Reilly comes to this country to escape British oppression of Ireland, but would return if Ireland achieved home rule, would he be a true American? If William Waldorf Astor lives and votes here, but is all the time hoping for the time when he shall be ready to buy a place with the English aristocracy, can he be meanwhile a true American? Mr. Schiff is pretty nearly right. A true American can believe in Zionism—for other people, Russians and Rumanians, who will go to Palestine rather than come here to burden our charity, but he will make this his permanent home, and make the development of its institutions his task, and teach his children to love the United States better than Palestine, just as the descendants of the Puritans and the Dutch prefer America to Britain or Holland. The company of American Germans whom you will see returning on the steamer from a summer's visit, and who, when they see the coast call to each other: "No more Fatherland for us!" are true Americans already.

The Chicago *Tribune* has been taking the votes of 1,700 leading men in the Middle West as to their choice for the Republican nomination. Taft is first choice (always supposing that Roosevelt will not accept) in Michigan, Minnesota the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas, his vote being 944, and he is second choice in Illinois, which favors Cannon; Indiana, which presents Fairbanks, and Wisconsin, whose votes are for La Follette. That is, Taft has also 322 votes as second choice. The first choices run: Taft, 944; Cannon, 191; Fairbanks, 159; Hughes, 184; La Follette, 239; while 158 insisted on voting for Roosevelt.

Exactly why ex-Senator Chandler has withdrawn the suit of Mrs. Eddy's "next friends" for an accounting of her property on the ground that she is not mentally competent to manage it is not clear. It looks as if the evidence shows her to be legally sane enough to attend to her own affairs. But it is a pity that the question of sanity could not have been settled now, instead of leaving it to be raised after her death. Why should not on old or feeble person announce his will, and then ask any who might plan to assail it to do so while it is possible to decide as to his competency.

It is easy to make distinctions between things that do not differ, and these distinctions may have a saving value. Such is the assurance from high Catholic authority that the Pope's new Syllabus of Errors is not an infallible utterance. But, on the other hand, we are told that it is binding on the consciences of Catholics and must have their obedience. What is the difference? Simply this, that it holds for the present stress, but may be allowed to lapse later in silence.

The Church of England, and its daughter Church in America, hold but do not hold to the Thirty-Nine Articles. The Methodist Church has reduced the number to twenty-five, and now the union of three of the smaller Methodist Churches in Great Britain, with nearly 200,000 members, cuts them down to twelve. By and by they will come down to one, which was our Lord's number.

Insurance

The Moving Picture Hazard

BECAUSE of the growing popularity of moving picture shows at seaside and other resorts, and of the extra hazardous character of such risks, the circular letter recently issued by the Southeastern Tariff Association becomes especially interesting to fire underwriters, as well as to those interested in amusement enterprises in which these moving pictures are incidental. The circular letter in question contains the following:

"In view of the large number of these equipments installed thruout the country and the fire hazard incident to carelessness or defective installation or apparatus, it has been deemed advisable to send out the following for the information of companies and agents:

"The main hazard is due to the films; these films vary in length from some 800 to 2,000 feet, are made of thin celluloid, the base of which is the unstable and dangerous compound, guncotton; they readily burst into flame at a comparatively low temperature and under favorable conditions, such as are met with in these operating booths, will burn almost explosively. The arc lamps throwing this picture are so constructed as to minimize the probability of a broken film coming in contact with the arc, but, when broken, the loose lengths of these films coil themselves about the place very much like the loose spring of a Waterbury watch and are likely to find their way to any part of the room. In operation, light from the lamp is thrown on a small section of the moving film, thru lenses, and the focusing effect is to produce heat similar to that from a sun glass. It will be readily seen, in view of this, that should some defect in the mechanism or feed cause the film to stop for a few seconds, unless a shutter is promptly dropped to cut off the heat, it would quickly burst into flame. It is for this reason an automatic shutter is required. It should be borne in mind that the film burns quickly, and, if so enclosed that the sudden flash cannot communicate fire outside the operating booth, this hazard can be eliminated and, owing to the short duration of the fire, this is not difficult of accomplishment. The other hazardous features are mere matters of construction, consisting of defective wiring and improperly located rheostats or resistances; both of these can be obviated by inspection.

"The operating mechanism is contained in an elevated booth at the front of the building, ordinarily of dimensions of about 5x8 or 6x10, and the picture is thrown on a white curtain at the opposite end of the building. As it is essential that the auditorium be kept dark the operating booths are generally entirely closed, with a small opening toward the curtain thru which the picture is thrown. The fact of these booths being located near the entrance to the building will facilitate the department's work in event of fire. With an experienced operator and the apparatus enclosed in a fireproof booth, conforming to the requirements of the National Electric Code, the probability of fire loss would be reduced to a minimum. The greatest hazard will be in small towns, due to inexperienced operators, defective and uninspected equipments and installation, and inferior fire protection. A chemical extinguisher might well be required in these places."

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is considering the advisability of equiping all of its yard locomotives with fire-fighting apparatus as a protection against the ever-present hazard of fire in its shop buildings, roundhouses, signal towers, station and other buildings. Several locomotives thus equipped at Altoona, Pa., rendered such good service at a recent fire in a train of box cars that the company has taken up the question of extending the fire equipment to all of its yard engines.

THE big fire which swept away seventeen summer hotels, sixty cottages and other buildings occupied as stores at Old Orchard, Me., on August 15th was the third large conflagration of the kind which happened this summer. The others took place at Coney Island and Revere Beach. The property loss at Old Orchard Beach will approximate half a million dollars, but comparatively little insurance loss took place, as conservative companies do not take kindly to underwriting on risks of this class. Most of the destroyed buildings were of wood, of the flimsiest possible construction. Help in fire fighting sent from nearby cities was heavily handicapped because of variation in the coupling threads of the hose in use in the different cities. The Old Orchard fire is a strong plea for what might perhaps be called a society hose coupling.

Financial

The Responsibilities of Wealth

THERE is, generally speaking, a universal tendency to envy the rich and prosperous man. He lives in a fine house. He fares sumptuously every day, and so far as externals go his condition is legitimately provocative of envy. There is, however, another side, which most persons overlook entirely, and that is the responsibilities of wealth. With every added dollar that comes into his hands there comes also an added burden. The cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches were long ago held up to view as a warning to those who seek after wealth to the exclusion of other and better things. A bank president, whose wealth ran well into millions, once stated in the writer's hearing that he was far happier when as a young man he worked at a mechanic's bench with $300 per year income than when he counted his wealth in seven figures. Wealth creates heavy responsibilities from which the owner cannot escape. The brain is taxed daily and hourly to find profitable investments from which the returns shall be adequate and at the same time safe, and the investment of moneys calls for intelligence of the highest order. Thought, untiring energy, unrelaxing vigilance and constant and never-ending unrest are the prices that must be paid for the possession of wealth, otherwise riches will now, as in the old days, take unto themselves wings and fly away. The fear of loss that forever hangs over the man of large affairs is a veritable sword of Damocles that is suspended by a single hair. The man in the street, with his small family, his few possessions and simple life is only too much inclined to count himself unfortunate, because he looks upon a captain of industry and sees him with a steam yacht, a country place and perhaps a string of horses, but he knows nothing of the mental strain that is ever present with the man who has excited his envy, and he probably never once thinks of the many who look to this one man for their means of living and who place on his shoulders the very responsibilities of their existence. Added care and added responsibility go hand in hand with every new luxury that a man has, and these refinements of life carry with them an extra expense that is altogether out of proportion to the importance that belongs to them. The man of wealth can, of course, have many temporal things that are denied to those of smaller means, but pure enjoyment and great wealth do not always walk in each other's tracks. There is a certain joy lurking in self-denial as a means of obtaining many desired things that comes to most of us that is unknown to great capitalists. The masses have some forms of happiness denied to men of wealth and power, and before we begin to distress ourselves because we are poor we may well realize, at least academically, something of the responsibilities of wealth, and learn to know that wealth is not always happiness nor is it by any means all ease.

....In the last fiscal year we exported $5,500,000 worth of automobiles, and the value of automobiles imported was $4,500,000.

....On July 31st there were in existence 6,550 national banks, having an authorized capital stock of $902,405,775 and outstanding circulation amounting to $603,395,886.

....George E. Roberts, the retiring Director of the Mint, has published a revised estimate of the stock of gold in the country. His conclusion is that on June 1st the stock of coin and bullion was $1,464,845,240, of which $1,109,458,330 was held by the Treasury and the national banks.

....Dividends announced:

American Graphophone Co., quarterly, common, 1¼ per cent., payable Sept. 15, 1907.

Amer. Telephone & Tel. Co., coupons from Convertible 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, payable Sept. 1, 1907.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1907 No. 3066

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Fall of the St. Lawrence River Bridge

A calamitous accident was the collapse of the enormous cantilever bridge in course of construction across the St. Lawrence five miles below Quebec, with the loss of 84 workmen engaged upon it, of whom 25 were skilled American workmen and 30 were Indians. The bridge was to be about a mile and a half long, and half of it, from the south shore to the middle of the stream, as far as built, suddenly buckled and collapsed and fell into the water. It is said that the cause was the overweighting of the insufficiently supported structure on the middle span by materials for construction. The workmen rushed for the shore end as soon as they saw the end falling, but the whole was pulled down with a terrible crash and only a few escaped, some of them managing to hold to the iron as it rested on the shallow bottom near the shore. The workmen were employed by the Phenix Bridge Company, of Philadelphia, and the cost of the bridge was computed at $10,000,000. The central span was 1,800 feet, over a third of a mile, being the longest for a cantilever bridge in the world, and requiring the highest order of engineering skill. This is 90 feet longer than the span over the river Firth, and 205 feet longer than the longest span of the Brooklyn Bridge. The principle of a cantilever bridge differs from that of a suspension bridge, as a long span rests balanced in the middle on each pier, and strengthened by brackets, and the ends of two spans meet over the middle of the river, or are connected there by a central span. In this bridge the arms reaching out from the main piers were each to be 562½ feet long, and were to be connected by a central suspended span measuring 675 feet. The loss, over a million dollars, will fall on the Phenix Bridge Company.

The Fleet to the Pacific

The Navy Department has ordered nearly all the effective war vessels in our Navy to start December 15 on a practice cruise to the Pacific by way of Cape Horn, the route taken by the "Oregon" on her return home during the Spanish War. Rear Admiral Evans will be in command, and he would have much preferred to go by way of the Suez Canal, but that would have involved a visit to the Philippines and would have appeared to be in the nature of a more pronounced threat to Japan than the route by Cape Horn. Sixteen battleships will go on this cruise, and six torpedo-boat destroyers The fleet will go at moderate speed and will be accompanied by coaling vessels. Coal is now being hurried to the various coaling depots, as it will take 125,000 tons to supply the fleet. The vessels left behind will be those of the older type, so that the main effective fleet will be in the Pacific waters. This is called a practice cruise, and it is distinctly declared that it has no belligerent purpose. Meanwhile great doubt has been expressed as to whether there are on the Pacific Coast any suitable docks for the larger vessels in case it is necessary to make repairs. The Japanese are now taken up with Korean affairs, and have ceased to take any special public interest in the announced movement of the fleet to a place where it will

be able to protect Hawaii and the Philippines. It is supposed that the fleet will reach San Francisco about the last of April, proceeding at the rate of not more than 12 miles an hour, and making some long stops on the way.

Ex-Governor Taylor

Mr. Winfield T. Durbin, who was Governor of Indiana from 1901 to 1905, has made the statement that while he was Governor the attempt was made to bribe him to turn over ex-Governor Taylor to the Kentucky authorities for trial on a charge of conspiracy to assassinate Governor Goebel. He says that after he had declined to meet certain gentlemen from Kentucky to consult as to the extradition, State Senator Barkley, since dead, was invited to Cincinnati by these Kentuckians and was told that there remained $93,000 of the $100,000 appropriated by the Kentucky Legislature, and that this would all be cheerfully paid over if the Indiana Executive would surrender Taylor. Ex-Governor Taylor has written a long communication to the Kentucky authorities in which he declares that he will return to Kentucky and submit to trial for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel, on condition that he may have a fair trial. He makes a long list of the conditions, such as that half the jury be Republicans and half Democrats. On the other hand, the Kentucky Governor has promised fair conditions, but no agreement as to terms are agreed upon, and it does not seem likely that Taylor will be able to return to his own State.

Archbishop Williams—Richard Mansfield

During the past week two men of very different fame died in this country. Archbishop John J. Williams, of Boston, was the oldest of the Catholic hierarchy, having been born in Boston, in 1822, and consecrated bishop in 1866. In 1875 Boston was made an archdiocese, and he became Archbishop. During his administration there has been a wonderful growth of his Church in New England, where there are now seven other Episcopal Sees belonging to the Province of Boston, those of Burlington, Fall River, Hartford, Manchester, Portland, Providence and Springfield. The Boston Archdiocese contains a Catholic population of about 700,000, with some 575 priests. Archbishop Williams has erected a cathedral at the cost of nearly a million dollars. He was known as a wise and gentle administrator, and was greatly loved and admired by his clergy. He is succeeded by his coadjutor, the Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, who was consecrated as Archbishop only about a year ago, having been transferred by the authority at Rome from Portland, Me., and not having been one of those nominated by the bishops and clergy. He is a man of much energy and experience at Rome. ——Passing from the Church to the stage we have to record also the death of Richard Mansfield, the well known American player. He was, however, born in Berlin, his father being English and his mother German, and a famous singer of her day. He was brought to this country as a boy, but, after serving as a clerk in Boston, he went to London and slowly rose in the ranks as a player. His marked success began in 1883, and he gained dramatic fame in leading parts in "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde," "Richard III," etc. In 1895 he took charge of the Garrick Theater, in this city. He was a very ambitious and positive man, and made enemies as well as warm friends. He was intensely ambitious. That he was a great player, the greatest on our stage, imaginative, humorous and dramatic, with an unusual power of expressing character, there can be no question, even if he did not reach the hights of genius. His death will prevent the carrying out of his intention to offer a magnificent presentation of "Hamlet," and his promise to act in Paris this year.

Various Items

The President has let it be understood that he will not press any further his desire for joint Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, understanding that it has been settled adversely by the verdict of the people. ——Secretary Taft's speech in Oklahoma criticised the new Constitution. It is understood that the anti-injunction clause is particularly objectionable to the President and his advisers. The people will vote on ratification on September 17th, and a

sharp conflict is anticipated.——The Boston Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions deprecating agitation against the Japanese and opposing any legislation intended to discriminate against Japanese. This action was taken in response to appeals from chambers of commerce in Japan. But in British Columbia there is growing an agitation to exclude the Japanese, of whom there are 8,000 in British Columbia and 2,500 are expected to arrive in a few months to work on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. There are even more Chinese and a number of Hindus. There is an understanding with Japan that not more than 500 shall be admitted in a year, but most of these come from Hawaii and many cross the line into the United States. —— The American Bar Association has been holding sessions at Portland, Me. Ambassador Bryce was a guest and spoke on the Cannon Law. It has taken strong action against making State insurance commissionerships political prizes. A severe resolution condemning President Roosevelt's utterances in his messages in criticism of judges' decisions was tabled after much feeling was excited.——The negroes connected with what is called the Niagara movement, held in Boston, have issued an address, calling on "the 250,000 black voters of the North" to use their ballots "to defeat Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft or any man named by the present political dictatorship," and adding that it is "better to vote for avowed enemies than false friends." —— Mr. Bryan in *The Commoner* criticises Mr. Taft's Kentucky speech, and calls him a straddler on nearly all important questions, a compromise instead of a fight for any genuine reform. Mr. Bryan avoids discussing Mr. Taft's treatment of the negro question. But the Southern Democratic papers say that it will bring over no white votes, while the negro papers generally express disappointment. —— Governor Hoke Smith has overturned the State Railroad Commission by appointing two additional members, which gives a majority to his policy against the railroads, and also a new chairman. A principal matter is the securing lower rates of freight between the seaboard and the interior cities, and equal return rates. In an address carefully prepared the chairman made a long catalog of the grievances the people have against the railroads.——Prince William, grandson of the King of Sweden, has been entertained during the week in the neighborhood of New York. He was entertained by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and visited the sights in this city, and left on his Swedish vessel last Monday.

Central American Peace

It was announced early last week from Washington that Assistant Secretary of State Bacon was working to bring about a lasting peace in Central America by endeavoring to persuade the five turbulent little Republics to submit all their present and future disputes to the joint umpireship of the United States and Mexico who would be empowered to see that the awards were carried out in both the spirit and the letter. On Saturday it was announced that each of the Republics had assented to this proposition, and now the United States and Mexico are expected to call a Peace Conference of these States in Washington shortly after the first of the year. It will meet at Washington because the relations between Mexico and Guatemala are somewhat strained. None of the Central American diplomats at Washington will have any voice in the preliminary arrangements as the idea is to avoid all jealousies and vexations. It is assumed on all sides that this Conference will bear fruit, and if so it will probably do away with all those petty wars that have disgraced Central America for so many years. Of course the main reason that suggested this scheme to our State Department has been the trouble resulting from the recent attack by Nicaraguan troops on Acajutla, concerning which no principle whatsoever was involved. It will be noted that if the United States and Mexico guarantee the carrying out of their awards as is proposed it will be the first time that compulsory arbitration has been applied to nations by nations for the settlement of disputes.——The Asphalt mess in Venezuela still remains in *statu quo*. Castro has refused the third request for arbitration from Secretary Root and it is hinted at Washington that the matter will go over till the winter so that Congress can pass upon the case. In the meantime

there is a call in certain influential editorial pages for the publication of the report on the Venezuela situation, which Judge Calhoun went to Venezuela to get for the President about two years ago, but which has never yet been given to the country.

The Hague Conference

The American proposition for the International High Court of Justice, which we published in some detail last week, has given some of the smaller states much uneasiness because they cannot hope to have an equal representation on the court, composed of 17 members from the 47 nations attending the Conference. Señor Esteva, of Mexico, admirably sums up the objections as follows:

> The Mexican delegation thinks that a new and really permanent arbitration court, in order to command universal sympathy and confidence, must be entirely outside of political or national influences, either direct or indirect. This court must be an organism essentially juridical, representing all the countries, large and small, strong and weak, that assembled for the Second Peace Conference, on the basis of the most absolute equality. The Mexican delegation does not consider that these capital conditions are embodied in the present project; therefore, according to the instructions from its own government, and in accord with its own personal feelings, it cannot agree with a convention in which all the States convoked to the conference are not considered on a basis of the most absolute equality. For these reasons the delegation declares it does not accept the project for a convention regarding the establishment of a high court of justice presented by the delegations sent from the United States, Germany and Great Britain, and it will vote against it.

Indeed, the opposition to the American plan led by the prolix Barbosa, of Brazil, was becoming so formidable that Mr. Choate (it is said at Secretary Root's instigation) has suggested that the American hemisphere take four judges, Asia two and Europe nine, thus reducing the number of judges from 17 to 15. As this proposition seems to be acceptable to the little states it is expected that the American proposition will probably have little difficulty in passing.——The next question which has engaged the most attention during the past week has been that of compulsory arbitration. Germany, followed by half a dozen other states, will accept no universal or general scheme of compulsory arbitration, especially in anything that affects "national honor." As "national honor" is a term susceptible of any meaning, General Porter has proposed that the following subjects do *not* affect national honor: The interpretation of stipulations in customs tariffs, the measurement of ships, the extent to which foreigners may be considered as citizens with respect to taxation, the concession to foreigners of a right to buy and possess real estate, the interpretation of conventions for the international protection of laborers, concerning international railways, means to prevent collisions at sea, copyright, rules of commercial and industrial companies for employment of workmen, weights and measures; the reciprocal bestowal of gratuitous assistance upon poor patients, convention regarding boards of health, international and private law, civil and penal procedure, and disputes regarding the amount of pecuniary claims for damages when the principle of indemnity is admitted. General Porter would like to see all disputes arising under the above propositions sent to the International High Court of Justice for compulsory arbitration, but if this cannot pass he suggests that each nation bring forward the above or similar subjects, upon which it considers obligatory arbitration possible, so that, whenever two nations have agreed on the same thing, that thing shall always be referred to obligatory arbitration. M. Nelidoff, the president of the Conference, has communicated to the delegates the American proposal regarding the periodicity of the future conferences which suggest that the next one take place not later than 1914. A small committee will at once set to work on the program of the next conference, studying questions of rules, methods of discussion, etc. This committee is to convoke the conference in accordance with the desires of the powers. A plan is on foot to commemorate the birth of the peace ideal by erecting a monument designed by Frederick MacMonnies, the American sculptor, to be placed in front of the Carnegie Palace of Peace. The design shows a group of three figures of heroic size, not less than 25 feet high, expressing the idea of peace intervening among the warring elements of the world. It will cost about $100,000. The exact date of closing the Conference has not yet been set, but it ought to be very soon.

Absolutism in Portugal

The dictatorial *régime* of Senhor João Franco does not seem to be a bad thing for the country. The Government is carrying out by legislative decrees a program of financial and administrative reforms which have been sorely needed, but which, under the old corrupt system of party rule, were likely never to have come. The annual deficit, which has, for the last fifteen years, averaged $6,385,000, altho partially concealed by adroit bookkeeping, has this year been reduced to less than $2,500,000. The internal funded debt, which was $381,249,000 in 1894, had risen to $561,000,000 by 1906. In the last year this has been reduced to $549,133,200. On account of the extravagance and inefficiency of the administration, taxes in Portugal had become very heavy for so poor a country. The rate per head of the population, which in 1882 was $4.50, had risen to $9.60. This does not include local taxation, which, in its many forms, direct and indirect, is extremely burdensome on the people. For example, the octroi or duty on food products brought into the city of Lisbon amounts to more than $6 per head, of which, however, only 30 per cent. reaches the Government; the rest is absorbed in the cost of collection. Among other reforms, it is proposed to take the university out of politics by having the professors nominated and paid by the Council of Education, a partly elective body. Premier Franco is relying upon some future Parliament to legalize his acts, which he believes will meet with the approval of the people when sufficient time has elapsed for them to be understood and appreciated. It is supposed that a new Cortes will be called late in the fall. In the meantime the country seems to be tranquil as a whole. There were some riotous demonstrations at first, but they soon stopped when the police showed a readiness to fire upon the mob. Newspapers attacking the Government were fined or suppressed. The Opposition party has lost its leader by the sudden death, by heart failure, of Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, head of the Regeneradores, or Conservatives, from which Franco broke away when he organized his new party. The decrees issued by the dictator have been pronounced legal by the Supreme Court, in an appeal made to it by the Government from the decision of a judge of the commercial court, which had refused to recognize their validity. But several members of the Cabinet have declared their dissatisfaction with the dictatorship, and the resignation of Cardinal Netto, Patriarch of Lisbon, who has retired to a Franciscan monastery, is regarded as an expression of disapproval of the *régime*. The elections, whenever they are held, are likely to show an increase of strength in the House of Representatives, where their advent a year ago upset the traditional balance of power between the Regeneradores and Progressistas.

The Boycott Movement in India

An organized movement in India for the boycott of British goods and the encouragement of native manufactures for political purposes has now lasted two years. It is apparently strong and popular in Bengal, and has been successful in arousing considerable uneasiness among the English, altho there seem to be no practical advantages gained so far. It has been found impossible to establish native cotton mills, as the swadeshi leaders proposed, and the import trade of India during the last financial year shows a normal growth even in cotton goods and sugar. A celebration of the anniversary of the origin of the swadeshi movement in a Calcutta temple, August 7th, 1905, when a crowd of natives took solemn oath to establish the economic independence of India, was held in College Square, and among the crowds in attendance were some 5,000 students of the Government schools, altho these were prohibited by a recent Government circular from attending such political meetings. Surendranath Banerjee delivered an address congratulating the people upon the national movement and prophesying that self-government would be their reward. He denounced Mr. Morley for stating that the Government of India must continue to be personal and autocratic. Mr. Morley was inaccurate and his philosophy was bad. This being the attitude of British statesmen, it was for the educated men of India to carry the nation with them in the grand march of their political emancipation. Boycott was the negative and swadeshi the positive aspect of the

same question; they were indivisible parts of the same common whole. Home articles were steadily making their way and foreign articles being displaced. *Bande Mataran,* a native newspaper, warned the Government that the attempt at bureaucratic control had alienated the young men of the country, who would have nothing to do in the future with the Government institutions of Bengal. It called attention to the "striking similarity" between present conditions in India and those prevailing in "all subject nations at the initial stages of their struggle," an indication that "Providence is with us." It called attention to the fact that in America "the desire for independence first found expression in the boycott of English goods"; and "the boycotting zeal was first inflamed in the younger section of the community; the shooting down of a boy by the military in a certain boycott fracas irreconcilably arrayed the colonists against the mother country." Such addresses and articles seem to have inspired a willingness among the young natives to make martyrs of themselves in the cause of their country's independence, for two students celebrated this anniversary by assaulting the police of Calcutta. They were arrested and tried, and when the case came up for trial in the police court the students left the university and crowded the court, singing nationalist songs and cheering the prisoners. After they were driven into the street they resisted a charge of the mounted police by biting and kicking. The editor of *Bande Mataran,* Arabinda Ghose, was arrested on a charge of sedition. He is a man of good family and education. He was graduated at Cambridge University and past fourth in the Indian Civil Service examinations, being rejected on the ground of physical unfitness. His trial was also marked by rioting in the court and the streets.——In order to conciliate the Nationalists, the British Government has decided to give the Indians a share in the Government by establishing an imperial and local advisory councils. These will be partly nominative and partly elective and will include all graduates of Indian universities of more than five years standing. Two elected members will be chosen from a special Mohammedan electorate of the class paying an income tax, having on income of $330 a year or paying a land revenue above a fixt amount.

The Two Sultans

Many of the cities and tribes of Morocco have declared allegiance to Mulai Hafid, who was proclaimed Sultan at Marakesh, or Morocco City, the southern capital of the country. The letters he has sent out are said to be pacific in tone and not as violently anti-foreign as was expected. He urges the people to remain peaceful and promises to grant satisfaction to the French for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp. He is unwilling to comply with the wishes of his fanatical adherents to undertake a holy war, at least until all the tribes have joined him. The nearest seaports to his capital, Safi and Mazagan, have proclaimed him Sultan, and it is thought likely that on his approach even Fez will desert the Sultan Abdel Aziz. A fund of a million dollars has been raised in his support, the Jews of Morocco contributing $200,000. The Sultan Abdel Aziz has sent to his Minister of War, Mohammed El Gabbas, at Tangier, for reinforcements, and General El Merani, who has returned from his unsuccessful expedition into the mountains to rescue Maclean, is ordered to bring his troops to Fez. If this is done Tangier will be practically at the mercy of Raisuli and the Kmass tribesmen who recently defeated the Moroccan troops under El Marani. On account of their failure the British Government will undertake direct negotiations to secure the release of Kaid Maclean, who was kidnapped on July 3d by Raisuli. All of the foreign residents in Fez, except the American missionaries, went to the port of El Araish, and embarked for Tangier on the French cruiser "Du Chayla." The Arabs have continued their daily attack upon the French troops under General Drude. The most formidable was that of August 28th, when a reconnoitering party, consisting of two companies of the Foreign Legion and half a battery of the new quick-firing guns under Commandant Provot, followed the Arabs to some distance from the camp. When he was ordered to retire by General Drude he found himself ambushed on three sides by 1,500 Arabs, who had been concealed in the ravines.

The 300 legionaires promptly formed a hollow square, with the guns fifty yards in the rear, and lying down poured a well-directed fire into the charging cavalry, supplemented by shells from the French and Spanish warships in the harbor. They were relieved from this situation by a detachment of Algerian Spahis, who charged the Arabs with their sabers, and by French sharpshooters advancing along the ridge. The fighting lasted from three to six in the afternoon.



THE RUINS OF CASABLANCA AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE FRENCH.

The French casualties were three killed and nine wounded. The loss of the Arabs was much greater. Their troops are said to number 12,000. Two more battalions have been sent from Oran to Casablanca, which will bring General Drude's force up to 7,000. M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to Germany, has had a long interview with Prince von Bülow, in which, it is reported, the Moroccan question was fully discussed and an understanding reached on the diplomatic questions involved. It is believed that Germany is not disposed to interfere with the efforts of France in restoring order.

The Transvaal Diamond

Whatever may have been the motive of General Botha in proposing that the Transvaal purchase the Cullinan diamond and present it to King Edward as a token of their loyalty and gratitude for the grant of self-government, it does not seem to have had a good effect in any way. Altho he pled for a unanimous vote in the Legislative Assembly in order to make the gift a national one, the measure was carried thru only by a party vote of 42 to 19. Sir George Farrar, the leader of the Progressives, in opposing it said:

"We are faced with the fact that owing to the financial position of the colony and the acute depression which consequently exists large numbers of his Majesty's subjects, very many of whom proved their loyalty most unmistakably during the late war, are, thru no fault of their own, daily losing their employment owing to retrenchment and in many cases are without certain means of livelihood, while large numbers of others are in em-

ployed and do not know to-day where to-morrow's meal is to come from. We cannot help thinking that it would be a source of far greater satisfaction to his Majesty to know that such people were duly provided for."

The Cullinan diamond is the largest ever discovered, weighing 3,025¾ carats and measuring 4½ by 2¾ by 2½ inches, and the Premier Company, in whose mine it was found in 1905, have been unable to sell it at anything like its estimated value of $750,000. According to the law the Government already owns three-fifths of the stone, and the Premier Company has promised easy terms, extending the payment over many years. The fact that the Premier people are political supporters of Botha has been regarded by his enemies as a reason for suspecting that his motive was not purely patriotic. Of course it is the Liberal Cabinet, not the King, to whom the Transvaal is indebted for the unprecedented restoration of its autonomy, but the gift of the diamond has proved an embarrassment to the Government in its efforts to secure for the Transvaal a guaranteed loan of $25,000,000. Mr. Churchill, in moving the second reading of the Loan bill, endeavored to make the best of it by alluding to the gift in these words:

"What could more raise the prestige of British statecraft than the announcement of the gift of the great diamond which was to be made by the Transvaal to the King? (Some laughter.) That was a wonderful event. It had nothing to do with the loan, but it had a great deal to do with the relations between the British and Boer peoples. It would probably be remembered for hundreds of years after a great deal of the legislation on which they were engaged had been forgotten. (Opposition cheers.)"

But as indicated by the parentheses the impression produced was hardly what he could have wished. In the debate that ensued he was accused of having arranged the gift as a stage trick and also of having made a bargain with General Botha to guarantee the loan in consideration of their getting rid of the Chinese, both of which charges he indignantly denied, explaining that:

"The Transvaal Government were forced to raise a loan, and if they had not had the British Government to fall back upon they would have had to go cap in hand to Sir P. FitzPatrick, Sir Julius Wernher, Messrs. Albu, and other defenders of the gilt-edged Union Jack, who were so powerful and prominent in South Africa. These gentlemen would then have been able to say they would support the loan provided they were enabled to have the labor which in their opinion was most profitable for the mines. If that situation had arisen it would have compromised the whole independence of the new Government."

The Opposition speakers held that in saying this he had practically admitted a "bargain" by which the British people were to be taxed to bribe the Transvaal Government to carry out the election promises of the Liberal party to dismiss the Chinese. They criticised the administration of General Botha, the increasing deficit, the bills allowing liquor to be sold to the Kaffirs and drafting them for labor in the mines, and particularly the laws restricting the rights of Hindus resident in the Transvaal. Mr. Cox put this objection in the following words:

"The vicious treatment of British Indians by the Boer Republic was part of our case against that republic. But to-day the position of the British Indians in the Transvaal was worse than when we made it a *casus belli* against the Transvaal. None of the serious evils under which the British Indians labored had been removed; indeed, to the old grievance had been added a new one by the passing of the Asiatic Ordinance. Now men who had lived in the Transvaal twenty years or more were risking the loss of everything they possessed rather than submit to the humiliation to which that ordinance subjected them. Moreover, alien Indians were better treated in the Transvaal than British Indians. Therefore, in a British colony it was a disability to have been born under the British flag. This situation was condoned and sanctioned by his Majesty's Government. If Mr. Gladstone were alive the country would ring with his denunciation of this dishonor to our flag. The Government said they could not interfere with a self-governing colony. But the Transvaal was not a self-governing colony. We had endowed a small minority with power to govern the rest of the population. No colony had a right to commit acts which were injurious to the Empire as a whole. It was said that the white inhabitants of the Transvaal were afraid of being overrun by a colored race. But South Africa was not a white man's country. If they got rid of the 13,000 Indians in the Transvaal, they could not get rid of the millions of natives who made it a black man's country. They could not fight against the competition of the cradle, and the Transvaal would become more and more a black man's country. The real basis of white supremacy was the superiority of the individual white worker, whether he worked with his hands or his head. He was opposed to artificial barriers against other races. The competition of other nations stimulated our energy, and thus gave us the means of maintaining our supremacy. He appealed to the House to reject this bill for bolstering up the credit of a colony which, under the shadow of the British flag, insulted and oppressed British subjects."

Ilyas

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

IN the Government of Ufa there lived a Bashkir named Ilyas. Ilyas was rather poor when his father died. His father lived only one year after his son's wedding. At that time Ilyas possessed seven mares, two cows and some twenty sheep. But Ilyas knew how to take care of his stock, and his possessions kept increasing; he and his wife worked hard from morning till night; he was the first to rise in the morning and the last to go to bed at night, and he grew richer from year to year. Thus Ilyas worked hard for thirty-five years and amassed a great fortune.

Ilyas now had two hundred horses, a hundred and fifty heads of horned cattle and twelve hundred sheep. Workmen tended Ilyas's droves of horses and his cattle, and working women milked the mares and the cows, and prepared koumiss, butter and cheese. Ilyas had plenty of everything, and everybody in the vicinity envied his life. The people would say: "Ilyas is a lucky man; he has a great deal of everything; it isn't even worth his while to die." Good people began to make his acquaintance. And guests came to him from distant places. And he received everybody, and gave them all to eat and to drink. All those that came to him got koumiss and tea and mutton. As soon as the guests came he would order to kill a ram or two, and if the number of the guests was great he ordered to kill also a mare.

Ilyas had three children—two sons and one daughter. When the time came he married them off. When Ilyas was poor his sons worked with him and they tended the horses and the sheep themselves; but as soon as they became rich the sons began to lead a dissolute life, and one of them took to drink. The older of his sons was killed one day in a fight, and the younger one married a proud woman, and this son stopped obeying his father, and Ilyas had to give him his share and part with him.

Ilyas gave him his share; he gave him a house and cattle, and thus the old man's wealth decreased. And shortly after that Ilyas's sheep were attacked with disease and many of them fell. Then a poor year set in for Ilyas; there was no hay, and a great many heads of cattle died during that winter. And Ilyas's possessions grew even smaller and smaller. Ilyas kept falling lower and lower, and his strength also kept declining. And when Ilyas was seventy years old he was reduced to such poverty that he had to sell his fur coats, his rugs, his saddles, his carts, then the last few heads of cattle; and Ilyas remained with nothing. And he himself did not notice how everything had past out of his hands, and now, in his declining years, he had to go to work for others. All he had was the clothes he wore on himself—his fur coat, his cap and his boots, and his wife, Sham-shemagi, who was also very old. The son had gone away to a distant land, and the daughter had died, and there was nobody to help the old people.

A neighbor of theirs, Mukhamed-shakh, took pity on them. Mukhamed-shakh was neither poor nor rich; he led a straight mode of life and was a good man. He recalled the hospitality of

Ilyas, took pity on him, and said: "Come to me, Ilyas, you and your old woman. During the summer you will work in the garden according to your strength, and in the winter you will feed the cattle, and Sham-shemagi will milk the mares and make koumiss. I will feed and clothe both of you and will give you whatever you need."

Ilyas thanked his neighbor and together with his wife began to work for Mukhamedshakh. At first it seemed hard to them, but they soon got used to their new life, and the old people began to live and to work according to their strength.

It was profitable for Mukhamedshakh to keep such people, because the old couple knew how to take proper care of things, and they were not lazy; they worked according to their strength; but Mukhamedshakh felt sorry as he looked at the old couple, and thought of how these high people had fallen to such a low state.

And it happened one day that kinsmen and distant guests came to Mukhamedshakh; the Mullah also came with them. Mukhamedshakh ordered Ilyas to catch a ram and kill him. Ilyas killed a ram, cooked it and sent it to the guests. The guests ate of the mutton, drank tea and started to drink koumiss. The guests and their host were seated on soft cushions and rugs, drinking koumiss out of cups, and chatting, while Ilyas got thru with his work and went past the door. Mukhamedshakh noticed him and said to one of his guests: "Do you see the man who has just past by this door?"

"Yes, I see him," answered the guest. "Is there anything remarkable about him?"

"The remarkable thing about him is that he was the richest man around here; Ilyas is his name; you may have heard of him."

"Of course I have heard of him," said the guest. "I never saw him, but his fame had traveled far and wide."

"Now he has nothing, and he is working for me, he and his old woman—she milks the mares."

The guest was surprised; he smacked his tongue, nodded his head, and said: "Yes, it seems that happiness is turning like a wheel: One is lifted high and another is lowered. Well, I suppose the old man is feeling sad?"

"I don't know; he lives quietly, peacefully, and works well."

Then the guest said: "May I speak to him? May I ask him about his life?"

"Why not?" answered the host, and shouted: "Babai (grandpa in the language of the Bashkirs), come in; have some koumiss and call in the old woman."

And Ilyas came in with his wife. He greeted the guests and the host, made a prayer and knelt near the door; and his wife past behind the curtain and seated herself with the mistress of the house.

They gave Ilyas a cup of koumiss. He wished the guests and his master good health, bowed, took a sip of koumiss and put it back.

"I suppose, old man," said the guest to him, "I suppose that, looking at us, you must feel sad when you recall how you used to live before? when you think of how you live now in misery?"

And Ilyas smiled and said:

"If I were to tell you of happiness and unhappiness, you would not believe me. You had better ask my old woman; she is a woman, she will speak her mind; she will tell you the whole truth about this matter."

And the guest said to the old woman behind the curtain:

"Well, grandma, tell me how you look upon your happiness in the past and upon your present misery."

And Shem-shemagi said from behind the curtain:

"I will tell you how I look upon it: The old man and I lived together for fifty years; we were looking for happiness, but did not find it, and here we have lived one year, since we lost everything, and we are working here, and we have found real happiness, and we need no other happiness."

The guests were surprised; even the master was surprised; he rose from his seat, drew aside the curtain to see the old woman.

Then the old woman went on:

"I am telling you the truth; I am not jesting. For a half-century we have been looking for happiness, and while we were rich we could not find it; now we have nothing left—we went to work for

others—and we have found such happiness that we need none better."

"Wherein lies your happiness at present?"

"When we were rich the old man and I never had an hour's rest; we had no time to have a good talk, to think of our souls, or to pray to God. We had so much anxiety. When guests came to us, we were worried, thinking how to treat this one or that one, what to give to this one or that one, so that no one should speak ill of us. When the guests came together we also had to look after the workmen; they are simply waiting for an opportunity to rest and to get something nice to eat, and we had to watch so as not to lose anything; we were sinning that way. Then we were afraid that a wolf might kill a colt or a calf, or that a thief might steal some of our horses. When we lay down to sleep we could not sleep, we were afraid that the sheep might choke the lambkins. We would go out at night, and no sooner would we feel relieved than a new anxiety would come over us—we would worry whether we would have enough feed for the cattle for winter. And besides this, there was no peace between me and the old man. He would say that a certain thing must be done that way, and I would say that it must be done the other way, and we would start to scold each other; we would sin that way. Thus we lived—always filled with anxiety, always sinning, and we never saw the happy life."

"And now"

"Now the old man and I rise in the morning and we talk lovingly and peacefully; we have nothing to argue about, we have nothing to worry about; all we care for is to serve our master. We work according to our strength; we work willingly, so that our master shall have profit, not loss, thru our work. When we come back from work there is dinner, there is supper for us, there is koumiss for us. If it is cold, there is a stove where we can warm ourselves, and we also have fur coats, and we have time to talk; we have time to think of our soul and to pray to God. For fifty years we have been looking for happiness and we have just found it."

The guests began to laugh.

Then Ilyas said: "Do not laugh, brethren; this is not a joke, but a human life. We were foolish—the old woman and I; at first we were crying because we had lost our wealth, but now God has revealed to us the truth, and it is not for our amusement, but for your good, that we are revealing it to you."

And the Mullah said:

"These are words of wisdom, and he has told you the real truth; it is also written in the Scriptures."

And the guests stopped laughing and they became thoughtful.

YASNAYA POLYANA, RUSSIA, July, 1907.

Fair Lady Flora

BY GARNET NOEL WILEY

FAIR Lady Flora went down to the brook;
Sing, sing little birds in the willow!
Too blue were her eyes and too lily her look;
White cloud on the breast of the rill O.

Fair Lady Flora past over the sand;
Can faint-kissing feet leave a hollow?
The creamy flags purpled to brush her soft hand,
Up-springing and sighing to follow.

Fair Lady Flora stept into the tide;
Oh, rose on the fountain a-quiver!
It was too mickle deep, it was too mickle wide,
And the lady stept back all a-shiver.

Fair Lady Flora came up from the brook;
The birds flew away from the willow;
Too blue were her eyes and too lily her look—
White cloudage will fade from the rill O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



September in the Fields

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "OUR HEREDITY FROM GOD," ETC.



JUNE stands for youth; September for mature age. It is calmer and cooler and less likely to break out into passionate storms. The color of June is blue and green; September is predominately yellow and red. The yellowish-red ray denotes ripeness and peace. Now we look around and see what we have been working for all the year. Indian corn rustles with heavy ears, ready to be cut; or it already stands in rows of brown stooks. The potato fields are ready for the plow to turn out the tubers. Wheat and oats have gone to the barns, but the fields where they were reaped stand in yellow stubble. These are very conspicuous, as I look down from the hillside. The hop fields are just gathering their pickers. It is a curious sight, these wagonloads, coming out from the tenement houses, and gathered from every grade of city life, to engage for once in a wholesome employment. I do not know of any other one attraction that will draw these fragments of the herded masses out into the valleys. But for picking hops they will come—there is with it a license and a laxity of restraint that make even hard work tolerable. From my hilltop I look down over the slopes, and take in the poetry of that which some time ago was very prosaic with the plow and the hoe. But what would harvest be worth if it did not cost a struggle with seasons and conditions?

August was called "Barn Month" by our early English ancestors, when they were only the Angles, new-comers in Britain, and full of the poetry of their new home. The word barn meant saved, while burn meant wasted. They burned the poor stuff, but they barned the good. August in those sweet, yellow valleys filled the storage houses with the year's produce—mostly wheat and rye. They were quick to fight and hard to strike, the men of the ante-Norman type; but they knew how to work, and they loved nothing like the harvest fields. With us September, with its Indian corn and wagonloads of pumpkins, its filling silos and its orchard fruits, accords more with the idea of barn month—and so I christen it. I wish we knew more of the story of the evolution of Indian corn. It is a mistake to suppose that the Indians found this magnificent cereal growing wild. It is the product of centuries of what we may fairly call scientific culture. I do not suppose the Indians worked along the lines of our agricultural colleges, but I am sure that they did some wonderful things in the way of creating better foods and fruit. The Indian apple was a good long way ahead of the wild apple, and Indian corn was originally only a grass. The pumpkin was another product of Indian skill and aboriginal evolution. We have hardly improved it since we inherited it.

September is the first month of the cider mill. We clean up the press about the first of the month, and begin to grind the richer and sweeter apples into that most delicious of beverages—"American wine." And this reminds me that those same old Englanders used to call September the wine month. An orchard gets to be a wonderful sight about these days. The limbs bend over with their marvelous globes of food, and nature is busy painting the apples with every hue that shall attract the eye. What in the world is more beautiful than a great Spitzenberg apple tree? It really should be one of the old-fashioned sort, two stories high, and lifting the crimson fruit thirty feet from the ground. The ground is covered with the least perfect fruit; all of which should be promptly gathered and run thru the cider mill. The cider will not have quite the twang of that later product which comes in October, with the ripening Pearmains and Jonathans and a judicious mingling of Pound Sweets; but a pitcher of the product of the press will find judicious welcome if placed on the dinner table. Every farmer should have his cider press and so turn his waste apples into a mar-

ketable product. Just now the trees are everywhere propped with great poles, to keep them from breaking down; and yet the limbs will occasionally snap off with the weight, in spite of the utmost care.

In the vineyard the first grapes are sweetening about the 20th of August. Yet we prefer that they shall not be in any hurry. The oriole leaves us on the first day of September—he is quite precise about it—and we are quite willing that he shall be gone before the bunches purple and sweeten. He is a mischievous bird and destructive in his habits. It is one thing to be willing to share one with another, but it is another thing to have the good things of nature wasted. This flitting, but brilliant, bird pecks a hundred grapes, but takes from each only a drop of juice. Then come the hornets and the bees, and the work of ruin is done. September 5th to 25th gives us most of our market grapes ready for the basket, except the Catawbas, Jeffersons, Pocklingtons and Aquwams, which wait for October. Lady is a delicious white grape, of purest quality, that ripens a little in the lead; and is followed by El Dorado, a grape of equal richness; then by Duchess and Niagara and Worden; and these by Herbert and Goertner and Lindley, winding up with Pocklington and Jefferson. But for most people Moore's Early is quite early enough, and this, with Worden and Niagara, make a triplet that for hardiness, cleanness and for prolific bearing and delicious quality is hard to beat. But when one comes to comparing grapes he will change his mind constantly. The only right thing to do is, every day just before dinner, to wander about a vineyard and sample ten to twenty varieties —with your mind open to conviction. Then go and sit down to a modest dinner of green corn and beans, with possibly a bit of lamb; then a few more bunches of grapes. If one does not overload the stomach with other food he can scarcely injure himself with grapes. The grape is a perfect food; as they say nowadays, "predigested," and easily assimilated. I recommend for breakfast only a couple of bunches of grapes—possibly two more.

To originate new fruits and flowers is the glory of horticulture. I should not like to die without having created a few exceedingly good new grapes, fit to live after me, and make the world happier. If you will select a few seeds of the best bunches that you eat in autumn, you can start new vines, each one of which will be a novelty, and stand a good chance of being a grape better than anything now in your vineyard. Remember that of all our choicest fruits very few are one hundred years old. Here again I could tell you a pleasant story of what we have accomplished on our own home farm; but that, too, must wait for a future article. It is enough to say that we have been able to enrich our list of grapes with some very choice new sorts. The work is not difficult, and most of it may be left in the charge of our boys and girls, in whom it is sure to quicken a keen taste for horticulture and life in the country.

As a rule, a vegetable garden is not supposed to be either a very interesting or a very intellectual place; but I assure you that beets and turnips, and corn and beans need no longer be associated with the most stupid and mechanical work. People in the cities know very little about high grade vegetables. The green peas that they eat are unpalatable to those of us who grow a dozen different sorts, and can tell the varieties by the nicest distinctions, after they are cooked. You should know the May Queen and the Prosperity and the Improved Telephone. Ah, but then you will still have Gradus and William Hurst and Alaska and others, every one a specialty. With an expert the skin must be thin, the pulp must be sugary, and the flavor unique. It is well enough for you to eat the rattling affairs that lie on your plate, with forks; but with us we must delicately sip our peas with spoons. I know nothing like it except a company of old ladies, sipping and criticising their tea. So it is with our cabbages and our beans. What is that? It is a Savoy, and it is as much above a common cabbage as is a cauliflower. Properly cooked, it is a delicacy that hardly has its equal among vegetables. Now I see that you throw up your hands, and your exclamations of delight are not surprising. These beans are the result of more hybridizing. Here the old cranberry beans have changed to white pods. Just down there you see the

same bean turned to a white pod and white bean; while farther down the swale we shall find the white bean in a brilliant red pod. How were the changes wrought? There, again, you come upon the problem of hybridization, and the explanation must be put off for the present. It is enough for you to see that a vegetable garden is every way as beautiful as a flower garden. Those beans, hanging in trusses of pure white pods, eight inches long, are fully as attractive as the pinks in your flower bed. The one that you most admire is a cross of Lima and Horticultural, and it is fit for the king. We should never undertake anything without enthusiasm, and I assure you that one will find free play for enthusiasm in a well-ordered vegetable garden. It rivals the orchard in October.

On the shrubbery lawn one must now have an abundance of altheas and hydrangeas. These loitering bushes blossom out of season, but they are peculiarly useful. Along the flower borders we have gorgeous dahlias, and perennial phlox These two are eminently flowers for farmers' wives. The newer sorts indicate to us what may yet be done in the way of multiplying varieties. It is a long stride from that single-petaled flower, which Mr. Dahl brought from Mexico, above one hundred years ago, to the hundreds of gorgeous blooms of every hue that now adorn our gardens. The Japan lilies sometimes linger into September, with a stray blossom in October, and the ever-blooming roses are in their prime. We have at least a half dozen thoroly hardy, magnificent and ever-blooming roses that can stand by any kitchen door in the country. Like your dahlias they need no farther care that some of the warm water that is thrown away upon washing day. Three or four of the best of these are General McArthur, Virginia Cox, Hermosa, Clotilde Soupert.

But so abundant are the goldenrods and the wild asters that your eye is inevitably drawn away from the most beautiful garden, to trace the yellow and purple windings of the creeks thru the valley, and of the brooks that creep down everywhere from the hillsides to feed the larger streams. Invariably these are banked in with great masses of the starflowers, and the drooping heads of goldenrods. Some of these are of exquisite beauty, but their glory is in their massing. Yet, after all, the real characteristic of October is that everything becomes individualized—not all green as in June, but red, purple, yellow, golden and blue. Not only flowers, but every bush says, "Now I wear my own colors." Thoreau tells us that the pokeberry is an October poem—"It appears a rare triumph of nature to have produced and perfected such a plant. Here are berries enough to paint afresh the Western sky. It is truly a royal plant. I could spend the evening of the year musing among the poke stems. And perchance amid the groves might arise a new school of philosophy or poetry." All this is true, but it is equally true of thorn apples, of wild ivy, and above all of the sumach. Under foot the mints and the trefoils have also caught their own hues and shades. Overhead there is nothing so marvelous as the swamp maple. Fortunately these maples can be transferred to our lawns, and I have one which, every autumn, turns into a globe of intensest crimson, thirty feet in diameter. Things grow companionable as they become individualized. There is a tender sympathy expressing itself thru all nature. The first leaves that turn red make a direct appeal to our emotions. This is not altogether because we love color, but because all nature moves on together. The year's work is done, and we all feel it alike. We are tired of crowding and pushing, of harrowing and hoeing. Everything feels as St. Paul said of himself, "I have finished the fight." But there is no complaining mood in nature. The sumach makes whole hillsides triumphant with scarlet songs; and the Virginia creeper flames scarlet up and down the charred trees, or flashes long lines of harmony over old rail fences. Done! Done! Well done! Everywhere young birds are gathering with the older ones, to start for Southern homes. Goldfinches flash like shuttles thru a loom. Clear across the valley you hear the farmers laugh and shout, as they husk their corn, stack their hop-poles or hurry loads of potatoes homeward. The last picnic marches thru the valley—belated and out of season.

September is the month for strolling—the time to make acquaintance with the

hillsides, the glens and the forest edges. Your pleasures are largely your own. You need but little companionship. There is no pleasure quite equal to an old-fashioned all-day ramble after wild blackberries in the thickets and gorges, too rough for cultivation. Besides yourself you need only your faithful dog. Our cultivated blackberries are ripe in August, but the wild ones keep up old customs and are not quite gone by October. I like still to spend a day in the winding glens, now bordering a swamp of ferns, now watching a brook flowing over red shale, with small trout hiding under the logs; now following it as it squeezes thru a rockery, and leaps and whirls and gurgles, as it leaps away, to run thru the orchards down to the mill. The bushes make a solid thicket up the sides of the gorge, and their black burden of luscious berries can only be secured with many a scratch and tear. "Ye blackberry," says Old Humphrey, "is ye teacher of patience and perseverance." So have I gone home at night, thru the woods, with my lessons well scratched in, but with prevenient visions of huge bowls of new milk, half full of berries and half with home-made bread—not to forget the blackberry pie on the morrow. It is a wonder to me that our farm folk do not make more of the elderberry. It is a cosmopolitan affair, growing almost all over the continent, and offering its loads of useful berries to every comer. Like all cheap things, it is overlooked and despised. Yet I assure you nature meant it to be everywhere, because every one needs it. "Elderberry puddings are only surpassed by elderberry tarts." I can gather them by the bushel up any country street by the roadside and wherever a zigzag fence winds thru the fields. The only rival of the elderberry, for universality and liberality, is the barberry. Altho this makes delightful jelly, I think it was meant for the birds. It is the most beautiful shrub that we can have on our lawns, and around our houses, to make winter look cosy and comfortable.

A September morning is unique. The birds are not all here, and those that are do very little singing. I hear a song sparrow occasionally, and the goldfinches flit out sweet notes, as they flash from thistle to thistle, cracking the seeds, like animated sunshine. Instead of bird music the young cockerels about the farmyards try their boastful pipes about five in the morning—a curious bit of impudence, for every one of them is a coward. But is that not true of all of us? Are we not all at heart afraid—and crowing to keep up appearances? The sun does not rise until after six o'clock, and it wakes up sleepy. It no longer hurries us out of bed with suggestions of hay in the field and possible showers. We roll over, contented to have the chill taken off the day, before we bathe and dress and get at our work. It is just the time now for a good supply of beech and maple chunks—ash and oak will do. The reign of coal has been one of the dark ages. Giving us animal heat, it has decreased social warmth. Perhaps electricity will give us back the open fireplace and the cleaner, cosier, social hour.

Of course you have a few hives of bees, and in October you are taking up the last of your honey. Remember that this is an alliance, and that you must only take your own share, leaving enough to last them thru the winter. This is the most curious feature of country life. It does not seem so very odd that we should have harnessed oxen and horses, or domesticated dogs, or even made friends of toads; but that we have invaded the camp of our worst foes, the insects; have divided their forces, and formed some very useful alliances is eminently strange. Entomology is now our one indispensable study. We must know the beetles and the bugs, the moths and the butterflies, or we shall be whipped back into city life. My honey-bees have not only gathered a large storage of delicious food, but they have pollenized my apples and plums and grapes, so that the harvest became doubly assured. Already I have taken, from my twenty hives, from four to five hundred pounds of honey. Besides honey-bees, the bumblebees have been at work for me, and even the white faced hornet. These curious paper manufacturers are not pleasant neighbors, but they destroy untold numbers of destructive slugs and aphidæ.

As the month goes out we are picking

the first of our apples. Shiawassie Beauty and Princess Louise do not care to hold on late; and the Pound Sweets are fit for market by the middle of September. Snow apples and Hubbardstons should be in their bins about October 1st; and after that you will be busy with your Spys and Kings and Baldwins and Pippins and York Imperials and Russets. All these must be carefully sorted, after careful picking, and neatly placed in shallow bins, in a tight frost-proof cellar, before you can feel quite at ease at the approach of winter. What a lonesome person is that one who can only eat nameless apples, who does not know a Northern Spy from a Baldwin, nor even a pear or a plum by its Christian name—or, if at all, by a false one; as those who buy "cherry currants," whereas not a cherry currant now goes to market—or cannot tell an El Dorado blackberry from a Kittatinny. This is far worse ignorance than that which cannot turn a Greek sentence into English, or has failed to read the going novel. A real countryman knows everybody (every*thing* you call it) as a personal acquaintance. Here is a picture of two old men, each over eighty years of age, and they are just making the acquaintance of a new plum. One of them has an orchard of over two hundred varieties of native plums, and the other has one nearly as large. Do you think such people can be lonesome in the country? Emerson tells us:

"Many haps fall in the field,
Seldom seen by wishful eyes;
But all her shows did Nature yield,
To please and win this pilgrim wise.
He saw the partridge drum in the woods;
He heard the woodcock's evening hymn;
He found the tawny thrushes' broods;
And the shy hawk did wait for him;
What others did at distance hear,
And guessed within the thicket's gloom,
Was shown to this philosopher,
And at his bidding seemed to come."

CLINTON, N. Y.

Granby Road

BY JENNIE COLTON

ON Granby Road, the other day,
June overtook belated May;
The pines had festive tapers hung,
And somber hemlocks, overflung
With knots of pale, delicious green,
Wove panoply of shade and sheen.

Strange, timid children of the wood
Along the glade all blushing stood;
The ferns their tender fronds unrolled,
The violets bore hearts of gold,
And mats of waxen foliage showed
Blooms exquisite, by Granby Road.

Brave Lupine waved her blue racemes,
And Wintergreen hid coral gleams
Of lingering berries, gems of price,
Nigh crowding spears of flame and spice,
And followed still, by pasture fence,
The herd, with looks of confidence.

As pondering the mystery,
"How strange these human creatures be!"
That one should condescend to taste
The flaunting herbage of the waste,
While kindly nature has bestowed
Sweet vernal grass by Granby Road!

'Mid shrouding pines an orchard gray
Heeds nevermore the call of May;
Beneath, perhaps—none live to tell—
Are tumbled stones, a hearth, a well.
Fair heads once by that hearth-fire glowed
That rest afar from Granby Road.

Aloft are wires Eolian strung,
To every breeze their chords are sung;
Yet passing still, inviolate,
Are messages of love and fate,
World-echoes heard in some abode,
Serene, remote, on Granby Road.

SIMSBURY, CONN.

Finding the Tyrannosaurus

BY BARNUM BROWN

Of the American Museum of Natural History

MAN-WRITTEN records are the chronicles of events that are confined to the later chapters of the earth's history. In comparison they are no more than a page of the unwritten history found in the rocks. This earth book is accurate in its descriptions. In many places, however, leaves are torn out and sometimes translators disagree, but it is always due to faulty interpretation. One of the most interesting of the geologic stories is that of animal life.

Conditions have been favorable for the preservation of animal remains, during the different geological periods, in only a few restricted areas where they were covered by wind-drifted matter, river and lake mud, ocean ooze or volcanic ashes. Such places are found most abundant in the Western United States east of the Rocky Mountains, where the accumulated sediments are weathered into sculptured "bad lands." Some of these bad lands have been thoroly explored and all surface fossils collected, for the present at least, until more are uncovered by the action of rain and wind.

Many of the most interesting of the prehistoric animals are known only from fragments, consequently news of an unexplored region is received by scientists with delight; new fields invariably turn out a few or many forms new to science,



TYRANNOSAUR QUARRY ON HELL CREEK.

Man chipping the large sandstone block that contained the pelvis of the Tyrannosaur.

and the pleasure of discovering an unknown fossil animal is greater than vouchsafed to a successful gold prospector, for each new discovery means one more brick added to the structural knowledge of life.

Information of a new locality often comes in the most unexpected and accidental way—for example, the Hell Creek region. A few years ago Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoölogical Garden, was hunting deer in a wild section of Montana, near the Missouri River, north of Miles City. In the bad lands he saw a pile of large bones, one of which was brought home for a paper weight. His companion on that expedition, Mr. L. A. Huffman, of Miles City, took a series of fine photographs. When shown to the writer the bone was recognized as part of a horn core of an extinct reptile known as *Triceratops*, while the photographs showed the similarity of these bad lands to a deposit in Wyoming from which all fossil bones had been collected.

It was, therefore, with sanguine expectations that an expedition was planned for the following season. Our outfitting point and base of supplies was to be Miles City, Mont., a point on the railroad nearest to the bad lands, about 130 miles away. Some time was spent in obtaining team, wagon and camp equipage, for everything must be freighted to the bad lands by wagon. A teamster, familiar with the surrounding country, is easily secured in almost any Western town, and nearly every ex-cowboy says he can cook—but really does well if he succeeds in boiling water without burning it. The hardships of camping in regions remote from settlements in the West are not so great as in early pioneer days, for now practically all vegetables, fruits, butter and milk are canned. One certainly gets tired of living on bacon and ham during the hot summer, and looks longingly at a fat beef, but the real hardship is the water, or lack of it. During the early spring it is plentiful, but toward the last of June rains are less frequent, the creeks dry up, and water that remains in pools becomes so strongly alkaline that the surrounding banks are covered by frost-like crystals. Yet even this looks good to a thirsty bone hunter who has ridden thirty miles without a drink, and he does not hesitate to use the Western water test; that is, to throw a stick in the pool. If the stick falls

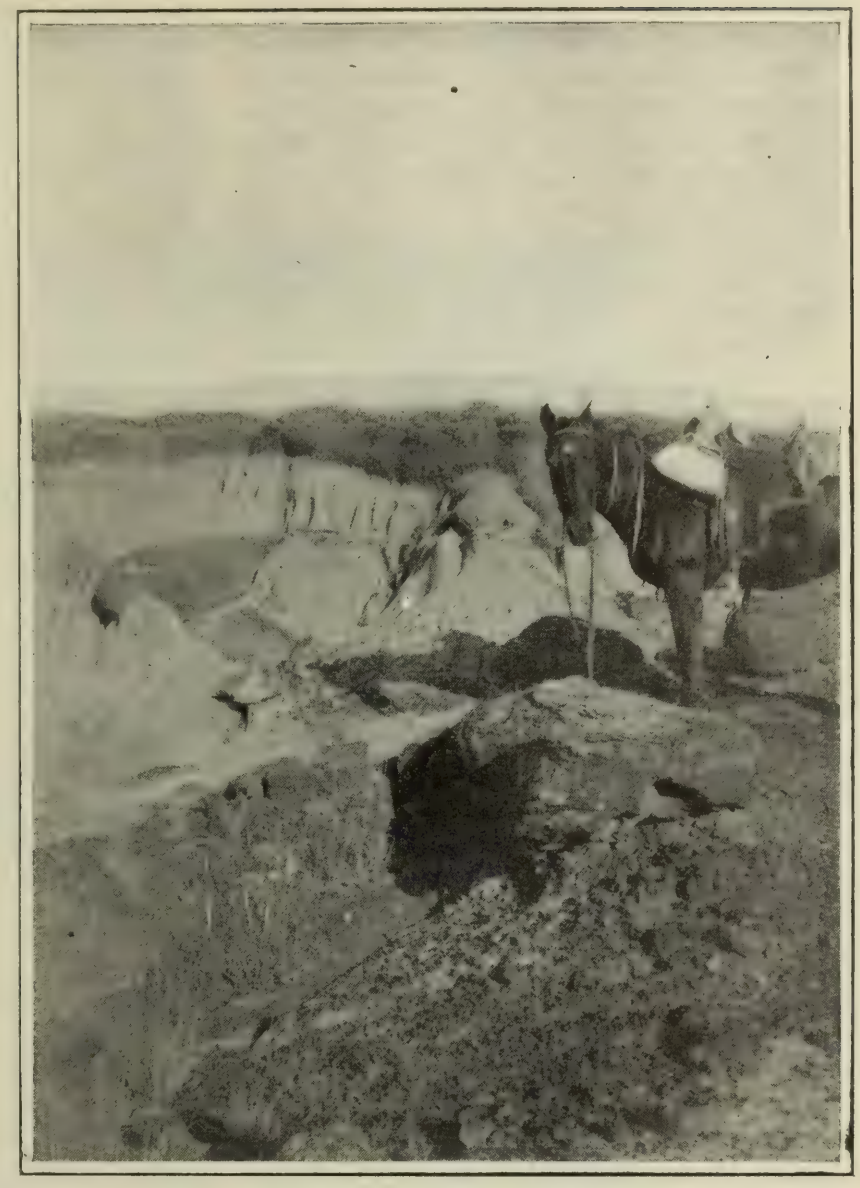


OUR CAMP ON HELL CREEK.

over it is water, but if the stick stands up it is mud and not fit to drink.

Our destination was Jordan, not far from Hell Creek. This association of names I learned later was not due to any especial irreverence on the part of those who christened the places. Jordan was named for its founder, while the creek was undoubtedly named by some cowboy who had failed to get thru the surrounding bad lands.

Uncle Sam has few more desirable unsurveyed sections of country left than that part of Montana lying between the Yellowstone and the Missouri rivers, which is destined some day to support a dense population. The prairies, undulating like a vast tossing sea, are covered with short grasses. Shallow depressions where buffalo wallowed and a few of their bleaching bones are the mute reminders of the vast herds that vanished before the white pioneer. Then the cattle came, and in numbers nearly equaled the buffalo. They, too, are passing rapidly; deep-channeled roadside trails wind over the plains as far as the eye can see, marking the course of great round-up drives, but few of the large cattle outfits like the hat *X*, *X I*, and *L U* brands are left. These run about 20,000 each.



PATIENTLY WAITING.

The white object in the sandstone concretion at the left of the picture is a bone. Each of the other stones contain bones hidden from this view.

Now canvas-covered sheep wagons dot the landscape marking the course of the living streams and the temporary homes of the shepherds, for this is the sheepman's country. Like the nomads of old, they roam from place to place as the grass is eaten off. The bands of 3,000 head of closely herded sheep leave the ground nearly bare as they pass over it, consequently the camp must be changed often. The tinkle, tinkle, tinkle of many bells and the incessant bleating in various keys, with the lonesome hours spent following the bands, are said to "loco" the herder; certainly it loosens his tongue when given an opportunity to talk to fellow men. His one solace is his faithful dog, whose noisy welcome sounds our approach, for he, too, is glad of a sight of new faces.

Five days of travel over the boundless prairies, thru such scenes, brought us to the much-talked-of Jordan, where cowboys sometimes still "shoot up the town." I was quite surprised when the three log houses nestling among the cot-

tonwood trees on the Big Dry were first pointed out me as Jordan, for they did not at all seem as important as the name. But time works rapid changes, even so far from the railroad, for in three years a dozen houses have been built in the village. There is no church, but the saloon keeper's sister teaches a Sunday school class, thus creating a social status for the community.

From Jordan the country is rolling part of the way, but suddenly, as we cross the divide near Hell Creek, a panorama of striking beauty spreads out before us. The whole country for a hundred miles up and down the river is cut into fantastic bad lands. Cañons two and three hundred feet deep, with nearly vertical sides and short lateral culs-de-sac, make travel by horse difficult, sometimes almost impossible.

The somberness of these denuded areas is relieved by the bright-colored banded clays, the different layers of which can often be traced for miles on the same level. Scattered pine trees cover most of the hills, while the sheltered hillside pockets are filled with junipers, and on Seven Blackfoot Creek there are groves of fir trees marking the most eastern boundary of this Pacific variety. In the valleys the courses of the streams are marked by fringing cottonwoods.

Mr. Hornaday had found the bones mentioned near the Max Seiber ranch, so it was thither that we directed our course. This is near the head of Hell Creek cañon, where the stream has cut thru yellowish sepia-colored sandstone. Harder spherical or irregular shaped sandstones of various sizes are scattered thru this layer, and it is in these harder sandstones that the bones are best preserved. Often a hillside will be strewn with clusters of immense rounded stones resembling a nest of eggs.

The various layers of earth show that they were deposited more or less uniformly, by wind-drift and water, on the flood plains of a river which in times of high water overflowed its banks, depositing successive layers over the inundated area. Many shallow lakes, bayous and marshes were thus formed. In the clays representing such localities we frequently find beds of shells, many species of which are extinct, but some nearly identical with those living today; all representing a Mississippi fauna, showing that this section of country was drained by the same great river system as at present. Layers of woody material, in the form of coal, impressions of leaves, grasses, beds of seeds and sections of trees are found scattered thru the different layers in more or less abundance, especially toward the top of the bad lands, which represent a later geological period. All of these are extinct species of plants, while the genera here congregated are now widely scattered. Here are leaves of the ginkgo, native of Japan, and cones of the sequoia, or big trees, of the Pacific Coast. In the lower beds are leaves of the sabal palm that proclaim the climate subtropical at that time.

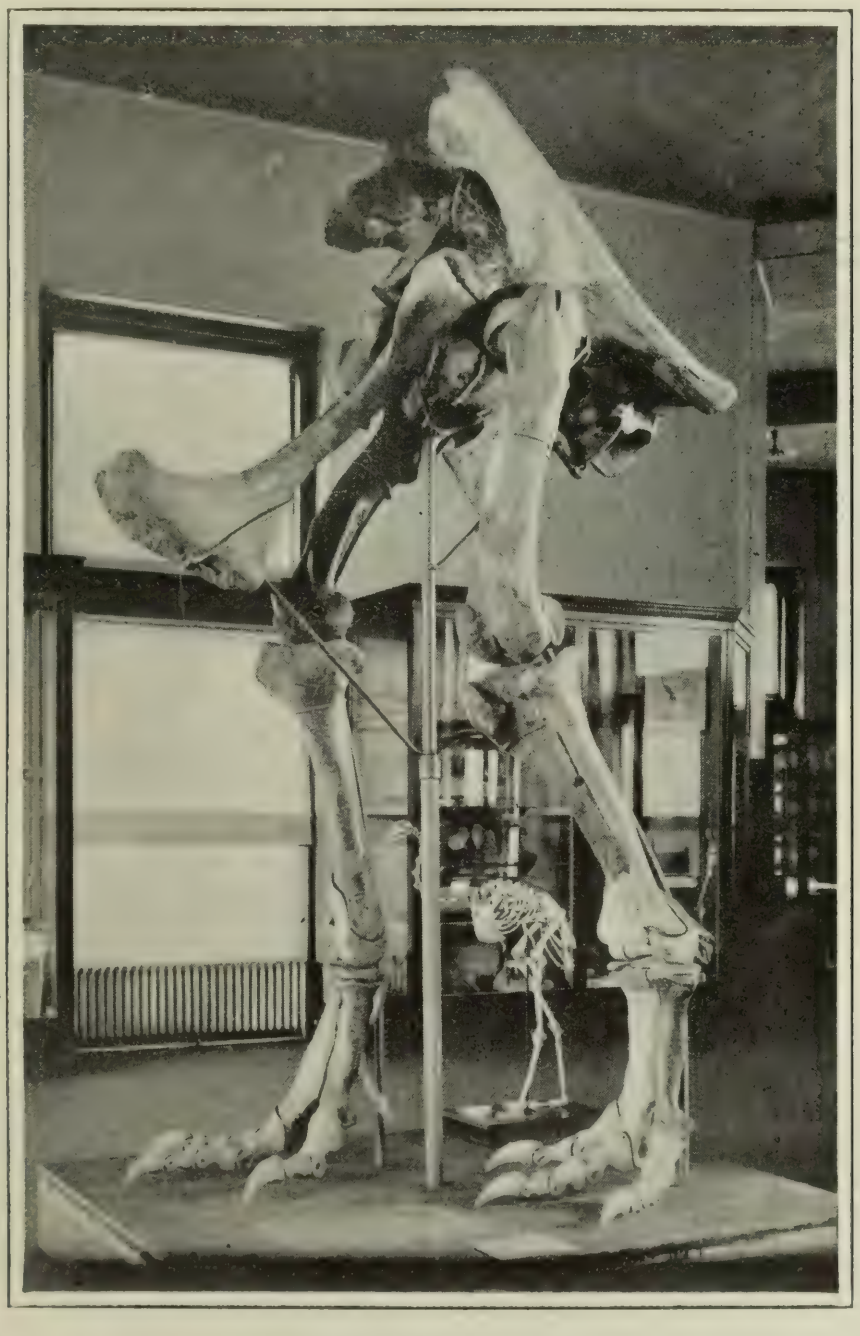
Animals lived during that period; some aquatic types fed on the rushes and liliaceous plants, remaining in the water most of the time; others fed on the tree foliage and grasses of the higher ground; still others fed on their fellows. These creatures are called dinosaurs. They form a group of extinct reptiles, mostly of large size and of strange appearance. Some evidently mired down in the marshes, and in these cases the skeletons are often nearly complete, especially in those forms whose muscles were attached to the backbone by rod-like bony cartilage. These harder tissues held the skeleton together while it was gradually being covered over. Usually, however, the bones were scattered before turning to stone, either by the action of the water, which could easily dismember the loosely articulated bones as soon as the flesh began to decay, or by the flesh-eating dinosaurs. The carnivorous creatures tore their fellows to pieces while alive, or dismembered and scattered the decaying carcasses.

These great lizards must have swarmed thru the prehistoric everglades, for their bones are scattered thruout the clays in great numbers. Most numerous of all was the great *Triceratops*, a strange-looking beast with an immense skull ornamented by three horns, a long one over each eye and a shorter one over the nose. Its body was protected by flat bony plates set in the skin.

Nearly as numerous as these were the

Hadrosaurs, a form with duck-like mouth, long hind legs and short fore legs, the latter so small that they could not be used in walking. This was a creature suited to the marshes, where it fed on tender juicy plants. So well preserved have been discovered. They probably did not frequent the marshy grounds except to capture their food, hence comparatively few of their skeletons have been entombed.

In the bayous and lakes were croco-

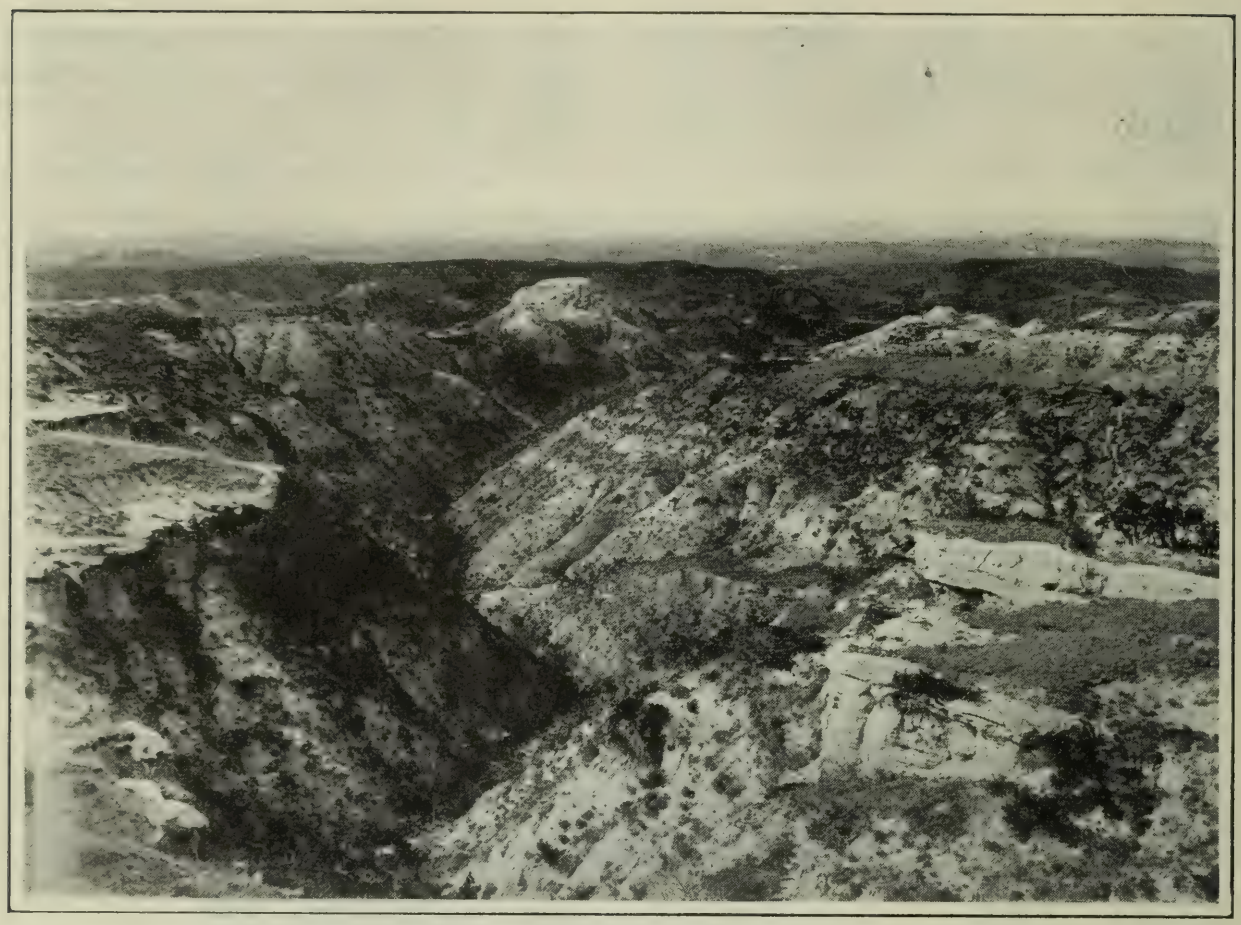


THE TYRANNOSAUR.
Pelvis and hind legs of Tyrannosaurus rex with skeleton of Rhea for comparison. Note the bird-like toes of dinosaur.

are its remains that in a recently discovered specimen the impression of the skin is perfect, even giving the exact contour of the tail.

Rarest of all these strange animals are the carnivorous or flesh-eating dinosaurs, only a few specimens of which diles, gavial-like champsosaurs, turtles and numerous scaly fishes. This was the close of the zenith of reptile life, in size, if not in variety.

Sometimes the collector finds a few separate teeth, a fractured limb bone, or a vertebra of a mammal, rarest of all the



THE BAD LANDS.
From the divide looking across Hell Creek toward the Missouri River.

animal remains. These early representatives of the dominant animals of the present day had begun long before the cretaceous period, but were still small and probably few in number. The teeth and limb bones of the largest indicate an animal no larger than a house cat, while the smallest forms were of the size of bats and mice. These remains are usually associated with fish teeth and washed fragments of larger animals where they have been drifted by some water current. The association is fortunate, for the teeth are so small that they would otherwise be overlooked if it were not for some such indication. Curiously enough, the insignificant ant is the collector's best friend in such places; their cone-shaped houses are frequently located in drift material, where teeth have been brought up with the small pebbles. Thus separated from the finer sand they are more easily seen.

We camped on Hell Creek, near the locality found by Mr. Hornaday, and before the cook's call for dinner, had located one of the most interesting fossils ever discovered. This was *Tyrannosaurus,* tyrant king of the dinosaurs. High up on a hillside were a number of large, rounded sandstones. Some had tumbled down the hillside and several contained bones. Tracing these scattered fragments up the side of the hill we at last found some running into the sand. Here, then, were the bones in position where they had originally been covered before turning to stone millions of years before. Each bone in this specimen was encased in a concretion of hard, flinty, blue sandstone nearly as hard as granite.

At first the sand was soft, but as the excavation proceeded beyond frost line it was firmly cemented and so hard that a pick made but slight impression on it. As the bones were scattered and the hillside steep the undertaking became a herculean task with the means at hand; but the rare bones were those of an unknown creature, so additional help was secured, and with plows and scrapers we

attacked the hill. Soon, however, the sand became too hard to be plowed, and then it was necessary to send for dynamite and blasting powder. Each cut was blasted down nearly to the bone layer and the bones taken out separately. The work of removing the upper sand or clay can be done by any one, but as soon as a bone appears only one acquainted with the details of the work, an expert, is allowed to handle them.

Altho turned to stone, these bones are usually delicate and brittle, and are nearly always cracked in all directions. If any attempt were made to lift them up as found they would fall to pieces. As soon as the surface of a bone is first seen, work with heavy tools ceases, a crooked awl is used to loosen up the sand or clay, and this is brushed away with a whisk broom and soft paint brushes. After the bone is partly freed shellac is poured over it, and filtering in thru the cracks holds all the pieces together as soon as dry. Then strips of burlap dipped in plaster of paris are wound around the broken bone in all directions. When the plaster has set and dried the bone can be taken up and packed in a box for shipment.

In this specimen there were several large blocks, one that weighed forty-one hundred pounds when crated. It took four horses to transport this block to the railroad.

Part of a second season was also spent in recovering the bones of this animal, and when the excavation was finally completed a hole in the hillside had been made thirty feet long, twenty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep. Unfortunately all of its bones were not present, but enough were recovered to determine nearly all of the anatomical features. The hind limbs, now mounted in the American Museum of Natural History of New York City, measure fifteen feet from the top of the hip bone to the floor, and they were hollow, like bird bones. Each enormous foot spreads over 7½ square feet of surface, and had four toes, the first rudimentary and directed to the side and backward as in birds. The contour of these footbones bears a striking resemblance to those of birds. The fore legs were very small, vestigial in size,



TYRANNOSAUR QUARRY ON HELL CREEK.
Scraping out the sand after it has been blasted down.

but powerful, and were probably used in seizing and holding. The head was massive, 49 inches in length and proportionately deep. Each powerful jaw was armed with thirteen dagger-shaped teeth having saw-blade edges, the largest five inches long. As soon as one of these teeth was broken or lost another grew up from below to take its place. Thus, under each one that is functional, six teeth are found, one above another, forming a never-ending supply. The size and length of the tail are conjectural, as only two vertebrae from that part of the body were found, but it was probably long and heavy and used to balance the weight of the body when standing. From the hips forward all the vertebrae were recovered, together with vertebral and abdominal ribs, the latter, slender rods which completed the bony circle enclosing the body cavity.

Associated with the vertebrae of another individual of this same type were a number of irregular flattened bony plates that had been embedded in the skin and formed a dermal armor similar to that of the crocodile. In life this gigantic animal stood about twenty-two feet in hight and was the largest carnivorous animal that has ever lived. Contemporaneous with and possibly the chief food of *Tyrannosaurus* were the *Triceratops,* or horned lizards, the largest herbivorous animals of that time. Altho protected by three horns and a skin in which were set bony plates, these sluggish creatures might easily fall a prey to the more active *Tyrannosaurus,* king of the period and monarch of his race.

New York City.

The Passing of Brother Milam

MRS. L. H. HARRIS

PAPPY CORN and the Stranger were taking a short cut thru the graveyard of old Zion Church one Sabbath evening when Pappy paused beside a slim white pillar, with the design of an open book upon the top of it.

"This is the monument we raised to the memory of John Milam. He was pastor of this church fifty-two years. And sometimes of a moonlit night when I come by here I can almost see him standin' behind it, lookin' like an old he-angel, and bendin' over the book on that pillar the way he used to do to git his text. And I kin almost hear him read out:

" 'And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewin' of your minds.'

"He was mighty fond of that scripture, and I reckon he preached from it first and last oftener than ary other verse in the Bible."

Pappy swept his arm around the circle of gray, lichen-covered stones that kneeled and staggered upon the ground far and wide about the white pillar.

"Them's the graves of the folks he preached to when he first come into the valley. They air all up here with him now but me. And sometimes after prayer meetin', when I have been listenin' to our smart young preacher tell about the two Isaiahs, I stop out here on my way home, look around, and wisht I was there too. I ain't complainin' of the new preacher.. I reckon he suits this generation same as Milam pleased mine, but the bread of life is a mighty skace article, and there ain't much of it to be had from a pastor that acts as if he was the speritual stepfather of the community. At my age a man don't give a dern to know whether it was a lemon or an apple Eve gave Adam, nor he don't keer much whether David wrote his own psalms or hired another fellow to do it. What he wants is some message to lighten the clay he's in and to help him think he sees a little beyond the darkness.

"I don't know as I ever told you about Milam," continued Pappy as they quitted the churchyard and made their way homeward. "He was like the other preachers of them days at first, full of just doctrines and damnation gospel for sinners. Preached on torment so much that he about got the lid off and had

us all har-hung and breeze-shaken above the lake of fire and brimstone. But you can't tame folks for Heaven by skeerin' 'em about t'other place, and we didn't do much good speritually till after he'd changed his tactics. He had a heap of trouble, or maybe it was prayer and fastin'; anyhow, after a while he got scent of heaven, so to speak, faced about, and made a bee-line for glory. And we all legged it after him accordin' to election or free grace or whatever doctrine suited us. For Milam took on an angel-of-the-covenant smile and got to be a regular speritual sharper when it come to castin' his net for sinners. He could preach free-will and foreordination in the same sermon so slick that the weak-kneed, natural-born backsliders drapped in without a misgivin'; and at the same time the hickory-nut headed saints, that think they air predestined to salvation from the foundation of the world, never once suspicioned him of heresy. I was as far from grace in them days as a polecat air from havin' tail feathers, but I could no more git away from Milam than an egg can from the hen that's trying to hatch it, and so it wan't long till I had jined the Church and begun to maneuver toward heaven myself.

"Time past. The war come on; Milam went to the front with the rest of us, and when he want spittin' bullets at the Yankees he was wrestlin' with the Lord in prayer. The only difference in his preachin' was that he got his texts further and further back in the Old Testament, accordin' to the original vindictiveness of man. Lord, sir, the Bible is a wonderful book, and Milam knowed how to use it. If you had to fight he could find terrible authority for vengeance. But if you had to forgive your enemy, he could give you the word for that too. Or, if you had to die, he could quote you the very passages set down to free the soul from that last fear of the darkness. So it was that after the war he come back here such an apostle of peace that none but the old soldiers ever knowed what a fighter he had been. I don't know as you have thought about it, Mister, but the only men in this world that know what peace is air the ones that have been in battle and seen the green, quiet bosom of the earth outraged with human blood. Well, Milam got his knowledge of it that way, and he preached it every Sunday in them first hard years, till at last it began to bloom again here in the valley, and we forgot the pain of war. But it looked like Milam couldn't forgit, and so he kept on tellin' of peace. And sometimes as I set yonder in the church listenin' to him cluck to us out of the gospels as a hen gathereth her chickens, I'd recollect them other sermons there on the edge of the wilderness when he took up the war cries of David, and we went into battle blood-mad, with him yellin' them blazin' scriptures after us. T'want hard to understand. He was born with a bugle to his lips, and it was his nature to call to war or peace, accordin' to what was needed.

"But all this time he was gittin' old, and at last one spring his health failed and he took to his bed. I recollect it was one Sunday evenin' he sent for the deacons of old Zion Church to come to his house. And we went, me and Prim Mayberry and Budd Sockwell and old man Snow. We found him in bed with his long, white beard spread over the kiverlid, his hands crossed and his face sorter bleached, as if the very bones beneath had begun to whiten. He talked around some about common things, same as you'd sugar-coat your own pill, then he 'lowed he'd sent for us to give in his resignation to the congregation. 'Lowed he didn't reckon he'd ever preach agin and for us to look out for a new pastor.

"Mister, did you ever think how often we air silenced in the midst of life as if we were in the presence of death? A man's words may open the grave at your feet or just a look in his face. So for a minute we set around Milam's bed, silenced by that long shadow from eternity. I felt the coffin-lid agin my breast. The years appeared to open in the sunlight behind me, and I looked back and I seen just Milam walkin' up and down our valley sowin' seed. Then I looked ahead and there wan't nothin' plain to the sight. Our mountains were dissolved in a funeral mist and the valley was just a grave. But would you believe it—I didn't have time to blow my nose and come out of that trance before old Deacon Snow hitched his cheer forwards, gethered up his whiskers like they was the petticoat of his face, spit into the fireplace, and 'lowed he was glad

Brother Milam had saw his duty at last; that he'd been thinkin' for some time we needed a younger preacher for the good of the church, and so forth. Snow was one of them dad-blame business-minded disciples that looks after the interest of the church as if it was a cotton mill or shoe factory. And Budd Sockwell was just a little pukin' hallelujah saint that didn't know nothin' but how to holler amen. So he agreed with Snow. Mister, some men air natural-born pallbearers. It makes 'em feel cheerful to git a fellow creature out of the way. And as them two set there praisin' the preacher for gittin' out of the way, I recollected how he'd stayed up night after night with old man Snow's boy when he had the typhoid, and how he'd nursed Sockwell thru his spells of speritual downsettin's, and my dander riz. I jumped up, ketched hold of the foot of the bed, and I sez:

" 'We all know what Snow is, Milam. If he'd been in the Old Testament he'd a hired out to Jacob's daddy-in-law and traded him out of all his gals and all of his sheep before Jacob could a turned round. But the rest of us ain't tryin' to buy up the kingdom of heaven the way Snow is. You been like the vine to the branches with us. We have set under the drippin's of your ministry from the time you was just a young tight-fisted theologian that couldn't do nothin' but spit damnation at sinners, till you growed into the very shepherd of our hearts. There have been times these last years when just to hear you made some of us feel as if we were already roostin' in the branches of the seven golden candlesticks. It never has been too far or cold or dark for you to come if we were sick or dyin' or in trouble and needed you. And now that you air flat on your back, you air for quittin' without givin' us the chance to do the same by you. All I got to say is you must have a goll dern pore opinion of us to think we'd agree to sech a thing!'

"Well, sir, would you believe it, when I accidentally brung out them words, a natural human smile crossed Milam's face like a waverin' candle-beam, altho he'd abused me for more'n fifty years about my strong language. And the sight of that last concession to me, that whimsical little flicker of forgiveness, moved me so I had to set down. There's nothin' more Christian than that, Mister, for a good man to forgive you the fault he couldn't break you of.

"We laid his resignation before the congregation that same night. Prim Mayberry led in prayer. I wisht you could a heard him. 'Twant no better'n quarrelin' agin Sockwell and Snow to the Lord. Prim had a gift at vindictive prayer, and for once Sockwell didn't shout amen. After that I made a speech in which I had more liberty than if I'd been ordained to preach. I don't know if you ever thought about it, but there's a right smart onery truth about old hard-featured human nature that can't be told as forcibly in the language of an ordained minister, and this was the kind I give 'em that night. I reminded 'em of what Milam had been us to, and I 'lowed if the members of Zion Church were for turnin' him out because he couldn't trot around after us no longer as if we were just bottle babies of salvation, I was in favor of tearin' it down and burnin' it up. At that old Misses Lovin'good shouted as usual—women air as illogical speritually as they air in other ways, Mister—and the upshot of it all was that Milam was called to the pastorate of Zion Church till his death.

"He lived a year after that, and it was the best year we ever had. Even the winter wan't so cold, spring came earlier, and there was no drought that summer. More flowers bloomed upon the mountains, and this valley was like a cup that runneth over, sech crops we had of corn and wheat. And old Milam just lay up there on his bed, with his long, white beard spread over the kiverlid, and his hands folded, keepin' books for us with Heaven. We humored his speritual fancies same as he'd bore with our backslidin's. Sometimes he'd take a notion that he wanted all the children to come up there and have a party on his bed. And he'd look more like an old he-angel than ever when they got thru plaitin' daisies in his har. You'd have thought the little fellows would be afeerd of him, but they wan't. The very least ones would set up on his pillow and tell the biggest lies you ever heard about grasshoppers and sech, and Milam would laugh fit to kill hisself. Then he'd hold on to the little devil till he could explain to him the difference between just a tale

and the truth. Lord, sir, he taught the very children cunnin' agin Satan. And if he heard tell of some young buck's layin' around the stills on the Ridge, he'd send for him and have it out with him, and that boy would come home as sober as if he'd been baptized. Or maybe it was some gal that was gaddin' about too much for her good. I used to wonder what he said to the gals, but they'd come home lookin' as prim and pacified as if he'd dipped the wings of their young sperits in the whitenin' dew of heaven.

"The worst job he had was settlin' the row between Bob Lovin'good and old John Snow about their line fence. Did you ever take note of this, Mister, a line fence will lay down straight and quiet between two peaceable neighbors; but if they air close-fisted and contentious, the blamed thing will squirm till it brings on a lawsuit. That is the way it done between Snow's farm and Lovin'good's. Every year that line would crawl too far one way or t'other; then they would call one another carnal names and go to law about it. The fall I'm tellin' you about, the line fence squirmed so far one day while Bob was away from home it throwed half of his sweet potato patch on Snow's side, and that evenin' when Bob come on from town he might' nigh flung a fit to see old John Snow and his boys in there grabblin' his potatoes. But before he could git out a warrant, Milam sent for both of 'em. They didn't want to go, and me and Prim had to get behind 'em and persuaded 'em to humor Milam. We never knowed what he said to 'em, but when we all seen them two old rams down there in the field next mornin' runnin' their line fence as straight as a die across every curve they'd been quarrelin' about for the last thirty years, some thought it was the greatest victory over the world, the flesh and the devil that our preacher had ever won.

"But to my mind the finest thing he done was the last just before he died. The men in this valley ain't no better than men air on yan side of the mountain. And the male instinct for virtue ain't so very strong anywhere as I know of. But the women as a rule have been good plain Marys and Marthas, with nothin' worse to repeat of than a little spiteful gossip about one another's housekeepin'. Yet there was an exception, Mag Barfield that lived by herself on the Baker's Ferry road between Brasstown and Anderson's still on the Ridge. She had went astray when she was a young gal, and I reckon you know how a respectable community would treat sech a woman. At the time I'm tellin' you of, it had been eight years since a decent woman had spoke to Mag. You'd see her goin' along the road sometimes, a tall, handsome young hag, with that wild hatin' look on her face that sech women have, as if they'd thought in secret to the scarlet letter on every other woman's breast. And Milam never could do her no good tho he tried, nor she wouldn't come nigh him after he took sick, tho he sent for her time and agin. But 'long toward the last, as he lay up there in his little house agin the sky line of the valley castin' up his accounts with the Lord, she was on his mind constant. He couldn't make 'em balance without her. It seemed like the rest of us were just his ninety and nine, and that pore lost gal was more to him than all the others because she had wandered away. He talked about her so much that we got embarrassed and nary one of us knowed what to do. At last one day this happened. I had come up to fetch some fresh eggs to Milam's widowed daughter that took keer of him. And while I was settin' in there tellin' him the news, a shadow drapped across the doorsill, and in stepped Mag Barfield. She didn't say a word, just put her hands behind her back and leaned agin the door jamb and looked over Milam's head. When he seen her that angel-of-the-covenant smile came out and glistened on his face like a blessin'. Then he sez, soft as if it was just his sperit speakin':

"'Maggie, child, I knowed you'd come, and I been waitin' for you.' She didn't move, nor give a sign that she heard him more'n two little spots of red that flamed out on her cheeks.

"Then Milam he began to quote scriptures, easy, like a mother singin' a cradle song—not the damnin' kind, but tender words, put in to heal the soul. I can't recollect all of it, but at last he sez in a whisper, holdin' out his hand to her, 'Tho your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; tho they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool!'

"Mister, I ain't never been in the holy

of holies but that one time, and I was afeerd to look up, but when he said that it seemed to me I heard the sweet flood of livin' waters they tell about. And the pore gal must have heard it, too, for she run forward with a sob and flung herself down by Milam's bed. She cried terrible, but he wan't no ways disturbed, jest laid his hand on her head and began to quote one of the old foundation hymns. I forgit the words, but he bound it like wings in her sperit. And I have saw many a saint in my time, but I ain't never seen no woman's face look as fair and clean as what Mag's did when she lifted it after awhile and looked at Milam. But she didn't git the chance to speak, for just then we heard female voices and the sound of feet comin' up the path outside, and I recollected that it was the evenin' for the Women's Band of Hope to meet at Milam's house. Mag started up like she wanted to git out of sight, but that old he-angel helt on to her as if she'd been the only jewel in his crown. Did you ever see an old tabby cat come in the door and face a strange dog and sorter roach up her back and spit as she went by? That's the way Partheny Sockwell looked when she seen Mag. After her came Misses Snow and Misses Lovin'-good and half a dozen more, and every one of them looked that cat-hiss at the pore gal settin' there on the floor by Milam's bed as they filed by. I have thought about it a right smart, Mister, and I'm bound to say that in my opinion tain't jest virtue which makes good women despise bad ones so piercin' keen; it's the all-fired advantage of them the bad ones have taken. Besides, women are more subject to spells of reptilian godliness than any other kind of good people. But Milam knowed how to deal with that disease. So he sez first to Partheny:

"'Misses Sockwell, maybe you didn't see Mag Barfield settin' here by me, her that waited on you the time you had chills and fever. *You* recollect her, Misses Snow, her mother was sech a friend of yourn. And I *know* you remember her, Misses Lovin'good. It's Mag that toted your Annie home the time she fell off the bridge and broke her leg. She have come home to us in old Zion and I want you all to make her welcome.' With that he looked around mighty fierce and bright at them old church hornets settin' there in stingin' silence. I got oneasy, for you can't tell what turn piety will take in some kind of Christians, and Mag was lookin' ready to backslide herself when Prim Mayberry's wife stepped in the door and come straight to the gal when she seen her, as if she understood everything that had happened. Air you acquainted with Misses Mayberry, Mister? She ain't got no sense, not a grain, but if you give her the choice, she always knows what is right. And she is sech a fool she ain't got no policy agin' doin' it, I don't keer what it costs. So now she took hold of Mag and begun to wet her with her tears. Did you ever have a good, old, fat woman cry on you, Mister? There ain't nothin' more cleansin' to the sperit this side of Heaven.

"But when the others wanted to follow her example and come forward to rejoice like harpies over the sinner that had returned, Milam riz up on his old arm bones with sech a fightin' look in his face as I hadn't saw there since the Battle of the Wilderness, and he sez, wavin' 'em back:

"'No! you ain't comin' right. You think you have all to forgive, but I tell you Mag has much to forgive too. You let her go, you women of the valley, this gal that played with yourn. You let her go with your dammin' whispers behind her, instead of holdin' out your arms to keep her back.'

"Well, sir, he give it to 'em good and hard till they were ashamed of themselves and were ready to promise anything for Mag. Then Misses Lovin'-good shouted, not because there was anything to shout about but because she was hung on a har-trigger speritually and couldn't help it. And Milam was so happy it was terrible to look at him. We all knowed he wouldn't last long after that. It seemed, too, like he got in a hurry to be gone. At last, one night, about a week later, me and Prim were settin' by his bed when he roused up, folded back the kiver as if it had been the leaves of a book, looked out of the window, and sez, as if he were bringin' us word from the very end of time:

"'And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewin' of your minds'—he never finished. Them were his last words and the best last words I ever heard from any man."

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Life Story of a Hungarian Peon

[The following true story was told by Mike Trudics to Alexander Irvine. Mr. Irvine spent several months last winter as a manual laborer in the lumber and turpentine camps of the South. In a café in Pensacola Mr. Irvine entertained Mike and Mr. Sandor as they exchanged experiences. Mr. Sandor was then on his way to prison for his share in Mike's involuntary servitude.—EDITOR.]

"I AM going to America!"

The words of my father startled us that night, for we were so quiet—out there two hours' walk from B——. It was to us like saying he was going to be hung.

My father and mother were farmers. There were four of us children—two boys and two girls. John was ten, Annie twelve, I was seven and Mara sixteen.

We were at supper, but my father was not eating. "It is the best I could provide," my mother said, thinking it was the food.

"It is not that," he said. Then he spoke of America, and we all looked at him with our mouths wide open.

Mother stopped eating and we children had more black bread that night than we could eat. After supper we gathered closely around the open fire. All of us got very close to father. Annie sat on his knee, I sat on the hearth with my arms around his leg, while John and Mara leaned their heads against him. Mother rocked and rocked, looking with big eyes into the fire all the time.

"Even if I owned a farm," father said, "what difference would it make? I need a mule, I need a plow—I need many tools. It breaks my back to do a mule's work, and the best I can do brings but black bread, and not even enough of that."

I did not understand what all this meant; I only knew in a dim kind of way that something had gone wrong. My father was a different man to me. My mother, too, looked strange. Her eyes were large, and she would look a long time at one place.

Our hearts were heavy. They were heaviest at night, but during the day I saw my mother weep and kneel for long periods at the ikon. We had all been baptized in the Russian Church, and one day the priest came and said a blessing for my father.



MIKE.

"Yes, yes," my father said when the priest was gone, "prayers are all right, but they are not black bread. They do not pay the rent. The priest says prayers and I sweat and give my blood; that is different."

My mother made the sign of the cross and said, "God is good! God is good!"

When my father picked us up one by one to say goodbye, he kissed us many times. Then, to please my mother, he went over to the ikon in the corner, and dropping on his knees crossed himself. We all sobbed aloud.

Nikof Jaros, our neighbor who lived alone, came with his mule to take father and his box; but we all cried so loud that he had to take us all. The journey was a fine holiday for us and we forgot our trouble on the way. It was different coming back.

"In two months," my father said, "I will send for you." We hugged him tight and hollered, tho there were crowds of people around. My mother still wept quietly and said, "God is good! God is good!"

"America is great," Nikof told us on the way home. "It is not a land of fat priests and skinny people. Everybody has plenty and every man is a lawyer. The people make whatever laws they like."

We thought Nikof was very wise—except when he was drunk.

We were very lonely. When the wood fire burned brightly on the hearth at night we all sat around it just thinking, thinking about father. Mother used to gather us around the ikon every night and make us say our prayers. John cut a nick in the door-post for every day the ship was at sea. One day, when the posts on each side of the door were covered with nicks, a letter with George Washington's picture on it came to B——. John got it. None of us could read it, but the feel of it was very nice and we all handled it in turn. We handled it over and over. Mother wept over it before she knew what was in it. Nikof was sent for—he can read. He came at night. It was a great night for us. We believed more than ever that Nikof was really a great man. He read the letter over to us. Indeed he read it so often that we could all repeat it by heart. For so much paper there seemed to be very little communication. It just said father was well and making a fortune very fast.

A week afterward the priest came to our house, and after telling him the good news, mother gave him the letter. We all watched his round, red face. There were so many expressions on it in a minute.

"Nikof is a liar!" he said. "Jan Trudics is dead! This letter is from a friend of his who says Jan walked the streets of New York looking for work until his feet were blistered. It says that at the end of a week he was taken ill and died. It says he died of a broken heart!"

My mother began to cry, and that started all of us.

"Be quiet!" the old priest said sternly. "God will be a father to the orphans. He will succor the widow in her distress!" But we cried all the louder. That night we gathered closely about mother.

John brought in extra wood and we sat silently by the fire watching the red flames as they leaped up the old chimney. Mother's face made us all cry. It was so pinched. Her lips were white and her eyes were sunken deep into her head, and for long hours she just looked steadily into the fire. We cried until one after another we went to sleep, and mother carried us to our bed in a corner.

Mother pined and prayed and spent much time before the ikon. As the days passed there was less and less black bread. Nikof came often, and always brought something to eat. He seemed to know our affairs, tho nobody ever told him. We liked him very much even tho he did read the letter backward. "For stupid peasants," Nikof said, "knowledge is a great curse. The less we know, the less we need." When he cursed the old priest only one of us agreed with him—that was Mara.

A year from the time my father went away my mother was in her grave, and the old priest and the doctor said that she, too, died from a broken heart. When we gathered around the fire again, we were a quiet, sorrowful lot. Nikof came and sat up late with us. He chopped plenty of wood and made some cakes with his own hands. He told us plenty of stories—good stories, stories about God and another world than this, where father and mother were. "There," he said, "we will all be spirits and we will have no stomachs at all."

"The priest does not say we shall have no stomachs," said Mara.

"I know," Nikof said. "He is always making me out a liar—he is all stomach, the old——"

Mara put her hand on Nikof's mouth and stopped him.

Some kind-hearted folks in B—— took John and somebody took Annie. Mara and I were unprovided for. One day Nikof hitched up his old mule and took us for a ride. It was a long ride to the city, and Nikof and Mara seemed to have all the conversation to themselves. But I was glad of the ride anyway. And when we drove up to the old priest's door Nikof let me mind the mule while he and

Mara went inside. When they came out again Mara's face had a different look She looked as she did before father went away, and I was very glad. I thought she had gone tor a blessing to the old priest, but Nikof said:

"That is not it at all. We have just got married."

I was very glad. Nikof took us to his own little farm a few miles from our old home and we lived there happily with him for a year. In a year Nikof got drunk just once. It was when he was with a soldier in the city. They got too much brandy and on the way home lay down in the snow. They found the soldier dead and Nikof had both his legs sawed off later.

I was taken to the city and given away. I was nine at the time. I did not see Mara for years after that, tho we were only two hours' walk apart. One day they told me that Mara had gone crazy and that she had left Nikof.

At fifteen I became apprenticed to a molder. It was a place where were made cornices—cornices of tin and zinc for churches and other fine buildings. I staid there until I was twenty years of age. Then I worked at a number of things—at times a common laborer and again as a teamster.

After I was twenty I attended meetings of different kinds. I heard a lecture once on America by a man who had gone there as a poor emigrant and returned a rich man. He said America was a country of magic. He told of wonderful things men had done, but all the time I was thinking, thinking of my father.



THE MILL AT LOCKHART.

of his blistered feet and broken heart. It was not his talk, however, but a book by Louis Kossuth that stirred me up to go to America. It took me nearly a year to get enough money to come. I about half starved myself to do it.

It was in May, 1906, that I came to New York. I was then twenty-four years of age. It certainly did look wonderful from the ship! A well dressed man who spoke our language told us that the big iron woman in the harbor was a goddess that gave out liberty freely and without cost to everybody. He said the

thing in her hand that looked like a broom was light—that it was to give us light and liberty too. I thought he talked like Nikof Jaros. Especially when he told us a man could stand inside the broom.



THE NOON HOUR.
Awaiting Archie's order, "Pull 'em out, boys!"

I thought the rich people lived in the big, tall houses, but he said that was a mistake; they just did business there. He said they lived in palaces that would make our eyes bulge out if we could see them.

At Ellis Island they put my life in a book and asked me a lot of funny questions. Did I believe in law? Was I in favor of government? etc.

When I got away from them I found my way to my mother's brother on East Third street, near the river. My uncle was a brass polisher, but altho he had been many years in New York, he had not performed any miracle; he had not seen any magic. He had an ordinary kind of a job that he held in an ordinary kind of a way for a number of years. I expected, of course, to find him rich, but he laughed loudly at that, for he had that idea himself when he first landed.

The man my uncle lived with was an old friend of my father's. He gave me a corner in one of the two rooms. It was a good corner and I was happy in it.

Of course I looked around for the dwellings that were to make my eyes bulge out of my head. I saw only tenements, however. Maybe they were barracks. I was much bewildered by these big houses. They looked like big stone caves and the people were so crowded that they knocked each other about the streets. Indeed they rushed along as if they were crazy.

I got a job with my uncle at $10 a week. That seemed a very big price to get for my labor, but the price of board was so many times larger than it was in the old country. However, I was getting along very well until the factory was destroyed by fire. Then I had the experience of looking for work. It was easy as long as I had money to pay my board, but when my money had gone and I was dependent on my uncle and my father's old friend, I felt it very keenly indeed. I kept going, going, going, until my legs were very tired. Then a feeling of home-sickness came over me, and I came to the place where my father had been—I mean the condition he had experienced eighteen years ago. But I was young and had no one dependent upon me. I dreaded debt, and I would rather be beaten than called a loafer. Yet work I could not get. I ran up a board bill of $2. That worried me and I determined to go away and fight it out alone. I wrote a note and left it on the table. I promised to pay the bill as soon

as I got work and asked them not to think unkindly of me because I left in a hurry.

I met on the street a Hungarian who had arrived on the same ship. He told me of an agency where they wanted men. So together we went there. The names of the employment people were Franks & Miller. My friend and I did not have much clothing, but what I had was good and strong.

"You will work in a sawmill," they said, "and you will get $1.50 a day and your food."

That seemed all right and I counted up on paper how much I could save in six months. It seemed big—very big. All my fellow laborers seemed pleased. I thought of my father: how fortunate for him if he had found an agency like this!

The railroad fare was $18. That, of course, was paid for us by the agency, so they said, and we were to pay it back at the rate of $3 a month, and if we liked the work and staid for so many months we would not have to pay it at all.

"You will stay three months!" said Lanniger, a Hungarian friend I had met on the voyage. I determined to do so too.

Eighteen dollars seemed a lot to save by just holding on to a fine job, and the very thought of $45 a month made me laugh with joy. I imagined myself going back to Hungary rich!

We looked a queer lot as we went to the boat. There were so many nations represented and we were so differently dressed.

I had good, stout boots and woolen socks; a fine cap; a cotton shirt with cotton collar and a bright new tie. My clothes were strong and whole.

I was one of a gang. There were all sorts of men in it. We shipped from New York to Savannah by boat and from there to Lockhart by rail. A young man whom they called "doctor" met us at Savannah. I liked the look of him. He had large eyes and a fine, kindly face. It was July 18th, 1906, when we arrived at Lockhart. The first thing we saw was an immense saw-mill.

"This is our place," said Lanniger.



THE TRAIN-LOAD OF LOGS.

We looked at each other with wide open eyes.

"You bet I'm going to stay three

"Good!" I said. "I am glad to be so near a good, long job. I am tired out."

But we staid there only an hour. Cer-

tain men were picked out to stay and others were ordered on board a little engine. I was of the latter, and soon we were crashing noisily thru the forest to the camp. The journey was about seven miles. A sort of dread seized me as we tore along. I was filled with suspicion, but I did not tell anybody. The camp was a train of box cars and around the camps were a lot of wooden sheds, stables and shops. My contract called for work in a saw-mill. I got enough courage to speak up.

"My contract says saw-mill," I said.



SANDOR.

Gallagher, the boss, was chewing a toothpick while he looked us over. He paid no attention, but just looked at me as if I were crazy.

"My contract"——I would have said more, but he waved me aside.

Gallagher is a stout little man with a revolver sticking out of his hip pocket, and before we were an hour in the camp we heard some examples of his fearful profanity.

"Put him on the railroad, Charlie," he said to the underboss. The men standing around laughed.

The food in the camp was very good and there was plenty of it. We sat down to meals in a box car around a long table. The table was covered with good things —pork, meat, potatoes, bread and cake. We had tin cups and tin dishes.

The bunks in the car were too close together and too many men slept in them. I could not rest easily. My mind was disturbed.

The hours of labor were from six to six.

The work in the woods sawing logs was hot—too hot and too heavy for me. I learned that the pay was a dollar a day. I told them how the agency had told me that the pay was one dollar and fifty cents a day and food. They smiled at that.

So here we were, out in a wild place, helpless and at the mercy of men who laughed at contracts and out of whose hip pockets bulged revolvers. I did a lot of thinking. I talked to Lanniger.

"I'll run the first chance I get!" Lanniger said.

"I won't wait for a chance," I replied. "I'll make one and go!"

Next day before it was daylight I left the camp—not knowing where I was going. I knew the lumber company was big and powerful and that I was less to them than a log of wood. I was afraid most of the time. I walked all the forenoon, not knowing where I was going. Every time I saw any one coming I hid in the woods. About noon time I saw some men coming along the road in a buggy. When they approached I knew Gallagher. Sandor, the Hungarian interpreter, was there, as was also Dr. Grace, the camp veterinary. They had three bloodhounds with them.

"There's the son of a——," I heard him say as he leaped from the buggy and rushed at me.

The doctor was at his heels in a moment and seized me with his right hand, while he pointed a revolver at me with his left. Gallagher had a horse-whip and at once struck me on the hips. He coiled the lash around my back at every stroke. Sandor sat in the buggy. I screamed in Hungarian to him, but he dared not move or interfere. After a dozen strokes my back was raw and the lashes sank into the bloody ruts of their predecessors. It made me howl with pain. Gallagher whipped me until he was exhausted.

Then they drove me like a steer at the point of a revolver along the road toward Lockhart. I appealed in my native tongue again, but Sandor told me that just as surely as I ever attempted to run away again, they would kill me. I believed him. In the woods they can do anything they please, and no one can see them but God.

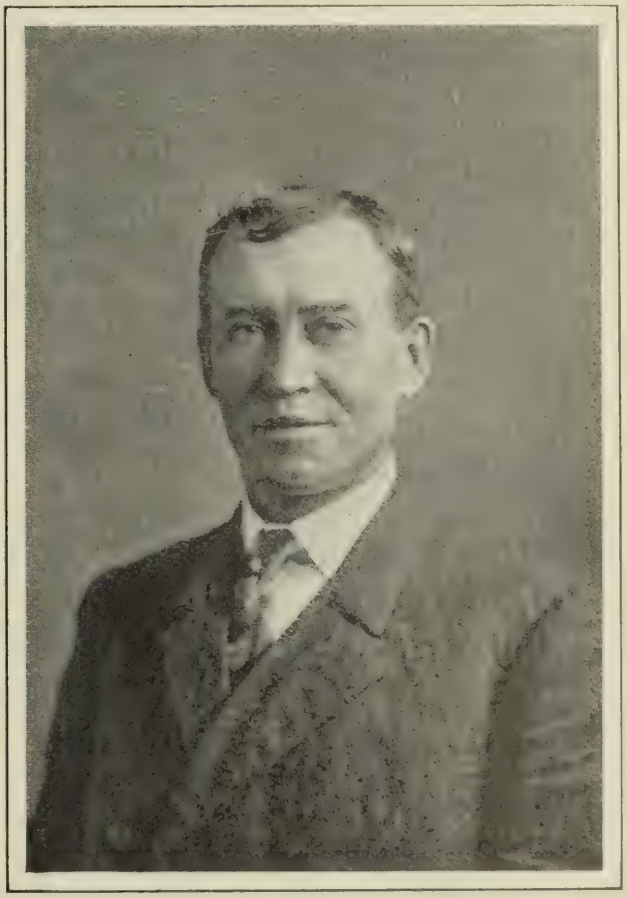
When we arrived at Lockhart, where the sawmill is, I again protested and showed my contract, for I thought I was in a town where perhaps there might be some law or civilization. But I soon discovered the kind of law lumbermen are accustomed to. Gallagher whipped me a second time—whipped me until my shirt was glued to my back with my blood. Then they tied me in the buggy by the arms and legs, and with a drawn revolver and yelping bloodhounds, we drove away thru the woods to the camp. That night armed guards kept watch over the laborers in the box cars. Hardly a day passed after that without some one being run down by the bosses or the bloodhounds and returned and whipped. There were some ghastly beatings in the broad daylight, but most of it was done in the barn.

In the daytime I had no time to think, but at night as I lay awake in my bunk, I made up my mind that not only most men, but most books also, were liars. I thought of that first picture of Washington on our letter at home; how Nikof thrilled us all with interest in it. I remembered the burning words of Kossuth on his impressions of America. But here I am with my own feet on American soil. I hear with my own ears; I see with my own eyes; I feel with my own feelings the brutality.

The bosses of the lumber company were put on trial and we told our stories; at least those of us who were still remaining. Of all the things that mixed my thinking in America, nothing was so strange as to find that the bosses who were indicted for holding us in peonage could go out free on bail, while we, the laborers, who had been flogged and beaten and robbed, should be kept in jail because we had neither money nor friends. We were well treated, of course, but at first I felt like a criminal. I am not sorry now for that jail experience, for I learned more about America than I would have learned in a year in a night school.

Foster was an American. He had fought in the Spanish-American War. He told us about graft and politics. "To get on," he said, "you must be a grafter here. Honesty never pays. A tip to the lumber bosses that we would lie on the stand and we would be out of here by noontime."

Lanniger was with me. We laughed



GALLAGHER.

at the queer ideas of free men. We talked all day, every day.

"Is Gallagher a grafter?" I asked.

"No," Foster said. "He is just a common slave-driver."

"Do they flog men everywhere in this country?"

"No, just down here in the South where they used to flog niggers. Thirty thousand laborers are sent South every year. They come down to mines, they fill the camps of all kinds, but they never stay."

"Why not?" I asked.

"Well, for the same reason that none

of us will stay—small pay and nothing to see."

I learned much English from Foster, especially slang. When conversation was dry I got very tired of iron bars and jingling keys. They hurt my mind.

"Say, Mike," Foster said, "you're dead in luck to be here. In the stockades you'd dig five tons of coal a day, and for a lump of black rock found in your coal they'd flog you raw. Over there across the way in the city prison you'd be squeezed in an iron cage seven by three feet"—he measured it off for me—"and you'd be forced to sleep in the excrements of the hobos that were there ahead of you. I've been there; I know."

Then I was more content with the county jail. The trial came off in November, 1906, and we went every day for weeks to the big Government building. In the trial I learned that there was law in America, but its benefits to the poor were accidental. I was glad to see Gallagher get fifteen months in prison. I think he deserved much more. But Foster said he'd never serve a day. I asked him why, but he merely said, "Graft."

Old Jordoneff and I got work on Fort Pickens in the Gulf of Mexico as laborers in the repair of forts, where I am working now. We have very good pay—dollar and a quarter a day and our board.

The boss is a gentleman.

We work eight hours a day and get a day off every two weeks. But the men we work for, even the under-bosses, are humane and kind. Therefore we do far more work and far better work, and work is a pleasure.

Shall I become a citizen?

Why should I?

The Growth of Prohibition and Local Option

BY J. FANNING O'REILLY

[The author of the following article is the Editor of *Beverages*, a journal devoted to the interests of distillers, brewers, rectifiers, bottlers, importers and wholesale and retail dealers, and the official organ of the Liquor Dealers' Association. It will be interesting to our readers to see how the liquor dealers are placed on the defensive and are compelled to confess not a little wrongdoing on the part of their agents, resulting in the proposed suppression of many saloons. Our readers are familiar with the argument for State prohibition and local option, and we refer them to our editorial columns for further comment on this article.—EDITOR.]

THE concession is seemingly general that within the past few years a very perceptible sentiment in favor of prohibition and local option has developed all over the United States, and particularly in the South. The average reader, upon looking into the matter, will doubtless couple this new problem with the circumstance that a comparatively few years ago no one took the question of prohibition very seriously, and a great many well-meaning people, willing enough to give any temperance movement a fair trial, believed that the idea as a whole was a failure. Prohibition has been a failure for the reason, as has been clearly shown time and again in the States where it has been tried, that it does not prohibit, and whatever of logic or common sense there may be in local option (a failure also in many places, by the way), there is certainly none in absolute prohibition. An enforced prohibtion law would be a true test of the principle, but if, as has often been stated, "the best way to repeal an objectionable law is to enforce it," it is safe to say that not a State in the Union would now be under the prohibition banner, because, as is a well known

fact, in every State where prohibition is legalized the law is not enforced and gets only a partial recognition.

This is notoriously true of Maine, and so true was it of Kansas that only up to a few weeks ago the large brewers of the country operated in that State in open defiance of the law and even went to an enormous expense in erecting distributing plants in its various cities. The situation there, however, has recently been changed by a Governor who seems to have made up his mind to enforce the law, but it remains to be seen to what extent he can do so. It is amusing to notice, however, that since the determination of Governor Hoch to carry out the law, any number of suits have come forward in the courts of Kansas and elsewhere to determine the legality of the C. O. D. business, a circumstance which rather indicates that those engaged in this particular branch of the liquor trade are hopeful to continue it under the stricter order of affairs. It also shows that prior to the Governor's decision to enforce the law there must have been a thriving business done in packages of liquor sent into Kansas under cover of the interstate laws.

In Maine it is generally understood that the United States Revenue license of $25 is easily collected by the Federal officers, and that people who sell liquor there are willing enough, for that privilege, to be fined by the State authorities every week. It is, therefore, little to be wondered at that this hypocritical condition of affairs is every year lessening the sentiment in favor of prohibition in Maine. The vote record of the State for several years past sustains this statement.

People in Europe and other countries interested in temperance and the problem of dealing with the liquor traffic, sometimes come to America in the belief that they can find model license laws as a basis for changes in their home regulations. A few years ago Maine was visited by a commission from Finland, who made a most thoro investigation of the so-called strict operation of prohibition there, but with results the most discreditable to the State. Their investigations revealed an almost incredible state of demoralization. They found women and children engaged in the surreptitious sale of liquors under the most degrading circumstances and conditions. They obtained liquor everywhere with the greatest ease, and found it to be of the most execrable quality. They ascertained that the authorities of Maine were fully aware of the existence of the traffic, and they finally proclaimed that they saw more drunkenness in Portland, Me., than in any other American city they had visited.

Other States in the East have also been waning in their interest in prohibition, because of its failure as an economic principle, altho the movement has at times taken on new life. Many years ago when it was revived it found some response in the adoption of prohibitory laws by three Western States, but as stated before, the older States repudiated prohibition, and thereafter for a time, or up to a few years ago, the sentiment in favor of it declined rapidly—an occasional success, as in North Dakota for instance, being offset by many failures, such as the repeal of the law in Iowa, South Dakota, Vermont and New Hampshire. In many other States where the idea was extensively mooted, the voters compromised on local option.

In the face of all this, the great State of Georgia recently joined the prohibition phalanx, and some seem to think that Tennessee, the Carolinas, Texas, and even Maryland, will follow suit. It should also be taken into consideration that the local option principle has made extraordinary inroads in the Middle and far Western States. This method of dealing with the liquor question may in the end be more far-reaching in its effect and purpose than what is known as out-and-out-prohibition. Of the sections of the country affected by local option laws, the largest proportion, probably 80 per cent. according to a recognized authority, is inhabited by a rural population; the territory is thinly settled, contains no cities of any considerable size, and scarcely any that come under the head of incorporated communities. The Anti-Saloon League, however, is working very hard to introduce its pet idea into the larger cities, and has even tried to do so in New York City, altho without succes.

All this goes to show, whatever may be said either for or against the principles of prohibition and local option, that a

very marked antagonism has sprung up against the liquor traffic. It has grown with amazing rapidity, and its increase presents much occasion for reflection. Some people will find it hard to account for such a sudden development of sentiment on this specific proposition, and they will try to reason out some excuse for this new order of things. These people may believe that if the laws were strictly enforced, prohibition would not be a failure, but I contend against this argument by the statement that if such laws were strictly enforced and carried out to the letter, they would be repealed at the first available opportunity, by reason of the fact (and statistics show this) that a large percentage of the population desire to drink and will drink more than they ordinarily would if they have to resort to subterfuge to get it.

Those who have followed closely the adoption of prohibition in Georgia cannot believe that it was taken up there with the seriousness to which the subject was entitled. The people were confronted with some local conditions, and concluded that these would be best settled by the adoption of prohibition as a panacea. The writer read all the debates in the Legislature on the subject, and has never before heard of an enactment becoming operative thru such disgraceful scenes of riot and disorder. Here was a law getting its support because of the belief that liquor had something to do with a succession of negro riots, yet so boisterous and disorderly had the conduct of its supporters become that the Speaker of the House had to clear the galleries several times, and to even resort to calling in the aid of the police to assist the House officials in restoring a semblance of peace and order. It was anything but a sober and sedate affair, even if in the cause of sobriety. Prohibition was passed in Georgia thru the wild and unbridled excitement of fanatical enthusiasm, inflamed to a great degree by the local conditions already referred to.

Reviewing the question as a whole, it is to be doubted whether the existing movement is due as much to a genuine desire for prohibition or local option, as it is to a sense of resentment against the offensiveness of the saloon and its character generally. It has sprung up with altogether too much suddenness to be capable of any other construction. The United States is very far from being an intemperate country, and there are too many temperate temperance people in it to warrant the assumption that apparently so general a sentiment has these two theories pure and simple for its basis.

The saloon has had a self-inflicted discoloration of the optic for some time past. It has offended public sentiment in many ways. It has, to all intents and purposes, so far as its morale is concerned, been without check or regulation. This statement is not meant as a general one against saloon-keepers, for the writer has met and knows hundreds of them, and knows, as a matter of fact, that the majority are respectable, law-abiding citizens, but the business as a whole is in bad repute thru the sins of the minority. The regeneration of the saloon itself is the only thing that will stay the growth of the prohibition and local-option movement.

It is worthy of notice that Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac, Wis., recently said:

"The saloon will remain where public opinion sanctions it."

But in this connection it must be remembered that neither the Prohibitionists nor the Anti-Saloon Leaguers have any sympathy with a movement for the betterment of the saloon. Their sole aim and object is the extermination of the traffic, and in order to save itself from absolute annihilation the saloon must endeavor to conciliate public opinion. Perhaps at this late stage such an achievement is impossible, but the effort will be governed mainly by the degree of activity displayed by the brewers, who are logically most interested in the continuance of the saloon. That this is true is perhaps best evidenced by the unanimous determination arrived at the other day by the brewers of Indiana to close up two thousand saloons in that State at the expiration of their present license terms.

Coming back again to Georgia, which is now the storm center of the prohibition movement, it seems that the negro has very much entered as a factor in the growth of this sentiment in the South, and it remains to be seen how far his social improvement will be advanced

under these new circumstances. Colonel Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal,* may certainly be taken as a fair judge of conditions in the Southern States. Some little time ago, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, of New York, took him to task in a kindly way for some remarks he had made on this very subject of prohibition and local option, for, be it understood, the State of Kentucky is now fully two-third "dry" under the principle of local option, and this is the Colonel's reply:

"There is a strong tendency to import the old 'blue laws' of New England into Kentucky. The real, underlying, compelling cause is the negro—to keep drink from the negro. The pretense is temperance. The method is fanatical. The lower order of politicians, seeking lines of least resistance, are mounting and riding this wave of bogus religion and reform."

The Prohibition party is not to be credited with the growth of the existing general sentiment, whatever it may amount to. The credit really belongs to the Anti-Saloon League, which has evolved a new theory of circumlocutionary prohibition. The League is really as anxious for the extermination of the liquor traffic, but it goes at the matter by indirection, or local option. This makes its platform more plausible, for the drinking man is as likely to vote for local option at first glance as the most rabid prohibitionist would be to vote for prohibition. This is one reason why the movement has grown to such an extent, because the ordinary voter seems to think that local option merely drives the saloon out of the residence districts. The League is composed of a well-organized body of clever men, many of whom have been identified with different churches, and who know how to appeal to public sentiment. The work of fighting liquor is said to be much more profitable than that of ordinary religious endeavor, and possibly this may account for so many of the clergy flocking to the League's standard. Be this as it may, they have no difficulty, with their *pro bono publico,* semi-religious platform, in gaining easy entrée to church pulpits and obtaining a fair share of the collections for a continuance of their work. These missionaries point the finger of scorn at the local saloon, claim that it is a menace to public morals, and go great lengths to establish the correctness of their statements. Along these lines the organization has become a very powerful one. Its workers are in every field, and they are busy in season and out of season. During the legislative sessions in the various States their representatives are on the ground pushing forward local-option measures, and they have acknowledged to spending as high as five hundred thousand dollars in one year's work. When we consider that this activity is general, that it is amply financed, as shown, and intelligently carried forward without cessation, what wonder should there be that a general feeling has arisen against the liquor traffic and that it has so few friends?

In the facts presented we may also find some food for thought as to the character of so-called "public sentiment," and how far in any direction it may be swung, either for good or bad, with such an impelling force.

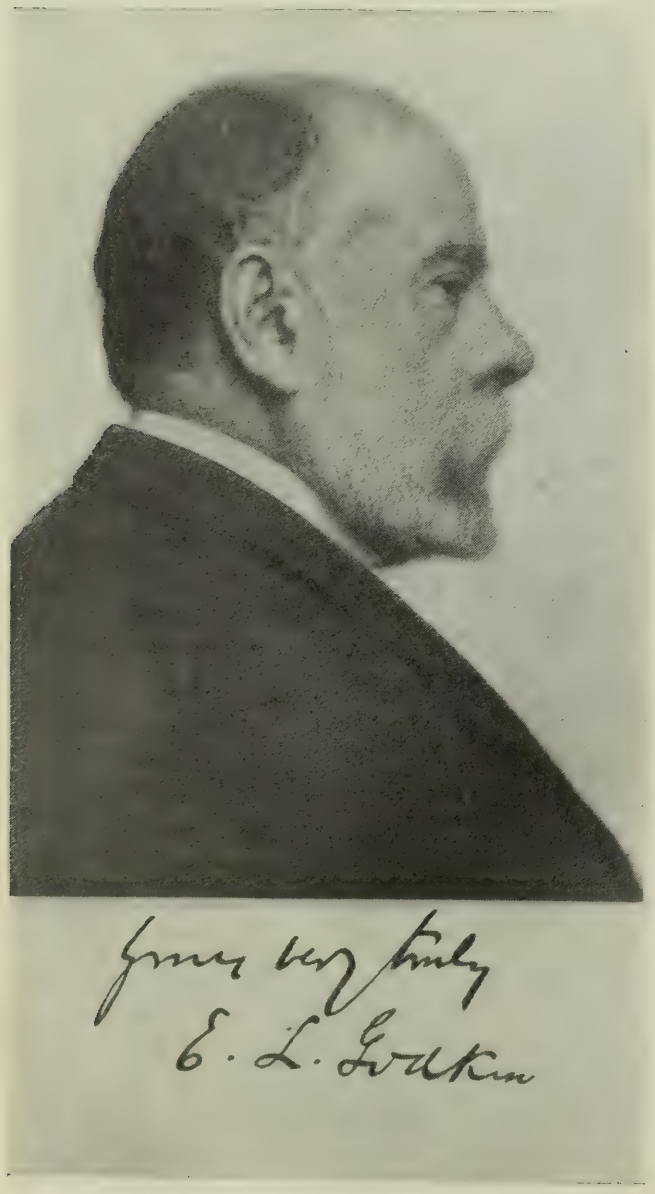
Against this extraordinary development under notice, the interests of the liquor trade have made little, if any, intelligent effort to stay the progress of adverse public opinion, deserved or undeserved. The representatives of its various sections have convened in successive years at different places and past perfunctory resolutions pointing out the legality of their business, its moral status, etc., but all this has counted for naught in the face of the ocular evidence presented by the existence of dives, back rooms, assignation parlors, gambling-rooms, handbooks and such like evil adjuncts of a legalized business. The lay press of the country has fallen in with this general denunciation, and in this way we may account in some degree for the cause of the present "prohibition movement."

New York City.

Literature

E. L. Godkin*

THE editor has done his work admirably. He has effaced himself and left his author's letters to tell their own story almost of themselves. The selection, too, is excellent—as far as any one can judge



who has not himself worked over the original papers. The letters are not only illustrative of the subject, but the greater number of them are interesting in themselves. Most intimate of all perhaps and nearest to the man are those written to Charles Eliot Norton, one of his oldest and most constant friends—while the few addressed to women, which the editor has done well to include, serve to relieve the severer and sterner side of his character.

Taken collectively the correspondence forms an unusually instructive study of a man whose being was almost exclusively political. Literature in the remoter sense, art, music, the vaguer disinterested subjects of the study and the cloister had no great attraction for him. Not that he was without intelligent concern for everything about him; but these matters were of distinctly minor importance. Even scenery and landscape, the face of nature, touched him but little. "I find I am a *'homme très policé,'*" he writes toward the latter part of his life, "and only thoroly enjoy scenery created and improved by man. Nature, except Switzerland, tires me." Man, the social animal and the institutions by means of which he tries to get on a little better with his neighbor—such were Godkin's main affair. And of all man's polities, his makeshifts and experiments, it was the democratic which had the journalist's sympathies. At Windsor Castle he sees the Queen and the Prince of Wales driving thru the gardens and bowing affably to the people. "Fat, useless royalty," he calls them.

Indeed, it is nothing else than this supreme faith in popular government apparently which furnished the mainspring to his activity. It brought him to America as a young man and inspired him to forty years of conflict against abuse and error, as he saw them. Prejudicial as his foreign birth was to him at first in many respects, it undoubtedly gave him a freshness of impression when brought face to face with our institutions, which the American, immersed from birth in his own element, seldom attains. It was a distinct gain for the political critic, as Godkin always was, to come hither with his sensibility unimpaired by use and

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWIN LAURENCE GODKIN. *Edited by Rollo Ogden.* 2 vols. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.00.

wont. He writes to the *Daily News* in '59:

"It would be hard to imagine a position more thoroly pitiable and forlorn than that of an American President at the close of his term of office. He has generally disappointed the expectations of his own partisans—in fact, in the nature of things he must always do so; he has not accomplished one-half of what he promised and expected to accomplish. His enemies are delighted, and his friends disgusted by his shortcomings. In the second year of his Administration his successor begins to appear on the horizon, and all eyes are turned toward him; the outgoing incumbent falls into contempt and obscurity, and is finally turned out of the White House, generally toward the close of his life, with nothing to hope for in the future and nothing to look back on in the past."

It is seldom that the born American sees things quite in this way. And while perhaps it is well that the great constructive statesman should be blind to certain matters of the sort, yet it was very largely this newness of view, together with his temperamental belligerency, which gave Godkin the power he had. For, in spite of his humor, he took serious things—and some things that were not altogether serious—very seriously. "I am tired," he exclaims after some adverse election or other, "of being continually hopeful; what I long for now is a little comfortable private gloom in despair. It seems in America as if man were made for government, not government for man."

Small wonder that under these circumstances, with his Irish intensity of nature and his long hope in this slow and patient people, he should have felt occasionally something of the despondency which is bound to visit him who tries to realize a high ideal in practical life—and that the feeling should have deepened upon him gradually with years. As late as 1897 he writes from England:

"There are many things here which reconcile me to America, but there is no country in the world today in which you can be very happy if you care about politics and the progress of mankind, while there are many in which you can be very comfortable if you occupy yourself simply with gardening, lawn tennis and true religion."

And the feeling, spreads sadly enough, till it appears to overshadow life itself and he is moved to cry in dispirited strains: "But what a cheat life is."

This is the melancholy of reading biography. The sense of failure in which it all seems to decline—unreasonably, no doubt; for the failure dissolves a little in a clearer, calmer view of the possibility at least of a relative and limited success. To have fought, to have kept the battle alive is the main thing after all.

Some Recent Plays in Verse

THE influence of Stephen Phillips on American and English drama has been greater than might reasonably have been anticipated. Writers of distinction who, ten years ago, would probably have devoted their talent to prose fiction, have been fired with the ambition to produce literary plays. Among them have been some—still to be counted on the fingers of two hands—who, with a boldness bordering on temerity, have presented their plays in verse.



PERCY MACKAYE.

Few out of their more or less dramatic works have had the honor of reaching the footlights. But quite a number of them have found their way into the library in book form, and have thus challenged criticism. Several such contri-

butions to stage literature have appeared quite recently. The most noteworthy, and perhaps most nearly satisfying of them, the "Jeanne d'Arc of Mr. Percy MacKaye, has already been reviewed in these columns. With the English version of Gerhart Hauptmann's "Die Versunkene Glocke" last spring, "Jeanne d'Arc" was interpreted by Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in London and New York. Another work by Mr. MacKaye, entitled *Sappho and Phaon*,[1] was published lately and will be performed in the near future by Madame Kalich and her company. That it is the outcome of an exceptionally gifted mind none could deny. It has poetic qualities and it appeals more surely than "Jeanne d'Arc" to the dramatic cravings of the playgoer. The plan which it unfolds is curious and ingenious, but so involved that it may puzzle the spectator even more than did some portions of the earlier drama. For the pith of the work is not only a play within a play, but a play within another play, and, as few who attend the stage performances will be graduates of Yale, Vassar or Columbia, much in the scenes, characters and dialog will be wasted on the audiences. To disparage Mr. MacKaye for aiming high would be both thankless and inane. But it must be admitted that there are passages in *Sappho and Phaon* which seem calculated rather to display the precocious erudition of the author than to help on the play. With these small reservations, let it be proclaimed frankly and ungrudgingly that the drama is creditable alike to the imagination and to the culture of its inventor. It was an audacious task he attempted when he set out to put thoughts and words into the mouth of the immortal Lesbian; yet he has sometimes succeeded in conveying the illusion he desired. For example, in this apostrophe of Sappho to the sea:

'Tis the sea,
The teeming, terrible, maternal sea,
That spawned us all. She calls me back to her,
But I will not go. Her womb hath brought me forth
A child defiant. I will be free of her!
Her ways are birth, fecundity and death,
But mine are beauty and immortal love.

Another remarkably fine passage occurs at the end of the second act of the play proper, when Sappho frees the dove which has been caught in Phaon's net:

O darling bird, which art my beating soul,
That Phaon captured on these wild sea-cliffs,
Mount up, mount up! and nestle with thy wings
Against the burning chlamys of heaven's queen
There where her breast heaves highest. Say to her:
"Lady of love, almighty! This is Sappho—
Her spirit—whom thou madest of that fire
Which sleeps in Phaon's eyes. Lo, I am his,
And I will make him mine! . . ."

The plot of the inmost drama, which is described as "a tragedy, set forth with a prolog, induction, prelude, interludes and epilog," is the substance of the dream supposed to have been dreamt by an American archeologist during the excavation of Herculanæum. In sleep he sees the mimes and actors from the neighboring theater of Pompeii preparing to perform the tragedy of "Sappho and Phaon" before its dream-author, Varius, and his friends, Horace, Virgil and Mæcenas. It may be mentioned that the least convincing episodes in Mr. MacKaye's very unusual and interesting work are those in which, to suit his own fancy rather than fact, he has endeavored to restore to us the life, customs and habits of the ancient Roman stage.

A great deal of nonsense has been printed in praise of another play in verse, *The Goddess of Reason*,[2] of Miss Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold." Miss Johnston's effort, which concerns itself with the French Revolution and, more particularly, with the *noyades* and *dragonades* at Nantes, lacks, save in a few episodes, both the rhythmic and dramatic qualities which are demanded of such efforts. Much of the verse halts and more offends one by its pretentious and unpleasant distortions. There are far too many words in the play, and of those words an absurdly large number are foreign. The characters of the heroine, Yvette, and of De Vardes, her Royalist lover, are drawn vividly enough. But the scenes in the plot and the conduct of the characters are painfully unnatural, while the occasional "lyrics" introduced are, as a rule,

[1] SAPPHO AND PHAON. A Tragedy. *By Percy MacKaye*. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

[2] THE GODDESS OF REASON. A Drama. *By Mary Johnston*. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.

commonplace. Take, for instance, this Song of the Tricoteuses:

We are the tricoteuses!
Dyed wool we knit while rumbles by the cart.
Knit! Knit! All knitting in the sun.

There is much more of the same sort of twaddle in the play. And, on the other hand, there are descriptive passages of some charm. *The Goddess of Reason* deserves no permanent place in the library, and on the stage would, in its present shape, be soporific.

So, despite its skilful and often melodious verse, would be *The Coming of Philibert,*[3] an attempt at drama, from the pen of Sara King Wiley (Mrs. Drummond). It will bear reading. But, in the acting, it would appear lamentably monotonous and wanting in almost every essential of a play, notably characterization, contrast and "suspense." The two brothers, Conrad the King and Philibert, who, after being brought up as a scholar, ignorant of his birth, comes to the Court and in the end is crowned Lord of Artacia, were evidently meant to be contrasted characters. But, tho we hear, from other persons in the play, that Conrad is as vain, weak and frivolous as Philibert is modest, brave and true, until the last act is reached nothing that the King says or does proves him to be appreciably worse or better than his brother. The element of suspense is almost eliminated, and, from the moment in the first act when we learn that Conrad, in defiance of his wise father's wish, has recalled his banished brother, we know, not only what will come of it, but even how it will come. The men in the play, and above all the hero, are drawn with a most feminine touch, and at times comport themselves like young ladies in a modern seminary rather than nobles, statesmen and soldiers of a far-off age.

Most of the writers who have lately tried their hands at plays in verse seem wedded to the delusion that, to achieve success, it suffices to select a historic theme, devise grandiloquent speeches, and attribute them to posturing personages who are no more real than lay figures in a studio. Never was the need of a departure from the old, hackneyed form which we slanderously call Shakespearean brought home more forcibly than it has been this year in some of the published plays which we forebear to mention. If the poetical drama is to have a fair chance here, it must be clothed in fresher and more varied coverings than the conventional blank verse of England; its imagery must be kept subordinate to action; while its plots must be the fitting, if not inevitable, consequence of the clashes due to the unfolding of contrasted characters.

[3] THE COMING OF PHILIBERT. *By Sara King Wiley.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Christ and the Social Crisis

HAS Christ anything vital and practical to say to the twentieth century on the social question? In the books before us* we have accordingly the affirmation by two spokesmen for the Church that Christ *has* the word of leadership for us now, as regards the problems confronting us. But it is only so far as this affirmation goes that the two writers agree; when the natural next question is asked, What is that word? they agree not at all. Professor Leighton, on his part, would like it to be understood that he is not behind the times: he knows of

"the ever more insistent questions of the right relations of labor and capital, of the rights and wrongs of labor organizations, . . . of the unemployed, . . . of the minimum hours of labor and the living wage, etc.; in short, the problems of the right distribution of opportunity and means of maintenance."

But when we inquire of him whether Christ advises us to take the side of labor or that of capital; whether to advocate legislative interference in wages and hours of labor, or not; whether to stand for the competitive system or the co-operative system; whether to be individualists or socialists: when we ask, in short, what word Christ has for us as to the choices we must make if we would be living men of the twentieth century, he tells us that Christ has no specific word on such questions.

"Jesus lays down no political or economic program." "These, I take it, are the principles

*JESUS CHRIST AND THE CIVILIZATION OF TODAY: The Ethical Teaching of Jesus Considered in Its Bearings on the Moral Foundations of Modern Culture. *By Joseph Alexander Leighton, Ph.D.*, Professor of Philosophy and Psychology in Hobart College. Pp. 248. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS. *By Walter Rauschenbusch, D.D.*, Professor of Church History in Rochester Theological Seminary. Pp. 429. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

of Jesus' social teaching: 1. Every man has an essential dignity and worth which may indeed be hidden and potential, but is none the less real. 2. The higher or ethical and spiritual life of man is social. The social institutions—family, community, church and nation—are instruments and means of personal development and activity, and thence, so far, have an ethical character. The meaning and value of society is expressed in its individual members. The spiritual individual is at once, as potential spirit, the point of departure for social activity and reform, and, as actual spirit, the point of return, the living center or core of social life. The final touchstone of a civilization's value is the men it produces." "Jesus regards society as a communism of free and responsible persons."

But these are abstractions on which we are all agreed. And even tho the acceptance by the modern world of these principles, once so little known, be due to the impulse originally given them by Christ, still they are now the basis from which we all start. The question is whether we can gather anything more specific from the teachings of Christ.

Professor Rauschenbusch sees the matter otherwise; Christ, the captain of our salvation, is still for him the world's leader precisely by virtue of the definiteness of His commands in the present emergency. This thesis forms thruout the background of Professor Rauschenbusch's book. That he has a keen realization of the importance of the question is shown by his opening sentences:

"Western civilization is passing thru a social revolution unparalleled in history for scope and power. Its coming was inevitable. The religious, political and intellectual revolutions of the past five centuries, which together created the modern world, necessarily had to culminate in an economic and social revolution such as is now upon us." "The social revolution has been slow in reaching our country. We have been exempt, not because we had solved the problems, but because we had not yet confronted them. We have now arrived, and all the characteristic conditons of American life will henceforth combine to make the social struggle here more intense than anywhere else. The vastness and the free sweep of our concentrated wealth on the one side; the independence, intelligence, moral vigor and political power of the common people on the other side, promise a long-drawn grapple of contesting forces which may well make the heart of every American patriot sink within him."

The temper in which Professor Rauschenbusch approaches these burning questions is revealed in such words as these:

"In a few years all our restless and angry hearts will be quiet in death, but those who come after us will live in the world which our sins have blighted or which our love of right has redeemed. Let us do our thinking on these great questions, not with our eyes fixed on our bank account, but with a wise outlook on the fields of the future and with the consciousness that the spirit of the Eternal is seeking to distill from our lives some essence of righteousness before they pass away."

There is not room here to show the successive stages by which Professor Rauschenbusch builds up his structure of thought to its culmination; we can only say that nothing in it is set down in carelessness or in ignorance, and that it cannot be ignored by any one who would understand the social thought of today. The consummation of his argument is startling enough: being no less than the conclusion that the only way to be truly and fully a follower of Christ in the twentieth century is to merge one's self in the working class political movement, now world-wide—that movement which has socialism as its guiding star and as the goal of its will.

Running Horse Inn. By Alfred Tresidder Sheppard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

A strong, splendidly written story with a disastrous ending. The scene is laid first in the Running Horse Inn, at Herne Bay, just after the war with Napoleon. There is the vagabond soldier returned from the war to find a wedding party and his brother married to his promised wife. The reader is not prepared for the development of this malcontent's character. His personality is not sufficiently convincing to account for the ferocity of his evil love, nor for the part he plays later in the Spa field riots. But the tender character studies of rural English folk, the captain's yarns, the homely life within the Inn, and the eternal scenery along the downs, and, above all, the solemn tread with which all events seem to march toward the final, inevitable tragedy gives the book power that is not broken till the last sentence is

By Right Divine. By William Sage. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Sage has written another vigorous romance of love and politics of the present day." He is becoming the literary prosecuting attorney for all our so-

cial selfishness and political crimes. The indictment upon which this last book rests is the usual one of high-class insolence on the part of the rich at the expense of the poor, and of bribery in politics. Naturally the rich and beautiful heroine reads books on sociology and loves the honest man, the white crow in politics, while her own father is the Senatorial grafter from his State. The first chapters contain the roots of bitterness out of which the whole tale is spun. Two tramps out of a job, a saloon, a parvenue automobile party who ran over a poor man's child, a governor who handles a mob single-handed as if it was the lamb that had wandered out of his political fold, and the usual plotting and counter-plotting, with the young lady holding fast to her books on sociology—and to the young governor's hand when she gets the chance. No wonder the Senator failed with his wicked schemes. There is nowhere on record a novel in which the heroine has "calm, blue eyes" and a taste for sociology, where the national life is not reformed.

Catherine of Calais. By Mrs. Henry De La Pasture. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The heroine of Mrs. De La Pasture's story is another added to the innumerable victims of the literary imagination. Some women ought to keep out of fiction. Their presence only stimulates the author to think of persecutions and to harrow the reader's feelings. Here is Catherine, for example, a preposterously innocent little maiden, abused by her aunt, regarded with coldness by the man she loves and marries. Yet with that singular obtuseness of the very good, she cherishes her enemies, endures the gibes of a vicious grasping mother-in-law, and the envy of her other female relatives, until one wishes that she would turn and smite and slay even if it outraged every canon of literary art and poisoned the public against the author forever. As it is we may be thankful that she comes thru her tribulations happy in a small cottage with an insignificant girl baby, utterly indifferent to the contempt of her relations who have managed to get possession of her fortune. Readers who like little star-trimmed heroines who give the impression of having moonbeam toes and of being incapable but good will enjoy this story. The interest of the story depends upon what the characters say, not what they do.

As Ye Have Sown. By Dolf Wyllarde. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

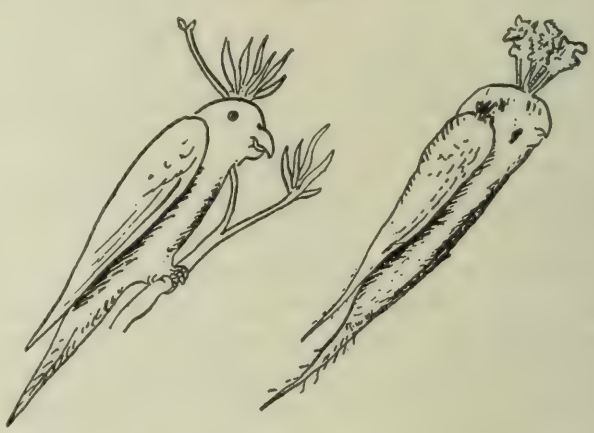
The author of "The Rat-Trap" writes of the smart set in London with vitriolic vehemence. The thesis of her latest novel, *As Ye Have Sown,* seems to be that the British aristocracy has been bred in idleness and nursed in vice for generations until its men are gamblers and roués by instinct, its women unspeakable things clad in scale-like sequins and triply armed with brazen conceit, lewdness and loudness. In contrast, she draws a flattering portrait of the "Great Middle Class" of England, which, according to this partial estimate, monopolizes all the useful service and most of the brains and morals of the empire. We had thought it, at times, heavy and gray of hue, as Miss May Sinclair and Mr. George Gissing have portrayed it; we are disabused of the impression, provided we credit the truth of the present picture. We must confess to a doubt concerning the open indecency of the talk at the dinner tables in *As Ye Have Sown.* Perhaps the "lords and ladies" who gather about their mahogany boards in London do drink too much wine, altho not nearly so much as their forbears did, and they may "scream until they are hoarse" over their time-killing games of "Wall Street" and bridge, and they may let Satan fill their idle hands and brains and hearts with all sorts of mischief, but we do not believe that they talk openly of their secret shames when they sit together to dine. That is a little too much even for "middle class" credulity concerning the habits of the great! A beautiful young woman, Patricia Mornington, wanders into the story and into the fast society, where she finds herself about as much at home as an angel in Tophet or an ascension lily in a foundry furnace. Disgust and weariness seize her utterly, and the awakening of a pure girl, bred in the finer traditions of gentle womanhood by her godmother, to the fact that her own

mother is thoroly evil and depraved is a tragical thing. The same situation as in "Cosmopolis," but the French author differs from the English in his treatment of the effect of such a discovery upon a young girl's mind. *As Ye Have Sown* does not give the conventional ending to the painful experience.

The Invader. By Margaret L. Woods. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

The Castle of Doubt. By John H. Whitson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Miss Sally Beauchamp has much to answer for. She was responsible for a great deal of trouble among the various personalities inhabiting the body of Miss Beauchamp proper; and she has been working mischievous pranks in the minds of our novelists ever since. None of the multiplex personalities in recent fiction, however, has equaled her in diablerie or in interest. Mr. Burgess came first with his "White Cat," an old familiar. Now Miss Woods, in *The Invader,* attempts almost the same situation, but with a different and distinctly repulsive ending. *The Castle of Doubt,* by Mr. Whitson, has a hero of a "double life," in a different sense from the usual well-worn meaning of the words. The last is an interesting story, not without many instances in real life to prove its plausibility. The Invader is a more fascinating person than the normal young woman she supplants. It is a queer situation altogether, in these cases of dissociated personality; which of the souls who share the same bodily house *is* the normal and which is the "interloper," to be evicted, if possible? It is an intolerable form of co-operative housekeeping, and leads to many perplexities and embarrassments — sometimes to tragedy. We wonder what Max Stirner would say to such a question. If the "Ego" is not even sure his very body is "his own," what becomes of his elaborate and passionate philosophy of selfishness? Dr. Prince had to kill poor Sally Beauchamp in order to let a saner spirit live peacefully in her own head. Yet it is with a shiver we confess the possibility of a more intimate "solidarity of mankind" than is usually predicted. We are fast being driven from the fastnesses of individualism into communism, but it is a little too much to bear that we may not even claim to be the owners of the cunning machines we have used so long and fancied ours. Is hypnotism our only refuge from this new menace?



The Parrot. The Carrot.

The Parrot and the Carrot we may easily confound,
They're very much alike in looks and similar in sound,
We recognize the Parrot by his clear articulation,
For Carrots are unable to engage in conversation.

THE above is a reduced facsimile of a page of the new "nature study" book published by Paul Elder & Co., New York, at fifty cents. Its scientific value cannot be called in question, for it is written and drawn by Prof. Robert W. Wood, of Johns Hopkins University. It is entitled *How to Tell the Birds From the Flowers. A Manual of Flornithology for Beginners.*

New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

When Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm had made friends for that real child in literature who were numbered by tens of thousands, her creator, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, declared, in a published interview:

"No, I shall decidedly not write a sequel to 'Rebecca,' because I feel that it might disappoint my readers. Rebecca is theirs now, no longer mine. . . . She will have to go thru life without me—bless her heart! Thank

heaven, she has plenty of sincere friends to help her over the rough places!"

However, here are the *New Chronicles of Rebecca,* irrefragable proof of a woman's greatest privilege. Have they disappointed their readers, as Mrs. Wiggin foresaw? The answer depends upon the amount and the quality of the goodwill and the imagination of the individual reader; but it must be confessed that the author's part in the creation of the new illusion is decidedly less potent and convincing than it was in the old. Rebecca, with "the genius of temperament," was a happy thought, a true inspiration; the *New Chronicles* are the result of a deliberate attempt to rekindle the flash of insight and keep it alive a little longer. The consequence is that conscious invention has taken the place of intuition. The book is good enough in its way; it will prove a total disappointment to none, but the best that can be said for it is that, like most sequels to successful books, it is inferior to its predecessor.

Silanus the Christian. By Edwin A. Abbott. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.60.

Silanus is an imaginary character, a young Roman of the time of Hadrian, a pupil of Epictetus, and later a Christian convert. In the form of an autobiography of this truth-seeking Roman, Mr. Abbott discusses a large number of the important questions of New Testament criticism, such as the miraculous birth of Jesus, the resurrection on the third day, the comparative worth of the several gospels, and especially the proper appreciation of the fourth Gospel. These subjects are handled in an interesting and suggestive manner. While the book aims to be popular, the author's wide knowledge and competent scholarship lift his effort entirely above the level of the usual endeavor to teach Biblical and Christian history by means of fiction. The aim of the author is constructive, to exhibit the real message of the Christian faith, and his purpose is to show that the religious attitude of a Christian is not inconsistent with disbelief in the strictly miraculous and supernatural element in the New Testament. A useful part of the book is a careful comparison of the teachings of Epictetus and the "constraining love" of the gospel of Christ. The high value of Christian teaching, and the distinction between religious faith and belief in miracle, are presented by Mr. Abbott in unique form and with considerable force.

The Sons of the Seigneur. By Helen Wallace. New York: The Outing Publishing Company. $1.50.

The scene of this story is laid in the Isle of Guernsey during that brief period when the young Prince Charles was being hunted by the followers of Cromwell. The chief characters in it are the old seigneur, his English wife, his stepdaughter, and his two sons. It is needless to say that both of the latter are in love with the pretty stepdaughter, and that the English wife is really in league with the Royalists against the Roundheads. These would naturally be the troubles out of which all such tales are spun. And this one is well spun to the thrills and delight of the reader. But we are minded to call attention to the introduction of the fugitive Prince Charles into the tale, who tarries on the island only long enough to do the usual damage to an innocent maiden and then makes his escape in the usual manner, at the sacrifice of some nobler man's life. This young man sustains the same relation to English fiction that Aaron Burr does to the American historical romance. Some years ago Burr figured in ten stories, during one brief season, each covering exactly the same period of time, and in each he was represented as the seducer of a fair and innocent lady. Even so the Prince Charles always appears in an English novel in headlong flight from his enemies and with a wronged lady clinging to the skirt of his cloak. By this time there cannot be less than a thousand of them weeping and dying and flinging themselves headlong over cliffs in the pages of British fiction for his sake. Really, however bad he was, he could not have been as omnipotently bad as he is represented. And what is even more confusing, the varying descriptions are so different. The reader can never know when he has met Prince Charlie, no matter what color or manner of man is before him on the page. It is not three months since we had a thrilling account of him in a story where he was

represented as so delicate featured and fair that he escaped his pursuers disguised as a woman. Now in this story of him in the Isle of Guernsey he is presented as a handsome, coarse, dark young man with a shock of black hair. Really if Aaron Burr and Prince Charles could be expurgated from romances, we should hear less scandal of our forbears. And that is an advantage to be considered, even if we have less interesting stories.

Literary Notes

....Mr. John de Morgan has been shaking the chestnut tree and has gathered his harvest of anecdotes and witty sayings in a brown volume published by Paul Elder & Co., at $1.50, under the title *In Lighter Vein.* It contains some good jokes and some dull ones, some that we never heard and some that we are glad to have recalled to memory.

....If there are any more people reading Esperanto than there are publishing books and periodicals about it the movement has attained greater proportions than some thought it would. The latest guide is *The American Esperanto Book,* compiled by the editor of *Amerika Esperantisto* (Kerr & Co., Chicago). It contains the standard exercises of Dr. Zamenhof, with vocabulary and grammar.

....Students of the New Testament and Christian doctrine will remember instructive volumes by Professor William P. DuBose on "The Soteriology of the New Testament," and "The Gospel in the Gospels." The same author now issues a careful study of the teaching and theological conceptions of Paul under the title *The Gospel According to Saint Paul* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50).

....British defenders of the faith have a fondness for Latin titles, and accordingly the Rev. Charles Harris, of St. David's College, Lampeter, entitles his defense of natural and revealed religion *Pro Fide* (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00). The work contains much good material and some valuable apologetic suggestions, but its treatment of important subjects is often inadequate and incomplete.

....The librarian who is often called upon to tell what historical novels have been written about a particular period will find the two-volume guide, *History in Fiction,* by E. A. Baker (Dutton, $1.50), of great service. It is arranged chronologically, one volume for England and the other for the rest of the world, and gives full bibliographical data, as well as hints as to the character of the books and a synopsis of the contents in many cases. We miss some expected titles, but it is a very good selection, more comprehensive than Nield's.

....An edifying and interesting volume, entitled *In the Footprints of the Good Shepherd,* is written by Miss Conway, editor of the Boston *Pilot,* who lately received the Lætare Medal for services to the Catholic Church, and is published by the Convent of the Good Shepherd in this city, which celebrates this year its semi-centennial. The convent was started only with the tolerance of Archbishop Hughes, who thought its purpose to recover fallen women was very nearly hopeless. During this half century the House of the Good Shepherd has received 13,018 girls, of whom 8,581 were committed by the courts, and 4,457 came of their own accord. Of these 7,274 have returned to family life. This volume tells the story of this house, out of which have been established eleven other similar convents.

Pebbles

EXTRACT from a history book: "Robespierre had small reason to rejoice over such an easy victory, for seven months after he saw his own head fall on the scaffold."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

POETESS DORA R. GOODALE has a poem in the current INDEPENDENT titled "The Merchant Weighs His Merchandise." If the customer weighed it, there would probably be a fight.—*New York Mail.*

SENTIMENTAL BRIDEGROOM—Why is my darling so pensive? Is she planning some love-inspired project for our mutual happiness?

Practical Bride—Yes, dearest, I was wondering whether we'd better send the washing out or have a woman come in once a week?—*Brooklyn Life.*

MEANT JUST WHAT HE SAID.

HER HUSBAND—If a man steals—no matter what it is—he will live to regret it.

His Wife—During our courtship you used to steal kisses from me.

Her Husband—Well, you heard what I said.—*Chicago Journal.*

TODAY friend, listen to music. Strike on the piano the following keys, and hold them down steadily until the vibrations die away. With the right hand strike altogether the following: d flat, f, a flat, d flat; with the left hand: d flat, a flat, d flat. Do this a number of times during the day. Close your eyes and let these vibrations have sway over you. Read no more for twenty-four hours.—*Charlie Ross Revelations.*

JOHN DREW AND THE FRENCH ACTRESS.

IT was the social duty of John Drew, the actor, not long ago to escort a young French actress of great personal charm, on her first visit to New York, to a roof garden. The orchestra was playing a very melodious air as they entered, and after being seated the actress asked Mr. Drew the name of the selection.

"'I Love You, I Love You,'" replied Mr. Drew. "Yes, yes, I know," returned the French girl with an appreciative glance of coquetry, "but ze tune zat zey play, Mistaire Drew, vat ees de name of eet?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Civilization Perforce

It is impossible not to feel a sympathy for Korea, however one may also believe that in the end the iron hand of Japan will be for the benefit of that unhappy country. Gradually, thru turmoil and assassination and corruption, by internal reform and revolution, Korea was trying to work out for herself the problem of civilization and self-government, that which Japan has achieved for herself, and which China is being allowed to try for herself, because she is too great a nation or too great a prize to be taken in hand and ruled by any single outside Power.

We have had two such examples in the last generation of a nation thus suppressed in the midst of a most interesting experiment of self-regeneration. The other case is that of Madagascar. There, as later in Korea, and also in Japan and China, it was the missionaries who brought the ferment of change. They had given Christianity to the Malagasy, and with it the hopeful beginnings of sound government and civilized institutions. It was a most interesting experiment that was going on, to see whether a negro people, receiving from English missionaries the institutions and free government of England, under a Christian Malagasy queen, could attain a worthy and equal rank among the nations of the world. Laws, schools, roads, commerce, were all fairly in initial operation, and all was hopeful, when France cast covetous eyes on the great island, and, with her superior power, but after long effort, subdued it, exiled the queen, and appointed a French colonial governor over a people who thereafter had no rights except what the French governor might allow. At present that governor is bitterly hostile to the Christian faith and Christian schools, and has suppressed them ruthlessly. When France thus seized Madagascar, the queen sent her prime minister, at the head of a deputation, to appeal to Great Britain and the United States for protection, inasmuch as those from whom Madagascar had received Christian civilization were British citizens. But what did these nations care for distant Madagascar? France might do what she pleased for all they recked of it, and the most interesting and instructive political experiment of modern times was allowed to be suppressed and an inchoate civilized nation overthrown. Oh, the pity of it!

Much like the case of Madagascar is that of Korea, except that Korea had already the barbaric civilization of the East. There, too, English and American missionaries had opened the land to modern ideas and had access as advisers to the throne. Education was being introduced. Princes of the royal family were sent to this country to attend our schools. Reform was in the air, for there are in Korea a hundred thousand Protestant Christians. Of course, there had been and still were corruption and violence—those throes thru which a nation is born. But the end was sure, the creation of a civilized state and probably a Christian one, the first Christian Mongolian nation. Then came the opportunity in the war between Japan and Russia, and Japan took possession of the peninsula, against the will of the people, in the interests of "order." We have not complained, altho the Emperor of Korea sent his envoy to Washington and his delegation to The Hague to protest, but it did no good. It was too late; that was settled in the Treaty of Portsmouth. Korea was thus given over to Japan, and we might have been sure that the appeal to the United States would be unavailing. We give consent because we believe that Japan

will hasten the process of civilization, will make roads and laws, and will execute them. And yet, again, oh, the pity of it! We doubt not that the American and English missionaries in Japan deeply regret that the process of regeneration—if regeneration it is—is forced upon the people from without instead of coming naturally from within. But France could not wait; Japan could not wait; and in both cases it was doubtless natural selfish ambition rather than any desire to hasten beneficent processes that was the real reason for crushing a weaker nation.

On the Run

WERE the Sioux Indians to give a name to Mr. O'Reilly, who, as official representative of the brewers, argues in our columns against prohibition, it would be "The-man-afraid-of-his-saloons." In Bailey's "Festus" the Devil rises in the market place and preaches a sermon to the people, telling them how horribly they have sinned, and how their occasional repentances only make their sins show more heinous,

"As a black block of marble jagged with white
Looks blacker than without such."

And then the Devil, when he has frightened some of them, turns to his companions:

"Then I must stop.
Now I will rub them backward like a cat,
And you shall see how they will spit and sparkle up."

We hope Mr. O'Reilly will not be offended if we admit that we were reminded of this passage when we read in his article his accusation against the vicious saloons. They have "offended public sentiment"; they have been "without check or regulation"; "the business as a whole is in bad repute"; the brewers of Indiana have voted "to close up two thousand saloons in that State." Indeed

"The representatives of its various sections have convened in successive years at different places and past perfunctory resolutions pointing out the legality of their business, its moral status, etc., but all this has counted for naught in the face of the ocular evidence presented by the existence of dives, back rooms, assignation parlors, gambling-rooms, handbooks and such like evil adjuncts of a legalized business."

We don't wonder that two thousand saloons, thus told their sins by their patron and organizer, should have repented and shut up shop in Indiana—or said they would. They have done better than the sinners in the market place, or say they will. We fear they will backslide or "spit and sparkle up" again, for we recall the rhyme about the one who when sick would be a monk.

Mr. O'Reilly tells us that the brewers and distillers are frightened by the wave of prohibition. Local option has so far covered the counties that its friends can capture the State. They have just done it in Georgia and will soon do it elsewhere. In this extremity the brewers, who have been putting saloons on every available street corner, now declare that the evil saloon must go, that thousands must be shut up, that only virtuous and model saloons must be allowed to exist. Why did they not say this before? While they had the politicians, and the polling booths were in their back rooms, they did not care what dives and assignation parlors were provided for blacklegs and strumpets. But now "the Devil a monk would be." The people do not trust him. They don't care to have him get well.

As to the impossibility of enforcing State prohibition in cities, the editor of the official organ of the Liquor Dealers' Association is probably right. For that reason we put more confidence in local option than in State prohibition. Wherever there has been State prohibition it has been impossible, except for brief periods, to secure convictions that will everywhere suppress the traffic. Where the majority of the people of a city want liquor they will get it. In Maine and in Kansas the larger cities have regularly been open. We believe in exterminating the saloon wherever the public sentiment will allow it, but where the people want and will protect the saloon, the law against it is a farce. We admit that laws can be framed to put their execution in the hands of State officers, but even so, juries must be local. The saloon will be harried, but not suppressed.

We also recognize a certain advantage in putting the ban of legal condemnation on the saloon, and that it is possible to some extent to make it odious even in cities no larger than Portland or Wichita. That is something, and yet that depends

on whether an actual Governor or Sheriff really tries to execute the law. Usually they will not, and in that case it is the law that becomes odiously ineffective. We can hardly imagine prohibition made a State law again in Massachusetts; but we can conceive it possible in an agricultural State like South Carolina, where there is an overwhelming public sentiment, for State officers to enforce the law in a single recalcitrant city. Then let us have State prohibition, so that the city may not contaminate the country.

On one point we heartily agree with Mr. O'Reilly. It is moral forces, vastly stronger than the political Prohibition party, which is suppressing the saloon. The Prohibition party thinks it does it all, but its effectiveness is as slight as was that of the Garrisonian following in the overthrow of slavery.

Discussion in the British Association

WHY is it that we cannot have in the American Association for the Advancement of Science as good discussions as they have in the British Association? We complain because the people in this country will not join the Association or even show their interest by turning out to the lectures when it meets in their own city. Is it not because when they do come they are not apt to hear anything except the hurried and perfunctory reading of papers so full of technical detail that they can only be followed understandingly when they are seen in print? If there happens to be time, as there usually is not, the chairman's inquiry "Does anyone wish to discuss this paper?" is likely to be followed by a prayer-meeting silence. If the views presented are new the members hesitate to express themselves impromptu without having had a chance to study the evidence. If it is old they have no interest in them.

Once in a while there spring up lively debates in which flint and steel strike out illuminating sparks, but they are accidental and apt to concern only minor points. We have heard papers full of nonsensical ideas read in section meetings and received by the assembled savants in dignified and apparently respectful silence after the customary hand-clapping. The laymen present went away thinking that they had listened to the authoritative exposition of scientific truth. The speaker congratulated himself on making a hit, whereas he really had ruined his professional reputation for life. The "inner circle," meeting after adjournment, said to each other: "Let's get out of this and form a new society for ourselves next year."

Now, there are still debatable questions in science, where the frank and free exchange of views, bringing to light personal differences in opinion and modes of thinking, would do much to clear the air and stimulate thought. These debatable lands lie for the most part on the borderland of two fields of science, the inhabitants of which are strangers to each other and speak different languages. The American Association for the Advancement of Science is especially adapted for the discussion of such problems because in it all the sciences meet on common ground. Why should not a feature be made of joint or sectional meetings for the discussion of suitable papers previously printed and circulated in advance among those best qualified to criticise them?

At the New York meeting of the Association last year something of this kind was attempted, especially in a session devoted to the origin of sex, which the leading workers in heredity had been invited to discuss according to a carefully prepared program. The lecture room was packed to hear it like a subway car in rush hours. The audience was disappointed, not merely because the papers were less sensational and more abstruse than they had anticipated, as is inevitably the case, but more because there was really no discussion at all, properly speaking. There was apparently nothing whatever gained by bringing these men together upon the same platform and assembling the audience. The papers, tho individually excellent, might just as well have been written in each man's private study, as indeed they were, and published in a pamphlet for each person to read at his ease in his own home.

The only reason for getting together physically is to get together mentally, and this can only be done by conversa-

tion or by public discussions, which are merely conversations permissibly overheard. There should be a real exchange of views. As it is now, a speaker makes no reference to what his predecessor has said. He talks as he would in the isolation of his own lecture-room or seminar, where he has no competitors. One would think that these men of science were already in Kipling's heaven for all good workmen, where each in his own particular star is painting the thing as he sees it for the God of Things As They Are.

We are not proposing that scientists give gladiatorial combats for the amusement of the masses, but the *viva voce* presentation of a subject has still its advantages if used in the proper way. Notwithstanding that science progresses now with such a firm and even step there are yet points on which there are important differences of opinion among those qualified to have opinions. Even tho they all may be willing to accept at par the experimental results reported, the value and significance of these results may often be profitably debated.

In almost every section of the British Association last month there was such a discussion, certainly interesting to listeners and readers, and, we venture to say, beneficial to those who participated. In the section of Economic Science the question of the success or failure of cooperation and its relations to trusts and to socialism was considered from many different standpoints. In the Physiology section there was a discussion on whether alcohol was beneficial to the normal man, participated in by eight doctors and physiologists, varying widely in opinion, but all worth listening to. In Section A, Rutherford, Kelvin, Strutt, Ramsay, Soddy and Larmor had a long argument about the disintegration of the atom.

If we had at the next meeting of the American Asociation a discussion of such a subject by six men of like standing and ability would not the members feel better repaid for their long journeys, would not the townspeople take more interest in the session, and would not the newspapers give it more respectful consideration? Why should we not? Is it because we haven't such men? Is it because we are afraid of hurting each other's feelings by face to face criticism? Or is it because it is regarded as impolitic to allow a somewhat hostile and contemptuous public to perceive that there is diversity of views on any point among scientific men?

The Salaries of Our Diplomats

THE salaries of our diplomatic officers are not only inadequate, but grossly insufficient to cover their legitimate expenses. Our Ambassadors receive barely enough to pay the rent of their embassies, while our Ministers and Secretaries, if they were dependent on their salaries alone, would be obliged to ignore the greater part of their social obligations, and to live, if not miserly, at least meanly.

While there may have been some excuse during the first few decades of our existence as a nation for establishing and maintaining stern standards of simplicity in our diplomatic service, we discovered, almost as soon as we attained to a position of prominence in world affairs, that we could no longer furnish excuses or even offer apologies for our ostentatious parsimony, but had to select representatives for our foreign missions possessing the social graciousness of their equals and as ready to extend as to receive hospitality.

The change came as a rude shock to many conservative Congressmen. Benjamin Franklin, in homespun, honored and fêted by king and court, had always been their ideal American diplomat, and they had never stopped to think that at times he must have felt mortified that his purse was not sufficiently full to permit him to return the courtesies that he received and enjoyed, and that helped to bring the nation which he represented and the nation to which he was accredited into closer relations of friendship and good will. Precedent moreover, demanded that no sudden increase should be made in the annual appropriation for our foreign service. No Congressional action, consequently, was taken to meet the requirements of the new conditions. The President, therefore, was forced to select as our representatives abroad men who were able to regard their salaries as negligible quanti-

ties and to defray the expenses of their respective missions with almost royal unconcern. While the selections have, as a rule, been fairly creditable to the country, the criticism is now frequently heard that since we became a nation we have never had so few diplomats of great and distinguished ability as we have now, and the regret is often expressed that Congress has not increased the salary appropriation sufficiently to permit the appointment to diplomatic posts of men of extraordinary capacity and competency, who are, as were Webster, Lincoln and McKinley, without large personal incomes.

As we have only about forty embassies and legations, and as the highest salary paid to any of our diplomats is only about a third of what the British Ambassador at Washington receives, we must acknowledge that the reform suggested would not add any perceptible burden on the people, and would rectify an injustice which now keeps out of the service men that represent all that is best in us as a people intellectually, morally and socially.

Sooner or later every nation learns that the best diplomats are cheap at any cost, and that poor diplomats are high priced at any cost. Great Britain has been especially quick to grasp that fact, and no one who has studied carefully her history of the last twenty-five years can fail to comprehend that her diplomats, wisely selected and salaried, have achieved successes for her that they never could have attained had the other nations exercised equal foresight and sagacity in forming and equipping their respective foreign services.

Andrew D. White, in his delightful "Autobiography," describing a reception at the home of the British Ambassador at The Hague during the first Peace Conference, brings this out very clearly. He says:

"In the evening I went to a great reception at the house of Sir Henry Howard. It was very brilliant, and the whole affair afforded an example of John Bull's good sense in providing for his representatives abroad, and enabling them to exercise a social influence on the communities where they are stationed, which rapidly becomes a political influence with the governments to which they are accredited. Sir Henry is provided with a large, attractive house, means to entertain amply, and has been kept in the service long enough to know everybody and to become experienced in the right way of getting at the man he wishes to influence and of doing the things his Government needs to have done. Thruout the whole world this is John Bull's way of doing things. At every capital I have visited, including Washington, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Rome, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, the British representative is a man who has been selected with reference to his fitness, kept in the service long enough to give him useful experience, and provided with a good, commodious house and the means to exercise social—and, therefore, political—influence. The result is that, altho in every country in the world orators and editors are always howling at John Bull, he everywhere has his way; to use our vernacular, he "gets there," and can laugh in his sleeve at the speeches against him in public bodies and at the diatribes against him in newspapers. The men who are loudest in their attacks are generally the most delighted to put their legs under the British Ambassador's mahogany, or to take their daughters to his receptions and balls, and then quietly to follow the general line of conduct which he favors."

Good diplomacy works for peace, and is quite as valuable to any nation as warships are. We, therefore, need have no fear of adding a few thousands to the cost of maintaining our diplomats. The salary of our President has been increased to what was considered fifty years ago a fortune, and no dire results ensued. We simply added to his comfort and dignity and to his power to work for the welfare of our country. We have even seen that his home and official quarters have been improved, so that he may perform his duties with greater ease.

In the same way we should look to the comfort, dignity and ease of our diplomats. We should have permanent embassies and legations for them, and provide them with ample funds to fulfil all their official and social duties creditably to themselves and to our country. Then we would have a right to find fault if any representative of the United States made a pretentious display of personal wealth, so as to make the way more difficult for a successor who had only the official income. They should then, and they would, remember, if they are men like Webster, Lincoln and McKinley, that pomp and ostentation are not consonant with republican institutions and character, and that while they are relieved of the kind of mortification Benjamin Franklin may have suffered, they

are expected to bear in mind that he would never have become an ideal diplomat if he had put social success before official efficiency and position above patriotism.

The Occasion for the Syllabus

FORTY odd years ago Pius IX astonished the world with the first Syllabus of eighty propositions, all aimed at the enemies of the Church. Now Pius X's second Syllabus of sixty-five propositions strikes down the devoted sons of the Church. The first made a great stir in the world; but this second will affect only Catholics themselves. It has long been discussed; in fact, the first beginnings of it were the outcome of the Abbé Loisy's *"Autour d'un petit livre."* Now, even, its appearance seems to have been forced, for the usual encyclical which is looked upon as indispensable has not appeared. The row in Germany over the Pope's letter to a professor of theology at Vienna, condemning the subscription to erect a monument to the late Professor Schell of Würzburg, and naming the subscribers as ignorant and heretics, probably led to the promulgation of the new Syllabus. Among the subscribers to the proposed monument were the Archbishop of Bamberg, the Bishop of Passau, and the leading intellectual lights of Germany. The charge is bruited about that a league of German Catholics was formed, with headquarters at Münster, which petitioned the Holy See to abolish the Index. The news of the existence of this league came first from the Vatican, and Pontifical journals alleged — falsely too — that it had branches in France, England and America. How much truth is in the charge cannot be clearly made out. Therefore the Syllabus appeared without any encyclical. Upon top of all the *Augsbürger Abend-zeitung* has just published a series of letters from Schell, who denied in them that he ever signed the retraction of January, 1904. He declared that it was his bishop, Schloer of Würzburg, who signed it. The newspaper denies also that Schell signed the retraction of December 6th, 1905. This contradicts the Index, which declared that the author submitted.

While, however, the Syllabus appeared, headless, as it were, Pius X seems in it to reaffirm in a practical way the first Syllabus. For he signed it on July 4th, the centenary of Garibaldi and the anniversary of American independence. At Rome, dates like this are not haphazard. We have mentioned the report that it was only after a vision of Our Lady of Mount Carmel that the Pontiff took up his halting pen and found wisdom and peace in his signature of the document. It was on July 2d, we are told, that the vision strengthened the hesitating heart, which, however, found the pen and ink only on July 4th. But why Our Lady of the Visitation, whose feast falls on July 2d, did not steady the faltering hand of Pius X, in place of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, who gets the credit, but whose feast comes on July 16th, is only explicable because the latter feast is an Italian holiday, as Americans living near any "Little Italy" know very well.

No doubt the date sounds and is meant to sound a warning to the liberal Catholics of America, of whom hardly any have written anything from which could have been drawn damnable propositions. Leo XIII wound up their heretical tendencies in his encyclical on Americanism.

To the English-speaking Catholics—aye, to the world at large—proposition xxv is the most serious. It condemns Cardinal Newman's theory that the assent to Revelation is the outcome of a congeries of probabilities—a theory which Newman took from Bishop Butler. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, lies the great Englishman, heedless of the blow. Rome has only one monument to put over his grave; it is "The Grammar of Assent" resting upon the Roman Index.

But to sum up in a word. Advanced Catholic scholars witness all their theories condemned and that without any note of any kind whatsoever. Pius X, after listening to the accurate report of the labors of the Inquisition and the Holy Office, expressed in the sixty-five propositions, reprobates and condemns them. Here is the marked difference between the first and the second Syllabus. Nearly all the propositions condemned in

the former had one or more notes or terms condemnatory attached thereto, such as "heretical," "savoring of heresy," "approaching to heresy," "erroneous," "offensive to pious ears" and two or three others less strong. By this vague condemnation Rome escapes many difficulties which the first Syllabus raised, and, moreover, leaves a convenient loophole of escape. Here, then, to the world is given an irresponsible dragnet of extracts taken from Catholic writers; irresponsible, that is, as to authorship. No one knows, at least officially, who drew up these sixty-five formulas. Not one of the cardinals, members of the Holy Office, knows enough about modern scholarship to dig out of it those many leading points. They are a study. Rampolla and Serafino Vanutelli are two aspirants for the Papacy. Respighi is the Pope's Vicar, the one who condemned one of Houtin's works before it was even published; Ferrata, who refuses to the ex-Jesuit Tyrrell authority to say mass unless he first promises to submit beforehand all writings to some official; Gotti, a Carmelite and Prefect of Propaganda, hence the immediate superior of the American Church as well as of all other missionary Churches; Steinhuber, a reactionary Jesuit; the two Spaniards, Del Val and Vives y Tuto.

The Syllabus of 1864 stopped not the progress of democracy, the expansion of philosophy, the decay of dogmatism. The Syllabus of 1907 will not hinder the advance of Catholic students. It is one of Rome's worst illusions that by killing off men it can stamp out ideas. This is the root idea of the Index: Silence the author by death or cloister and his ideas will die out. Huss and Wiklif, Luther and Giordano Bruno should teach Rome how foolish is that notion. Ideas belong to the university of knowledge, and are independent of the brains which give them forth.

The Post Office vs. the People

Now is the time for the press of the country to speak out and assure Postmaster-General Meyer of the popularity of the reforms he hopes to introduce. THE INDEPENDENT has for many years advocated the establishment of a Parcels Post service and Postal Savings Banks All but one of our Postmaster-Generals since Mr. Wanamaker have strenuously argued in their favor, yet we remain behind Austria, Germany, Holland, England and our neighbor across the St. Lawrence. It remains, of course, to find out whether Mr. Meyer can overcome the indifference and dilatoriness of Congress and the opposition of the lobby. He will have Mr. Roosevelt with him, and that the people are heartily in favor of such reforms goes with the saying. The National Grange, the Farmers' Congress, and nearly every subordinate grange and farmers' club in the United States, has more than once advocated postal savings banks as the next great reform required for the public welfare. The country districts care more for the bank; the larger towns more for the parcels post. The opposition to the latter comes mainly from the express companies, to the former there really is no serious organized antagonism. Savings banks are supposed not to favor these Government banks, but it is difficult to tell exactly what they are doing or saying in opposition. The president of one of our larger savings banks says, "I do not think it would hurt us at all. It would tend to encourage the habit of saving, and that would make investments more safe—which, of course, would accrue largely to our benefit, as it would to everybody else." Banks are prosperous with a cautious, economical people. Spendthrift habits, if indulged by a large share of the people, unsettle finance. The same banker adds "I see great possible good to the people, and a great deal of added security to the banks from the projected move." In fact the opposition to postal savings banks, so far as it exists, does not materialize in any pronounced manner.

Mr. Meyer says that he has not worked out the details of a parcels post system, but he is in favor of increasing the weight limit to at least five pounds, and possibly to eight or ten. He does not see why such a system need be construed as opposition to express companies, as the increased demand for service will be more likely to benefit those companies than injure them. He believed the German limit is eleven pounds, on which there is

a charge of twelve cents, over against which we have, in this country, only the four-pound package allowed in the mails, for which we pay sixty-four cents. Divide your eleven pounds into three packages, and it can go thru our mails for one dollar and seventy-six cents—or more than fourteen times what would be required in Germany. Now we can assure Mr. Meyer that if he will carry thru the establishment of an improved parcels post, giving us a service approximating that in the German Empire, he will become a very popular man. The service at present offered us is practically prohibitive. The very same four-pound package can be sent across the Atlantic, to an English post office, for fifteen cents less than it can be carried ten miles, or from one town to a neighboring town, in this country. What we want is a popular system, adapted to the rapidly increasing business of the common people.

The revenue of our post office has grown since 1880 from thirty-three millions to one hundred and sixty-seven millions, or nearly five-fold. The gain from 1900 to 1906 was over sixty-five millions. It does not stand to reason that such a service should be practically restricted to a system and method used before the present generation was born. Nor can the American people much longer be content to remain behind every other civilized people in its public utilities. The establishment of a Government savings bank is not an experiment, for it has been carried on in England for forty years. The postal depositors in Great Britain and Ireland number nearly ten millions. It is the unanimous report that the savings of the poorer classes have been greatly increased, and the good done to miners is especially notable. Money once deposited by those under age cannot be drawn with such ease and speed as to be spent on a debauch. Our Canadian neighbors are especially emphatic in their endorsement of such Government service. Mr. Meyer proposes a system very similar to that in operation in Canada and England. He tells us that he has been convinced that such banks are needed by the fact that many of our working people are now buying postal orders, payable to themselves, when they shall need to have them cashed. This is simply a sacrifice of interest to security. Mr. Meyer will recommend a resumption of postal orders payable to bearer only, but limited to two dollars and fifty or five dollars.

Mr. Meyer, we are confident, has no reason for apologizing for the cost of rural free delivery. The deficit in this corner of the Department is in no way worrying the people. If any innovation of the last quarter of a century has proved to be satisfactory to the people, it is this service to the farmers. It came about almost coincident with the reaction from herding in our cities. The tide outward has been certainly encouraged by the fact that the isolation of remote homes has been canceled by daily mails and by rural telephones. The effect intellectually would compensate for the cost, were there no financial reasons for continuing the service. Mr. Meyer estimates the cost for the current year, 1907, at thirty-five millions. There was no deficit at all for the first quarter of the year, and the deficit for the whole year certainly cannot be increased beyond 1906. The Department is to be operated on a more businesslike basis than heretofore, and we shall know more accurately where the deficit lies, and shall know how it can be remedied.

Mr. Meyer adds that he intends to recommend a deduction in foreign postage, making the present five cents a two-cent charge, to all countries where we have direct steam communication, including England, Germany, France, Holland and Italy. This change would not require any action on the part of Congress, but could be accomplished by an agreement with the countries now included in the Postal Union. It will be acceptable to the people. It is expected that such a change would increase the revenues rather than decrease them. The Department also proposes to establish stamp-vending machines, like those used in Germany; first in Washington, and then in other large cities. Mr. Meyer believes that to facilitate the purchase of stamps would also increase the postal revenues. In our new Postmaster-General we believe we have a man who comprehends the people as well as a thoro business man. The history of a people has always been coincident with the cheap, rapid spread of intelligence, and with easy in-

tercommunication. The cheapening of our postal service, and the improvement of it at every stage, has proved a national blessing. Nothing has contributed more to our political strength and our financial prosperity, as well as the higher social life of the people.

Richard Mansfield

By the death of Richard Mansfield there is removed from the stage an original force that did much to dignify and enrich the drama. There are some players who create a school, who stamp their work with a certain style that courts imitation even tho it may lie beyond such superficial reproduction. Edwin Booth, created a tradition; and the same may be said of his contemporaries. It is different with Mr. Mansfield, but the difference is a spiritual, intellectual one. What marked him far and above all others on our stage today was the intensity of his art, which brooked no dallying and courted no appeal to superficial favor. It was his high seriousness and his careful attention to detail that won for him his true position. He had mannerisms as clearly defined as those of Henry Irving; he also possessed the English actor's student sense, so evident in his choice of plays and in his selection of scenery. His rôles were varied, and either exquisitely fine or colored with a martial dash—such extremes as one finds in "Beau Brummel" and "Cyrano de Bergerac." In his romanticism there was none of the feminine softness that tempts an actor away from strong sentiment into sentimentalism. He could not have played "Romeo," but his "Prince Karl," his "Don Carlos" were types full of feeling and of poetry. The scope of Mr. Mansfield's acting was remarkably wide. He could run the gamut of youth and old age in an evening, and the old age of "Baron Chevrial" was wholly different from that of "Ivan the Terrible." He was pre-eminently a character actor and he leaves on record a gallery of portraits that do him credit as an artist and as a man of intellectual aspirations. Mr. Mansfield was an actor who dared. He played in pieces which he knew would be far from financial successes, but which he realized would, because of their historical significance and their literary value, add to the knowledge of the American student and redound to the credit of the American stage. "The Misanthrope" was in every sense a caviare production; its interest was merely intellectual. We have no actor left who will dare this much for art; who will persist in upholding a high standard and in carrying an average audience with him. Mr. Mansfield was a writer, a painter, a musician and a lecturer. In all these capacities his reach was high. It is peculiarly fitting that his final rôle should have been "Peer Gynt"—a blend of music and poetry, of picture and literature, and, above all of an aggregate of the great variety of characterizations which he had previously embodied. The American stage—and no stage, for all that—can afford to relinquish any of the soundness and dignity which such an actor as he has created for it. In the final estimate, that player is great whose love of true drama is great. And with the passing of Richard Mansfield the theater has much to remember that will add to its tradition and to his honor.

To the Pacific

It is a great pity that it should seem necessary to the Government to send the main part of the fleet to the Pacific. There is only one possible reason for it, namely, the Japanese flurry. It has come to the eyes of the Navy Department that California is making trouble with Japan, and that reckless talk of war may lead to war, and that there is quite as much danger of war with our old friend Japan as with any other Power in the world. *Ergo,* let the fleet go where it may possibly be wanted. That is the sole explanation, whatever authorities may say. It is not for a practice cruise; not to make a patriotic display to our citizens in the Pacific States. It is only for the purposes for which navies are created, to be ready for war. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about it, and the last absurd story is that President Roosevelt has some occult personal and political purpose in view, and has made an agreement with Emperor William to protect our coast with his German fleet while ours is watching the Japanese! But we do not approve this transfer of the fleet. We believe it provocative of distrust. We

would have the navy as little in the public eye as possible, just as the army keeps quiet, because war and its agencies are discreditable when not odious. Nor is there the least danger, to human vision, of war with Japan. We don't want it; Japan doesn't want it. We can't afford it; Japan certainly cannot. We would have the fleet wait until the Panama Canal is dug, and then let vessels go to the Pacific inconspicuously and, one by one, on real practice cruises. Meanwhile let the officers adorn the summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast or visit the agreeable Mediterranean ports.

A Time Limit for Old Art

When, after the next Presidential election, Congress takes up seriously the matter of revising the tariff, it would be well to consider some other points besides the importance of protecting American manufactures. We suspect that few members of Congress will care anything for anything else. For example, there is no money interest that will seek the abolition of the duty on works of art, and no consideration may be given to it if some public demonstration is not made. Sir Purdon Clarke, Director of our Metropolitan Museum, suggests that any object made before 1800 might be brought in free. That would help art collectors not a little, and be ultimately a boon to our museums. Think of it, a man cannot import old Greek gems, or prismatic glass from a Syrian tomb, without paying duty to protect our manufacturers. Here is Mr. Morgan, President of the Museum, who has to leave his collections in England, altho they will probably go ultimately to the Metropolitan Museum, because the Government wants duty at something like half their cost. What goes directly to a public museum pays no duty, like the famous Hoentshel collection of carvings, for which he gave a million dollars, and which will be displayed in the new wing when built. Then the Museum will have a sufficiently full representation of this branch of industrial art, and can proceed in the same way to make collections of other industrial arts, such as pottery, illustrating its development in Italy, Germany and France; and a history of textile manufactures, carpets, tapestries, brocades and weavings of all sorts. Sir Purdon's idea is that the Museum should be chiefly devoted to industrial arts, yet not, we presume, to the neglect of the archeology which has given such fame to the British Museum.

The Creeks and Seminoles

We published in our issue of July 25th an article by L. J. Abbott on the race question in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, in which the statement was made that there are very few families in the Creek and Seminole tribes which have not a tinge of negro blood. We have a letter from the Rev. William Meyer, Superintendent of Indian Work for the Presbyterian Synod of Oklahoma, who strongly controverts this statement, and he quotes different gentlemen, both from the North and South, who are well acquainted with those tribes from long residence and declare that there are many families, indeed hundreds of them, in the tribes which are of pure Indian blood. He says that in the hotels and public places no discrimination is made against them on account of race. Mr. Meyer also denies that the Republican candidates for the constitutional convention generally made separate coaches and waiting-room an issue, altho certain Republicans from the Chickasaw Nation did favor separate coaches. It was not, he says, the race question, but the liquor and other questions, which caused the defeat of Republican candidates. Many of the Republicans were disgusted with the leaders of the party, and this had not a little to do with the tremendous defeat of that party.

Another Church Union

While certain Congregationalists, belonging to a denomination which has been loudest in decrying sectarianism, are shivering on the brink of union and long to launch some other way, the two largest independent Lutheran Synods of the West, the Ohio and the Iowa, representing a constituency of more than three hundred thousand members, have inaugurated a movement that will establish at least a federation, if not eventually a union, of these two bodies. Conferences have been held between the

Lutherans of the West for the purpose of reaching a *modus vivendi,* which had been badly broken by the Predestination controversy of a quarter of a century ago. That larger project failed; but this movement promises success. Joint committees of the two bodies met some months ago in Toledo, O., to formulate theses on subjects which had been under discussion in past years. When this was satisfactorily settled, these theses went before the Iowa Synod, and were unanimously and even enthusiastically adopted. The Ohio Synod will not meet until next year, but the Toledo theses are being discussed at all of the district meetings held this year, and so far with good results, altho as yet they have been adopted in full only by one or two districts. The Congregationalists hold their National Council in Cleveland in October, and their proposed plan of union will come up for decision.

Plague and Vermin

It is startling to learn that there have been nine cases of bubonic plague in San Francisco and six deaths. The health officers seem to be wide-awake, and are active in fumigating vessels and destroying their rats. It seems to be settled that the plague is communicated chiefly by rats, which themselves have the disease. There has been much question how the disease is communicated from the rat to the man, some holding that it is by the bare feet treading on the excreta, others that, as in the case of typhoid fever, it is thru the alimentary canals, but the Indian Plague Commission finds that the bacillus is transferred from the rat to the human subject by fleas. Thus again insects are shown to be the carriers of disease, literally pestiferous. So we have one species of mosquito responsible for malaria and another for yellow fever; one sort of fly for the sleeping sickness and another for killing off domestic cattle. The lesson is, cleanliness and the destruction of vermin. Just what species of flea, or *pulex,* it is that carries the bubonic plague we are not yet informed, but there are seventy-five different kinds known. The common Old World flea is not much in evidence in America, where we are familiar with the cat and dog flea. There is a special rat flea, but that evidently attacks man as well. There ought to be special concerted governmental effort to destroy pestiferous vermin. We are just learning that mosquitoes can be exterminated. The common house fly will cease to be a plague when the stables in which it breeds are replaced by garages. The destruction of fleas is achieved chiefly by cleanliness, as they breed in dust and dirt, in cracks in the floor. In India the plague has taken off nearly a million people a year for the last five years. Now that Mayor Schmitz is in prison we may expect active measures to be taken to segregate all cases, but how about the rats and fleas? Our grandchildren will wonder that we endured all these vermin.

The suicide of an aged clergyman, formerly professor in the General Theological Seminary in this city, does not look quite like insanity. He had been despondent, it is true, and had talked much on the thought that the superannuated and useless should be removed, just as the Siberian Esquimaux expose their old people. But if Christianity does not teach a better lesson of patience until the end of natural life, the pagan piety of a Socrates, who would not disobey the will of the gods, might have taught a better lesson. Of all men one who is a teacher of religion should endure the disabilities of age and not hasten unbidden into the presence of God so long as he believes in the religion he has taught.

Spelling reform in Rhodesia and Mozambique may seem far off from us, but it illustrates the importance of beginning right in the spelling of a language. The Bible and missionary literature have been printed for the natives by representatives of various nationalities, each following his own sweet will or system in the matter of spelling. It got to be very confusing; so members of every mission came together determined to put scholarship first and national preferences second, and they were better able to agree as to the spelling of a whole language than we are as to twelve words. That they felt the importance of the task appears from the fact that one of the delegates walked over two hundred miles to attend.

"Keep a thing for twenty years and you will find a use for it" is the old rule. The French have had half a mind to tear down the 300-meter tower built by M. Eiffel for the Exposition, because it was good for nothing and they were not at all sure that it was an ornament to their city, but now before the twenty-year limit is up they have found it very handy. The troops who are fighting the Arabs in Morocco are in direct and immediate communication with the headquarters of the army at the capital. The antennæ on the Eiffel tower exchange wireless messages over or thru land and sea with the masts of the cruiser "Galilée" in the harbor of Casablanca.

We had one little rebellion when the country was new, and we need not be surprised that the new Commonwealth of Australia, weak as yet as a whole, and without an army, may suffer from nullification or even rebellion somewhere. We do not believe that New South Wales will secede, nor that there will be civil war over a question of tariff. The question is as to the remission of duty in wire netting which New South Wales is importing to sell to farmers and thus save them the duty. It is much like South Carolina's importing laborers for contractors who are not allowed to import them.

It appears that we Americans were hasty and conceited in assuming that the flurry on the Stock Exchange was due to the threat of the big stick. Now that the British newspapers have been received we learn from the Conservative organs that this decline in high-class securities, extending from Germany to Japan, was caused by the introduction into Parliament by the Liberal Government of the Scottish Landholding and the Transvaal Loan bills. Why cannot the financiers of different countries get together and have a gentlemen's agreement on what story to tell?

The utter passing away of the Thirty-nine Articles as a creed or statement of faith in the Episcopal Church is illustrated in *The Churchman,* which thus concludes an editorial on the subject:

"A set of theological propositions aimed specifically at sixteenth century Roman Catholics and Anabaptists and framed to represent Tudor England as a model Christian State is an anachronism at the present day."

And this shelving of them raises no remonstrance. Then why should such an anachronism be retained in the Prayer Book?

Last week Thursday in this city a mob attacked Bellevue Hospital to get at a chauffeur who had run over a girl, whom he had carried in his automobile to the hospital. Altho ten policemen dispersed the mob no one was arrested, yet this sort of thing goes on every day all over the land. The most dangerous symptom in American social pathology is the failure of the law to put down the mob spirit, and the police, sheriffs and judges are entirely to blame.

The new Singer Building in this city will, with the exception of the Eiffel Tower, be the highest human structure in the world, 612 feet from the sidewalk, 689 feet above the basement floor. The Great Pyramid was originally only 482 feet high. The Eiffel Tower, which is only a framework of iron, rises 984 feet above the ground.

It can hardly be that President Roosevelt's policy has caused all the slump in market prices of stocks, considering that in the British stock exchange there has been, this year, a shrinkage of $1,170,000,000 of values, excluding American railroad securities, and the heaviest loss has been in South African values.

We sympathize with Bishop Potter. He will not reply to newspaper reports about himself, but he found his rule quite too much for his patience when a newspaper quoted him as using the words, "that *strata* of life." Anything else, but not bad grammar.

In China and Korea when a new dynasty comes into power they change the style of wearing the hair; in France they change the names of the streets; in America they change postmasters.

Insurance

The American Bar Association and Insurance

THE committee on insurance of the American Bar Association, which met at Portland, Me., on August 26th, has made certain suggestions or recommendations. Those which have already attracted marked attention are as follows:

That this association disapproves and condemns the prevalent custom which makes State insurance commissionerships political prizes, to be distributed as such without regard to fitness or knowledge of the insurance business.

That all companies created under the laws of foreign countries be required to make a deposit in at least one of the States before transacting business anywhere in the United States.

The repeal of the valued policy laws.

The creation in each State of the office of Fire Marshal.

The enactment of a Federal statute forbidding the use of the mails to persons, associations, copartnerships or corporations conducting any kind of insurance business in the United States which are not licensed to transact such business by the State wherein such persons, associations, copartnerships or corporations are domiciled or under whose laws any such corporations are credited.

The apportionment and contingent distribution of the deferred dividend surplus on existing life policies of all companies as a condition precedent to the transaction of business outside of the home States of the several companies.

The association is, however, by no means a unit in regard to all of the suggested insurance reforms, and withholds its approval from plans to restrict mailing privileges and surplus apportionment.

Reinforced Concrete Buildings in San Francisco

ACCORDING to *The Adjuster* there are now about eighty-five reinforced concrete building either finished or under construction in San Francisco. Of these there are 4 one story, 11 two story, 21 three story, 8 four story, 7 five story, 9 six story, 8 seven story, 7 eight story and 1 ten story. Nearly all have basements in addition to the stories enumerated. Of the number, about 35 are finished, or nearly so; about half a dozen have been very recently commenced, and the balance are in various intermediate stages. They are intended for the following purposes: Stores, 14; offices, 13; warehouses, 10; factory, 5; mill, 1; loft, 3; wholesale store, 2; wholesale market, 1; store and residence, 1; store and office, 7; store and rooms, 4; store and bank, 1; office and bank, 1; apartment house, 1; rooming house, 2; residence, 1; hotel, 2; club, 1; theater, 1; laboratory, 1; sanatorium, 1; power stations, 2.

The causes of accidents on the Washington Traction Company lines, at Washington, D. C., are set forth in the table printed below. In view of the recent large increase in the number of street car accidents, the table, with all its limitations, is interesting and instructive:

Stepping off moving car	139
Attempting to board moving car	78
Collisions with pedestrians	39
Collisions with vehicles	8
Car started while alighting	18
Car started while getting on	6
Fell in car	6
Hand crushed in gate	2
Collision of cars	37
Struck by pole	2
Collision with bicyclist	9
Fell from moving car	46
Employees	13

ACCORDING to late press dispatches Otero, the famous Paris dancer, has recently taken out accident insurance on her ankles. The sum at hazard on each ankle is given as $80,000.

IN our table showing fluctuation of losses for the past decade in ten fire companies, published in the issue of July 25th, reference was made to the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company of England. This was an error. It should have been the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company of New York.

Financial

How to Get Rich

Most men desire wealth. The popular idea of happiness is associated with a pot of money. He is a benefactor of his race, therefore, who can show his fellows how to get rich. Generally speaking, a man does not go to bed very poor and wake up in the morning very rich, altho a few cases of this kind have happened. How, then, shall a man get rich? There are various ways. A sharper who advertised the vending of an infallible recipe for obtaining riches upon the payment of a paltry dollar used to send the following formula, viz.: "Work like the devil and never spend a cent!" This scheme is not consistent with modern ideals.

The race track continues crowded with those in whose hearts there lingers the fond hope that a lucky bet will tempt the goddess of fortune to outpour her cornucopia. Time after time, however, she sustains her old reputation as a fickle jade, and statistics show but few lucky strikes at the race track. Defalcations have begun at the betting ring, and personal losses that could be ill afforded have been suffered because of the vain hope of getting rich by devotion to the turf.

Lottery tickets, policy playing and other forms of gambling, well called games of chance, but where the chance is all against the player who would have wealth, are other oft tried methods to get rich quick.

If a man could go into Wall Street and buy stocks or bonds at 50 and presently sell at 150 he would not require to continue such a process long before he would be rich. Every man finds, sooner or later, that wealth has its price, and to buy even it the price must be fully paid. Self-denial is one of the prices of wealth. He that would be rich must save his money, not waste it. The rich man is conservative. A young man who says to himself at the beginning of his career "I will be rich" must start out by spending less than he receives. When his companions squander, he must refrain from "blowing his money in," according to the modern vernacular. He must learn to finance himself and to keep in touch with income and outgo. He must keep account of his money. A small cash book will easily answer at first, but a careful study of this book and an analysis of it will teach him, as nothing else will, where his money goes and how to regulate his tides of expenses.

The weak young man who refuses the amputation of an expense that is unnecessary turns voluntarily from the road to wealth into the side track of self-indulgence and bids farewell to the goal toward which he started with unwilling feet. Saving by a plan is, then, the first step toward wealth. To this first step there must be adherence, in season and out of season, summer and winter, day and night. The price of wealth is high, and some men decline to pay the price when they realize what it really is. To the rigid keeping of personal accounts much must also be added. An eye, with the keenness of a searchlight, must be trained to lookout for investments that shall first be safe and, second, profitable. Step by step wealth comes, on the average, when the man seeking it goes persistently about amassing it properly.

Russell Sage, who was fairly rich when he died, was a poor boy who set out with a determination to get rich, and he got rich. He took no vacations during his long quest, however. He never bought his raiment of fashionable English tailors, and he did a thousand other things to conserve his expense account that made him a marked man. The man who, like him, would be rich must not hope for popularity. He must eschew club life. He must count his pennies and squeeze his silver until the American eagles on them scream before he parts company with them, and then when he has done all and he has the pot of gold that was really hidden at the foot of the rainbow there are some of us who will not finally envy him.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1907 No. 3067

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Suits and Indictments

One of the leading suits against trusts was concluded in Texas by the conviction of the International Harvester Company for a violation of the anti-trust laws and action in restraint of trade. A judgment of $35,000 was secured in penalties, altho the State originally sued for $1,150,000. The judgment also forfeited the permit to trade in the State, ousting the company from Texas, and the most sweeping injunction ever entered in a similar case, in that the defendant is forever enjoined from doing any further business in Texas, except an interstate business. It is enjoined from ever entering into any exclusive contract with any person, firm or corporation in Texas for sale of its goods in the State where any one concern would have the right to handle the goods exclusively. It is also enjoined perpetually from organizing any other corporation to do business in Texas, or from acquiring or relaying stock or interest, either directly or indirectly, in any corporation, firm or association of persons, to do business in the State.——Indictments have been returned in this State against the Standard Oil, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central Railroad companies for giving or accepting illegal rebates on consignments of oil from Olean to cities in Vermont. The total number of counts make 438, and as there is a penalty of $20,000 on each count, the total fine, in case of conviction, might be $8,760,000.——Indictments brought by the Federal Grand Jury against United States Senator William E. Borah and three other prominent men for land frauds have been served on the defendants.——Four men prominent in Pittsburg politics, one of them a State Senator, have been indicted for frauds in giving thousands of false tax receipts for political purposes. Besides these indictments at least 200 more persons will be indicted for their share in these frauds before the cases are taken up in court.

The Reply of Standard Oil

Two replies in the way of defense of the Standard Oil Company have been made during the past week. One of these is by Frank D. Pavey in *The North American Review* and the other by John D. Archbold, one of the highest officers of the Company, in *The Christian Advocate*, which had given a pretty full account of the trial and enormous fine of $29,000,000 assessed on the Company. Mr. Archbold declines to discuss the law in the case or the justice of the decision, leaving that for the trial on appeal. But he does object to the following statement in his own religious paper:

"The trial has revealed that the company does not deny that it had a private rate and was getting oil transported at one-third of the price charged to others, nor that this was contrary to the text of the law."

He absolutely denies this. He declares that the defense showed that there was no secret rate or rebate, that it was never intended to apply the 18-cent rate to petroleum shipments:

"The six cent rate was issued by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company to the Standard Oil Company each year for fifteen years, and the traffic manager of the Standard testified under oath that the chief rate clerk of the Chicago & Alton told him that the six cent rate had been regularly filed by the railroad company. . . . .

"The evidence showed that the rate was not a secret one—that it was not discriminative—because there was no other shipper of oil be-

tween those points and that an open rate of six cents had prevailed since 1895 over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad running between Whiting and East St. Louis; that this rate was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission; that the Standard Oil Company shipped fully one-third of its oil over the Eastern Illinois, and had there been any doubt of the validity of the Chicago & Alton rate all of the oil could have been shipped over the Eastern Illinois."

Mr. Archbold adds a letter from Paul Morton, Second Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad System, dated August 17th, 1899, who said:

"For nearly four years I have had charge of the freight business of this company, and never in all that time have the Standard Oil Company's representatives asked for, or received, better rates than other shippers of oil secure. From my own experience I know that the Standard Oil Company does not ask for rebates, and I know further that the chief aim of the freight representatives of your company has been to have the railroads of the West absolutely maintain the tariff. I wish that other large shippers would take the same position in regard to this matter that your company does. If the terrible pressure from gigantic shippers for inside rates could be relieved the transportation problem of the country would be a very easy one to solve."

"The position of your company in not asking for special rates, and in declining to receive rebates, and its effort to keep the rates on oil and its products up, has been a common topic of discussion among Western traffic men ever since the Interstate Commerce law became enacted."

Similar letters, he says, were received from representatives of every great railroad in the United States, and he concludes:

"The Standard Oil Company and all of its affiliated companies have obeyed the Interstate Commerce law since its passage in 1887. We believe in the law and have endeavored in every way possible to adhere not only to its letter, but its spirit."

Mr. Archbold is a well-known Methodist as well as financier, and has been the principal benefactor of the Syracuse University. The article in *The North American Review* covers much the same ground at somewhat greater length.

"Silent Treatment" at West Point

In the absence of any important domestic events this past week much attention has been given to the effort to stamp out hazing at West Point. The rules are now very strict, and the cadets are supposed to be pledged not to do any hazing. A cadet in an upper class, named Sherman, met a plebe named Bock, and not liking his manner of carriage, required him to go thru a practice which consists chiefly in throwing back his shoulders and straightening out his body. He smiled and refused. The clash and the excitement of it so worked on the young plebe that he failed in a recitation, and when required by his teacher to give the reason he replied that he had been hazed, altho the hazing was of the mildest. The instructor then required him to tell who had hazed him, and he gave the information. Thereupon Cadet Sherman was punished by being required to have extra tours of "duty" for two and a half hours every Wednesday and Saturday until March of next year. He was not one of the cadet officers who had the right to punish Plebe Bock. From the time that he reported Sherman the cadets, even of his own class, have given him the "silent treatment." They have done nothing to him, simply not spoken to him, treating him with contempt. They do not claim that he did wrong in telling the truth when asked, but that he did an ungentlemanly act in saying that he had been hazed, and so opening the way for further question. Colonel Howze, in command at West Point, is much displeased at this concerted agreement, and it was reported that he threatened to dismiss the entire plebe class, but this is denied, altho he has taken means to persuade the boys to cease their persecution.

Anti-Oriental Riots

The opposition to Asiatic immigration by the laboring classes of the Pacific Coast found violent expression during the week, both in Vancouver, British Columbia, and Bellingham, a city in the State of Washington, 48 miles southeast of Vancouver. In Bellingham, September 5th, a mob of some 500 white men raided the mills along the water front and drove out all the Hindus working in them. The lodging houses were also attacked and the Hindus dragged from their beds and driven out of the town half-naked and whipped. The police were powerless, and for five hours the city was in the hands of an unrestricted mob. Four hundred Hindus were brought

under the protection of the authorities by being placed in jail or confined in the corridors of the City Hall. Seven hundred and fifty others escaped across the Canadian line. Six of the Sikhs were so badly injured that they had to be taken to a hospital.——In Vancouver on September 7th there was a parade and anti-Oriental demonstration in which 10,000 men took part. At its conclusion the effigy of Lieutenant-General Dunsmuir, of British Columbia, was burned and the agitators put their principles into action by making a raid upon the Chinese quarter of the city. Two thousand Chinese were driven from their homes and $5,000 worth of property destroyed. Later in the night fifty Japanese stores and offices had their windows smashed. The laboring classes of Vancouver have been much excited by the report that Japanese were to be shipped into British Columbia at the rate of 1,000 a month. The particular ground for this belief was the arrival of the steamer "Kumeric," from Honolulu, carrying 1,300 Japanese, followed by the "Indiana," with a smaller number. These steamers had been chartered by Hawaiians interested in the exportation of Japanese from the islands, and each Japanese had been provided by them with the $25 requisite for all immigrants under the Canadian law. On the following day the mob attacked 500 Japanese landing from a steamer, and in the riot Baron Ishii, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and Saburo Hisamidzu, Consul at Seattle, were mistreated.

Safety of Arctic Expeditions

Serious alarm was raised as to the safety of the Anglo-American Polar expedition led by Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Stefansson and Captain Mikkelsen, owing to the news that their vessel, the "Duchess of Bedford," had sunk. Captain Mikkelsen had left the ship in February with sixty days' provisions, for the supposed land to the north, and had not returned, altho one of their trains of dogs had returned. But a later dispatch from Gibbon, Alaska, reports the expedition safely returned. The purpose of the party, one of the leaders of which is the Harvard ethnologist, Mr. Stefansson, who has made previous journeys in Iceland and the North is thus explained:

"The party had intended to make an ice trip northward from Flaxman Island to find the mysterious land north of Alaska which Captain Keenan reported many years ago, and which such scientific men as R. A. Harris, mathematician of the United States Geological Survey, and Sir Clements Markham thought must exist because of scientific deductions from observed data. The movements of whales and birds, the stories of Esquimaux and the tidal conditions all seemed to indicate the existence of the land.

"Inasmuch as Mr. Stefansson's dispatch said nothing about the discovery of land, it is believed that no discoveries were made. The fact that a dog train returned in advance shows that the party had been out on the ice. The message announcing the expedition's safety, despite the loss of the "Duchess of Bedford," was sent overland to Eagle City, the nearest telegraph station. It is a distance of several hundred miles and the time when it was sent off by Mr. Stefansson can only be conjectured. It may have been several weeks ago. After the messenger reached Eagle City it is probable that the despatch came thru in less than twenty-four hours.

"The party had planned, after making the trip to the north in search of the mysterious land, to go east to Banks Land and explore that territory next season. Then they were to go westward and strike out once more for the mysterious land they had been seeking, and then south to reach their ship, waiting for them at some of the islands off the north coast of Alaska."

The Fishery Dispute

A modus vivendi to regulate fishing by Americans in the treaty waters of Newfoundland was concluded on Saturday by an exchange of notes between Ambassador Reid and the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The modus vivendi so arranged is in terms and fact a substantial renewal of last year's arrangement, and is to continue for this season and until the long standing controversy regarding the fishing question shall be settled by arbitration, unless in the meantime any of its provisions should be modified by some amicable agreement between the Newfoundland authorities and the American fishermen, not derogatory to the rights of the United States, and acceptable to the British and the American governments. The important point of agreement is that the American schooners can ship Newfoundland fishermen outside the three mile limit, and, in return, will desist from Sunday fishing and the use of purse nets.

Various Items

A Congressional Committee, of which Senator Dillingham of Vermont is chairman, has been in Europe and Turkey for the past three months investigating the conditions of immigration. They find great anxiety among the governments of southern Europe over the drain of young men, which reduces the number of those called to military service as well as of those who are sadly needed for agricultural work, which is much crippled. The loss to Italy and other countries is not made up by the very large amount of money mailed to relatives at home by immigrants here. Various countries have forbidden the efforts of emigration agents, but it is the letters from America, telling of good wages and easier conditions, that is the great attraction, while the steamship lines advertise their cheap rates of passage to the American El Dorado. Doubtless the commission will propose more restrictive legislation, at least as to criminals, and very likely also as to those whose intention is simply to remain here a limited time and then return to their old homes.——Secretary Cortelyou has relieved the stringency in the money market by his plan to distribute his available surplus in the banks. He has the legal power to do this, and he has announced his intention to do it as a regular policy, so as to prevent artificial stringency. In September of last year $30,000,000 was transferred to depository banks to aid in the moving of the crops, and the surplus revenue was added, so that the amount in the banks reached $60,000,000 in two months. This deposit is now $157,000,000, and yet the Treasury has $34,000,000 more cash balance than a year ago. All last year it carried a balance of $201,000,000 to $225,000,000.——It is anticipated that when Congress opens the initial steps will be taken for reducing the tariff by appointing a commission to gather the facts bearing on reduction. As it now stands there is likely to be free lumber and free coal from any other country, like Canada, that will reciprocate. It is expected that iron and steel products will have lower tariff, inasmuch as the statements of the manufacturers as to the margin between cost and price warrant the reduction. But it is not now expected, in view of Secretary Taft's advice, that any tariff bill will be considered until after the next Presidential election.——Governor Magoon issued last Friday a proclamation directing that the Cuban census enumerators begin their week September 30th and conclude it by November 14th. As this census is taken for electoral purposes the special object will be to find out what persons have the right to vote. Cuba cannot be past over to the control of its own people until after a Congress has entered on its duties, a new President elected, and quiet conditions are assured to the satisfaction of the American Government. Governor Magoon has declined the request of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce that he cannot assent to the reduction of the tariff from 20 to 30 per cent., as the public improvements planned for will not allow a reduction of income.

The Hague Conference

Interest has centered during the past week about the proposed Permanent International High Court of Justice which the American delegate, Joseph H. Choate, is pushing. In the examining committee the the plan was approved with the exception of the paragraph relating to the allotment of judges, about which there is great difference of opinion and some bad feeling among the delegates. In his speech to the committee Mr. Choate urged them not to allow their differences upon this point to defeat this important project. He said that several of the proposed plans were practicable and suggested that the judges be elected by the whole Peace Conference, voting by States, each State exercising absolute equality. He continued:

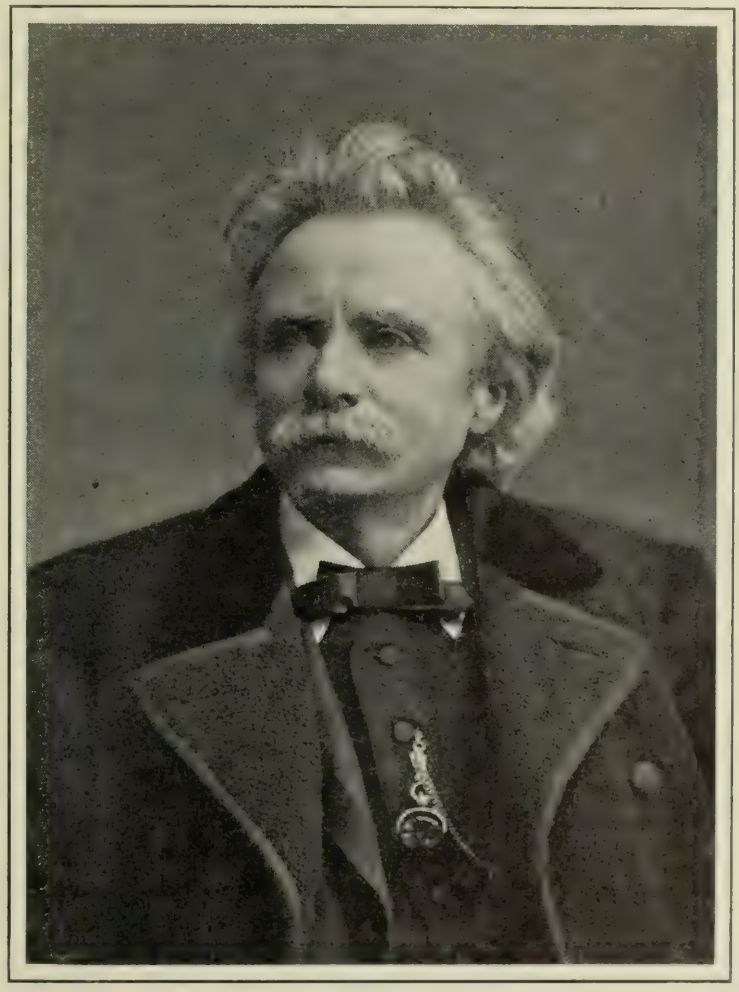
"Speaking for the United States, I would be perfectly willing to intrust the fortunes of the court and the success of the conference in creating it to the result of such an election. So sure am I that the establishment of this court would be a great triumph for civilization and justice and an effectual guarantee for the peace of the world that I urge with all the earnestness of which I am capable the adoption of one of the provisional schemes now suggested. If no permanent method for a choice of judges can now be agreed upon, I trust that, laying aside all national differences, all pride of opinion, and all desire to secure special advantages for our respective nations, we will devote ourselves with one mind and heart to the solution of the problem now before us."

To secure an agreement upon a plan for the selection of the judges a special committee, reporting September 10th, was appointed, consisting of Joseph H. Choate and James Brown Scott of the American delegation, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, M. Nelidoff, representing Russia; Count Tornielli of Italy, M. Bourgeois of France, Dr. Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, and Merey von Kapos-Mere, Austria-Hungary. The committee has agreed that the judges are to be selected on account of their eminence in international law, and without regard to nationality, by an election in which all the States vote as equals. The judges are to receive a fixed salary of $2,400 a year and in addition $40 a day while sitting on the Court. Special delegations of three judges, appointed by the High Court, may be sent to try cases elsewhere than at The Hague. The plan for the Permanent High Court meets with opposition from the delegates of some of the most important Powers, who hold that the results will not be as satisfactory as under the former plan of special courts for each case brought before The Hague. The committee having in charge General Horace Porter's resolution in favor of arbitration before recourse to arms in the collection of contractural debts was approved by a vote of 11 to 1, Switzerland casting the only opposing vote. According to the resolution the signatory powers agree not to have recourse to armed force for the recovery of contractural debts, but that the stipulation is not applicable when the debtor State refuses or leaves unanswered an offer of arbitration, or in case of its acceptance makes a conclusion or compromise impossible, or, after arbitration, fails to conform to the award. At the Fifth Plenary session of the Conference the following rules regarding the opening of hostilities and the conduct of war on land were adopted:

"The contracting Powers agree that hostilities must not begin without previous unequivocal notice having been given, either in the from of a declaration of war, setting forth its motives, or in the form of an ultimatum with a conditional declaration of war.

"A state of war must be notified without delay to the neutral Powers, the effect for the latter beginning after they receive notice, which can be given even by wire. In any case the neutral Powers cannot protest against the lack of this notice if it is established that they undoubtedly knew that a state of war existed.

"The territory of neutral States is inviolable.



GRIEG.

Edvard Hagerup Grieg, the greatest of Norwegian composers, who was born at Bergen, June 15th, 1843, died at the same place, September 4th, 1907.

"Belligerents cannot establish wireless telegraph stations in neutral territory, or any other means of communication with belligerent forces on land or sea.

"Volunteers cannot be enlisted or a body of combatants formed in neutral territory.

"The exportation of provisions from neutral States and the transport of provisions for belligerents are forbidden.

"Belligerents are allowed to use means of communication belonging to neutrals or private companies.

"Prisoners who escape to neutral territory, if recaptured by troops, must, after having

asked for refuge in a neutral State, be set free.

"A neutral State can defend its neutrality by force without this constituting an act of hostility."

The head of the Venezuelan delegation, José Gil Fortoul, has received a cable message from his Government ordering him to withdraw from the Conference and return to Berlin.

The Antwerp Strike

It was supposed last week that the Antwerp shipping strike had been settled, for all the workingmen, with the exception of the grain and lumber loaders, had come to an agreement with the Shipping Masters' Federation and were ready to sign the contract on the terms proposed by the Committee of Arbitration, composed of two merchants, two shippers and two workmen, but failure to make the agreement complete and universal reopened the strike with increased violence, directed particularly against the foreign and native strikebreakers. The general strike began with the dockers on August 21st, and the shipowners met it by raising $200,000 as a campaign fund and importing 1,500 English laborers. Attacks upon the strikebreakers have been continuous ever since, and many of them have been stoned, beaten or killed. Attempts have been made to starve them out by shutting off the food supply, and the omnibuses used to carry them from their boarding places to their work have been burned or thrown into the water. Women have taken an active part in the strike, both in the street fighting and in exciting and encouraging the strikers at mass meetings. The saloons have contributed free liquor, and revolvers are in frequent use by all parties. The police have found it difficult to protect the strikers at work and on the way to their boarding places, and many of them and of the rioters have been wounded. The strike fund has been recently augmented by $52,000, and the strikers are receiving recruits from the clerical force of the shipping houses. Four hundred tallymen employed on the docks joined the strike on September 6th. A hundred of the Dutch strikebreakers demanded an increase of twenty cents a day in their pay, and when this was refused they went over in a body to a Socialist mass-meeting, where they were enthusiastically received. The work of loading and unloading the steamers goes on with difficulty, altho there are 4,000 strikebreakers employed. The strikers have added incendiarism to their other weapons, and several lumber yards and warehouses have been set on fire by the use of petroleum, causing a loss of $100,000 or more. A regiment of troops was called out to assist the firemen. In several cases the rioters have invaded the steamers, destroying their loading machinery and throwing trucks and tools overboard.

Russia

Anti-Semite rioting broke out in Odessa the first of the week and continued for three days without effective interference from the police. The inciting cause was the explosion of a bomb in the Central Police Station, which killed an artillery officer and four policemen. It was given out that the bomb was accidentally dropped by the officer. The League of Russian People, commonly known as the Black Hundreds, past a resolution calling for the extermination of the Jewish Self-Defense Association and took the execution of it into their own hands without regarding the weakness of sex or youth. Their favorite weapons were rubber canes, and with these they scourged every Jew or Jewess they found in the streets. Five were shot with revolvers, one a girl of fifteen, and nearly a hundred wounded, including two children of four and a man of seventy years. Thousands of Jews were in their cemetery mourning their dead when they were attacked by the mob and many injured. Forty Jewish shops were sacked. Finally, in response to the petition of a joint delegation of Jewish and Christian business men, who threatened to leave the city unless the rioting was stopped, the Governor-General brought in a sufficient number of troops to maintain order.——The Emperor Nicholas, on September 1st, past thru the streets of his capital for the first time since "Bloody Sunday," January 22d, 1905. The occasion was the consecration of the Memorial Church which stands upon the spot where his grandfather, Alexander II, was assassinated in March, 1881. The fact that

the imperial party past thru the city and returned to Peterhof without disaster is regarded as a triumph of the Russian police service. All traffic was suspended, the route was patrolled by troops, and owners of houses were forbidden to open their windows. The banks of the Neva were lined with marine guards and torpedo boats patrolled the river. The Emperor and Empress disembarked from a yacht at the Admiralty and went in an inconspicuous launch to the Grand Duke Constantine's palace, passing from there to the Memorial Church in carriages thru a new road.

The New Finnish Constitution

The Finnish Senate has completed the drafting of the proposed constitution of Finland, which has been submitted to the Emperor of Russia to be brought by him in his official capacity as Duke of Finland before the Diet now sitting at Helsingfors. The Senate has been at work upon this constitution ever since the Czar a year ago expressed his willingness to grant a liberal charter to Finland. The new constitution is of a radical and surprisingly liberal character. It practically severs Finland from the Russian Empire, making the union, like that between Austria and Hungary, a personal one; that is, a common sovereign. According to its provisions the Emperor-Duke is to govern Finland exclusively thru his Finnish subjects, and upon his accession to the throne he takes an oath to observe the rights of Finland before claiming the reciprocal oath of loyalty from the Finns. A Finnish army is to be created, officered exclusively by Finns, which will have charge of the defense of Finland and the maintenance of order, thus removing from Finland the Russian soldiers and police. A Supreme Court is to be established which will have power to determine the constitutionality of all laws. The Emperor-Duke will not have the right to levy taxes, establish a customs tariff, expend the revenues, raise state loans, or impose military service without the consent of the Diet. He retains the power to determine the tariff duties levied upon Russian goods entering Finland, to grant pensions, to insure the payment of interest on the existing state loans, to fix the salaries of state officials, and to appoint and dismiss administrative officials and judges. All his administrative acts must be carried on thru the Finnish Senate, which will serve as a Cabinet under the presidency of the Governor-General. All imperial ukases require countersigning by the State Secretary, and their legality is to be determined by a special administrative Council attached to the Finnish State Office at St. Petersburg. Women are to be eligible to all offices the same as men. The Finnish Diet now in session has so far refused to vote Finland's contribution to the military expenditures of the Russian Empire for 1906-7, possibly witholding such action until the constitution shall have been approved by the Czar. It is said that the Russian police force and garrisons in Finland have been strengthened in anticipation of a conflict.

The Grand Vizier Assassinated

Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, Grand Vizier and Minister of the Interior of Persia, was shot as he was leaving the hall of the National Assembly, on September 1st. He received five shots and died instantly. A soldier and a Cossack were also killed and a member of the Assembly shot in the leg. It appears that the assassination was the result of a plot on the part of a secret society said to number 700 members in Teheran and thousands in the Caucasus. Several men were concerned in the act; one of them committed suicide, others escaped, and one was captured. He is identified as Abbas Ali, a money lender from Baku, and letters were found on him indicating that he acted under orders from a revolutionary committee in that city. The assassinated Premier took office when the new Persian Constitution came into effect, and his removal will be a great injury to the Government, since Persia as a whole is in a very unsettled state. The question of the establishment of a bank by Germany or some other Power is not yet determined. The Persian Government has asked the French Legation at Teheran to give them a financial advisor. Part of the country is in revolution under the Shah's own brother, and the incursion of Turkish troops on the northwestern frontier has increased the disorder which is characteristic of that

district. The Persians have been unable to protect the Christian villages from the raids of the Kurds, either from inefficiency or the fear that severe measures will drive the Kurds into active alliance with the Turkish invaders. The commander of the Turkish troops has announced that all the villagers who accept the sovereignty of Turkey may return in safety to their homes and will be protected against the Kurds. The Persian Minister at Constantinople, backed by the English Ambassador, has obtained an irade ordering the Turkish troops to retire from Persian territory, and appointing a commission to delimit the frontier and investigate the conditions there; but since the Turkish contention is that the territory occupied does not belong to Persia it is difficult to see what advantage is gained by this order. The army under Prince Firman Firma, which was to drive the Turks from the country, has not yet made its appearance at Urumia. The new Anglo-Russian agreement is said to have divided Persia into two distinct spheres of influence between these Powers, Russia, of course, taking the north and England the south. This will permit the building of a railroad along the Persian Gulf, connecting Europe with Asia by rail.

The Moroccan Situation

On September 2d another engagement took place between the French troops at Casablanca and the Arab tribesmen, very similar to that of the week before, but more serious to both parties. Like the former affair it resulted from a reconnaissance in force, made about eight miles toward the south, by a detachment of the Foreign Legion supported by rapid-fire artillery and Spahis, the Algerian irregular cavalry, under the command of Major Prevost. As the column was returning to camp it was attacked by 6,000 Moors, sweeping down upon it from the hills with all the courage and fury of their ancestors. The front lines were mounted on white horses and carried banners, and as they charged they chanted the songs of the Koran. Major Prevost, as before, formed his troops in a hollow square, then placing himself in front of his Legionaries cried: *"En avant, mes enfants."* At that moment he fell, struck thru the heart by a bullet. His men rescued the body and retired to the camp under the protection of reinforcements and the shells of the French cruiser "La Gloire." The fighting began at 7.30 in the morning and continued until 2 p. m. In spite of the machine guns and the naval cannon, which almost literally decimated them, the Arab cavalry charge reached within a few hundred yards of the French entrenchments. The French lost, besides Major Prevost of the First Battalion of the Foreign Legion, Lieutenant Benizzas of the Second Battalion of Algerian Sharpshooters, and six privates killed and seventeen wounded. Kaid Mazi, chief of the tribes surrounding Casablanca, is negotiating with General Drude for peace, but this is not to be taken as proof that the natives are disheartened by their losses. They apparently regard the French as an army of invasion, which they have checked in all its attempts to advance into the interior. The immobility of the French and the invariable retirement of their sortie parties under fire are interpreted as evidences of cowardice and incapacity. The international complications which prevent the French from taking the offensive are, of course, not realized by the Moors. Word has been received from Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who is held in captivity by the bandit Raisuli. He is guarded by four of his men in a broken-down hut in the mountains, within fifteen hours' march from Tangier, and complains of chills from sleeping on the floor with nothing but a carpet for a covering. Since the Moroccan troops have failed to rescue Maclean, the British Government is negotiating directly for his release. Raisuli's ultimatum demands British protection for himself, an appointment as Pasha over a large district and an indemnity. The rival Sultans are collecting their forces for a decisive combat, which is likely to take place near Rabat. The American missionaries, Clinton, Reed and Enyert, who elected to remain in Fez when all the other foreigners left, have found it impossible to remain there, as they are regarded as French spies.

The Philippine Assembly

BY HENRY C. IDE, LL.D.

[In view of the trip of Secretary Taft to be present at the opening of the Philippine Assembly in October, the following article by the recent Governor of the Philippine Islands is most timely.—EDITOR.]

ON July 1st, 1902, Congress passed an act providing temporarily for the government of the Philippine Islands, and enacting, among other things, that as soon as a condition of general and complete peace should be established thruout the Islands, a census of the inhabitants thereof should be taken, and that two years after the completion and publication of the census, if general peace should still continue, the President should direct the Philippine Commission to call a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly, which assembly, when convened, should, together with the Philippine Commission, exercise the legislative power heretofore exercised by the Commission alone. The Assembly was to consist of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred members, to be apportioned by the Commission among the provinces as nearly as practicable according to population, but no province should have less than one member. The portions of the Islands inhabited only by Moros or other non-Christian tribes were not entitled to representation. The members of the Assembly were to hold office two years, their successors to be chosen every two years thereafter. The Legislature was to hold annual sessions not exceeding ninety days, the first session to be held upon the call of the Governor-General within ninety days after the first election.

The census was taken in the years 1902 and 1903, and duly published. Certification was made to the President by the Philippine Commission that a condition of general and complete peace had been established.

Since that certification was made, the Filipino people—at least that portion of them who took an interest in public matters—have looked forward with the highest degree of anxiety to the election of the members of the first Assembly, as a fruition in large part of their desires, ambitions and patriotic aspirations. They had before received a very large measure of self-government. All municipal officers are elected by popular suffrage. The same condition has existed as to the governors of the provinces. Local affairs, therefore, were mainly administered by local officials chosen by the people. In the central or insular government the system of legislation and executive action by officials appointed, instead of elected, prevailed, but even here the very best representatives of Philippine thought, education and ability were chosen to fill most responsible positions. The Commission with legislative power was made to consist of five Americans and three Filipinos. The Chief Justice and two other judges of the Supreme Court of the Islands, eight or nine judges of the courts of first instance, the Attorney-General, all the fiscals or prosecuting officers outside the city of Manila, all the justices of the peace, all the provincial secretaries, and several thousand minor officials and employees in every branch of the public service were Filipinos.

It was the opinion of many conservative people that the Filipinos had been given too strong political food; that their digestion was not fitted without longer training for the exercise of the numerous important and public functions that had been entrusted to them. Such timid people were confident that the time had not yet arrived for entrusting the Filipino people with the power to elect one of the bodies constituting the Parliament or Congress of the Islands, the concurrence of which would be indispensable to the enactment of any legislation.

On the other hand, the theory upon which our Government is operating in the Philippines required that the inhabitants should be trained in political duties, and that as rapidly as possible the Gov-

ernment should be converted from one of Americans assisted by Filipinos to one of Filipinos assisted by Americans, and that the time had arrived when a legislative assembly, elected by the Filipinos, not only could be called into existence without danger to existing institutions, but that it would be a most useful factor in determining wisely the legislation that was best for the people.

Theoretically, of course, representatives of the people chosen directly by them best know their wants and needs, and can be most helpful in framing suitable legislation. Practically the Philippine members of the Commission had been found to be most useful and to be able to furnish constantly and instantly necessary information as to local needs, customs, prejudices and resources, the knowledge of which is indispensable to wise legislation. There is every reason to believe that the popular assembly, altho to be composed entirely of persons who have been absolutely without legislative experience, and to be chosen by constituencies with no knowledge of public affairs and no experience in exercising political rights except such as has been gained during the few years since the establishment of civil government in the Islands under American sovereignty, will still be an admirable training school in civic duties, and a possible help in wise legislation.

The campaign was carried on with intense feeling and a great array of eloquence and rhetoric in newspapers and upon the public platform. As the law required candidates for the Assembly to have resided at least six months in their respective districts, the politicians from Manila hastened to take up residence in the various provinces six months before the time fixed for election, to announce themselves as candidates.

Dr. Dominador Gomez, who was one of the two representatives from Manila declared to be elected by a plurality of 31, during his campaign rivaled a distinguished American orator in the fervor of his oratory, declaring in his organ, *La Independencia:*

"On the road of bitterness, with the cross upon my shoulders, triturating slanderers and reptiles, I am pursuing under the insistent fire of most galling attacks the dangerous path of Philippine politics. I shall always consecrate all my energy and enthusiasm to the making of worthy citizens of the Filipinos, of independent individuals, as indispensable elements in the fomentation of a future cultured community, a people always vigorous, and a sovereign and glorious nation. The stripes of prison uniform which are such a terror to many may perhaps mark the delicate epidermis of my organism, but they will never succeed in furrowing, not even in the slightest degree, the integrity of my honor and my faith, which I consecrate with fervorous unction at the altar of my free and independent conscience."

The worthy doctor, in his allusion to the prison uniform, referred to a recent imprisonment which he had endured for a non-political offense, and to a prosecution for embezzlement still pending in the Supreme Court, after a conviction in the court of first instance. It will readily be seen that Dr. Gomez is a spellbinder on the platform, however unsatisfactory his record in other respects may have been. At a public meeting of the adversaries of Dr. Gomez he forced himself upon the platform and kept himself there by the aid of a large number of his followers whom he brought with him. Referring to this incident, *La Democracia,* the organ of the Progressistas, declares:

"This is the spectacle the people are witnessing in the Nationalist camp, and it would seem to be high time that all Filipinos rally to the defense of national decorum, devising the means of checking such proceedings, which clearly prove that we need foreign tutelage to prevent us from tearing each other into pieces. We are becoming more and more confirmed in our conviction that if independence were granted us today, tyranny and oppression would reign supreme in the Philippines, and, saddest of all, we would be oppressed and vexed by our own kind, and civil war would be inevitable. The mask of patriotism, which covered the vilest passions, has been torn off sufficiently to let us see clearly and act accordingly."

The registration was very small. In the city of Manila, out of about 230,000 inhabitants, less than 80,000 voters registered, of whom about 800 were Americans. At the election, which occurred on the 30th day of July, there was a total vote thruout the whole Islands of 97,803, out of a population of toward 8,000,000 people, not including Moros and non-Christian tribes. The vote, therefore, was only about 1 4-10 per cent. of the population. The Assembly, therefore, has been elected by an exceedingly small minority of the whole people, altho the

registration and election were as free and untrammeled as they are in any State of our Union.

The result does not represent the sentiments of the people, or satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the existing Government. It represents rather the wishes and preferences of a comparatively small number who have been interested in politics, and who have cared enough about public questions to take any active part in the decisions.

A small majority of the members elected were chosen on platforms favoring early independence of the Islands under the various names of Nationalistas, Independistas and Immediatistas. Out of 80 members, 16 were Progressistas, whose platform in substance favors a continuance of the present relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands until such time as the Philippines have become trained in the art of government, and have become economically and politically able to maintain a substantially independent government of their own. Nineteen unpledged or independent representatives were chosen, who will probably in the main be conservatives and act largely with the Progressistas.

If the work of the Assembly were to be controlled by demagogs and utterly dishonest politicians like Dr. Gomez, its work would be a complete demonstration of the present incapacity of the Filipinos to legislate for and govern themselves. The preponderance of members who are nominally in favor of early independence would, on the face of things, indicate that the Assembly would devote its attention to the discussion of theoretical propositions and demands that cannot be complied with, instead of to the solution of questions immediately affecting the good of the Islands. A personal acquaintance, however, with many of the members who have been elected leads the writer to the belief that rational counsels will prevail, and that useful legislation will result after the effervescence of political sentiment has been duly worked off.

It is entirely possible that there might be serious difficulty in enacting appropriation bills, arising from a difference in opinion between the Commission and Popular Assembly. The Act of Congress, however, provides that in case the Legislature shall fail to pass appropriation bills, the appropriation for the preceding year shall be deemed to continue in effect.

Appropriations for the current year have already been passed by the Commission, after great care and deliberation, and will therefore continue effective until the Assembly and the Commission shall hereafter agree on other appropriation bills, so that no danger of throttling the Government can exist.

Much will depend upon the manner in which the present Assembly is dealt with by the existing authorities. The better class of Filipinos are glad to accept advice and to co-operate heartily with officials who deal with them in an intelligent and sympathetic manner. The present Governor-General and the other members of the Commission undoubtedly will meet the Assembly in a spirit of loyal co-operation, and desire to make the great experiment a success. The presence of Secretary Taft also will contribute very largely in securing this result. The probability of that success is materially enhanced by the general attitude of the Filipino press in urging the election of the best men to office, particularly with a view to having the Assembly so conducted as to make a demonstration that the Filipino is capable of exercising the higher functions of government successfully. That such may be the result is the hearty wish of every friend of the Filipino people, irrespective of politics.

St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Ted

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

[Our readers will be glad to read this second mother song about Ted. We printed the first one in our issue of November 1st, 1906.—EDITOR.]

"DEAR," said Ted.

I was very busy; sometimes 2+2 will equal anything; and my expense book would drive a mathematical body into idiocy.

"Dear," said Ted.

"Lovely Dear," said Ted.

"Sir?"

"*Fen* I'm a man I'm goin' to marry you. Will you *like* for me to be your stephusband?"

"It would be *beautiful,*" I make fervent answer.

Ted gives me a kiss; quite sticky with butterscotch and redolent of sweetness, and tells me the things I shall have to wear.

I do not like silks, but Ted says I shall not be compelled to wear them, only just *have* them; and two pairs of shoes—all at one time; and two pairs of gloves and sixteen white dresses *an'* most a dozen hats.

Ted is devoted to "my's dod Bon," a gay little doggie that he bought with money-bank pennies, who answers to the name of Bonnie.

And the dance the two of them dance o' bedtimes!

Never a dance so darlingly danced; never a dance so tilted and toed and teetered on the twanging, stretched strings of a woman's heart.

The two heads on a laddie level; crown of young gold and the gay doggie's brown fringe. And the gay doggie's little lolling red tongue is quite eloquent of his enjoyment.

And up and down Ted bobs and bobbles, Bonnie's front paws in tight grip, to a classic ditty that runs somewhat so:

"Darby, Darby,
Jig, jig, jig."

in drony, many iterations; and

"Darby, Darby,
Jid, jid, jid, Bon,
Jid, jid, jid."

the little jiggling voice croons after, and bubbles of laughter float all along the fun.

It is just up and down, up and down, two little panting jolly dears; almost as soundless as a leaf comes down, the feet do twinkle and twirl; but oh, my soul! *How* two of those feet do tread the wine-press of one woman's heart!

Ted has his first pockets; one at each side; two in apron; one in blouse. FIVE! Queer, isn't it, how men do take to pockets?

Ted collects keys. Keys make such a nice companionable noise when one runs and shakes one's pockets. Door keys, closet keys, drawer keys, desk keys. I've taken thirteen keys out of his pockets at one fell confiscation.

"Fy *of* course," says Ted; "course I'll borrow my keys *to* you, Dear."

Then he begins his collection anew, with unchastened ardor; and indoors I always know just where to find him, upstairs or down, by the jingle, jingle that accompanies his busy self.

Once, tho, I remonstrated.

My neighbor was neighboring. She said goodnight. But — the bedroom door was locked and Ted asleep and not a key to be found; not even a clock key. We hunted for fifteen minutes, after trying hairpins and scissors.

Then I wakened Ted.

"Ted, what did you *do* with the key?"

He sat up.

"I love you *so,* dear," he said, in slow, sweet dribbles of speech.

"Ted, where is the *key?*"

"Yight down zere," he lilted, pointing to the door hinge; "it's yight down zere."

Hung on the hinge!

"Oh, Ted, Ted," I said, "what did *make* you put it there?"

One eye blarneyed up out of his nest, and then the long lashes went down.

"Cos," said Ted.

Next morning, over his breakfast, he explained: It was Bluebeard's key, and he hided it where Misses Bluebeard would be sure to look first thing soon's he left the castle.

"I fot course you knew *that,*" said he.

Ted lost a tooth lately. It was a delectable scrap of his favorite butterscotch that did it. "I'm comin' to pieces," he wailed; "I'm comin' *all* to pieces," and made many efforts to fit the tooth back to its place. I offered to buy it, but Ted was scandalized. "It *belongs* to me, Precious," he gravely explained; "it was *borned* in my mouf. I *need* it in my mouf." But the raisins were fat and the tooth *would* not stay stuck when he fitted it in, so he reluctantly allowed me to put it away.

But his confidence in his physical accouterments was shaken, and quite often he would "try" fingers and toes to see if they, too, might not possibly be on the eve of deserting him; and visibly was happier when each trial found them still fast. And Bonnie and Nixie, poor beasties! He "tried" their tails and toes and claws till Bonnie yapped loudly in face of all assurances that it was for his good, and Nixie took refuge on the very top of the woodshed. And Ted's skies were stormy; for Nixie, purring, singing, wheedlesome, adoring Nixie left an oozy red scratch on his hand as she fled.

But he told God all about it that night. Suggesting that it might be best if God *could* just as well's not let Nixie's claws come off. "Right away, please, sir."

Ted's bed-going is always a serious business. I, a mother, hearken with God to the prayers. Mothers may, you know.

Dixie and Nell and Bonnie and Nixie. Canaries and gay doggie and tiger kitten. If they have been naughty their several sins are duly laid before God, with extenuating circumstances.

"Good Man," begins the awed, dulcet, sleepy voice; "bless Precious an' me an' me an' Precious an' my *dear* friends Bonnie an' Nixie an' Dixie an' Nell. Nixie *needs* a heap o' blessin', please, sir, Good Man; she eated a little sparrow baby bird this mornin'. But she's *just* a poor little kitty an' I *fink* she'll be good. Amen."

Maybe he has forgotten one of his "dear friends." Maybe we have been crooning full five minutes the song of the "Pussy and the Owl," Ted's hand palm-clung against my cheek, Ted's lover-eyes kissing my eyes with their gaze.

"Oh, I forgot Nell," he startles, and back to knees at my knee. And blesses Nell with fervid blessing.

Then—Ted is asleep.

And the songs of the night, the dark-shining songs of the night, go thru the starry atmospheres like fine, fine, crystal lances. The crickets cry; so piercingly thin and sweet and faint that crying out in the shining dusks. From the stilling earth is that vague illusory *feel* of sound, as if it breathed and all the little grasses trembled for ecstasy. And once a catbird sang. The very aerial poignancy of all song, trickling in silver runnels ineffably soft along the windy *mere* of the atmospheres.

It made my heart swell with its unbearable sweetness, that sun-song sung in the dark of night, till I found myself kneeling at Ted's bed, cheek against his palm, praying prayers. To God? I do not know. Just my heart breaking on God's feet.

The little house sometimes seems so awfully big and empty when Ted's asleep; and so lonely. And so astir with footsteps of The Dead.

Up and down the stairs; in and out the room where Ted dreams and laughs and babbles in his dreaming. To and fro, to and fro, out on the back, grape-vined porch. Sometimes I go out under the vines and walk with them; till He bends to kiss me—then I flee to Ted. I think I could never face another day-break with one least kiss kissed on my mouth. I could not bear it! Oh, I *could* not bear it!

The delicate cobwebs glister on the grass, moon-jeweled. The locustpods at the curb clapper and clink and the winds tread the dark very softly and blow the moon-flowers open to the powdered moth.

But no tears. Ah, no; no tears.

No tears, while Ted laughs out in his dreaming and loves me and lovers me.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bird Duets

BY HENRY OLDYS

[Two weeks ago we printed an article, "The Music of Birds," by Mr. Oldys, who is connected with that branch of the Department of Agriculture which has charge of bird preservation. It will be remembered that Mr. Oldys has devoted years to the careful and intimate study of bird music and is an authority on the subject.—EDITOR.]
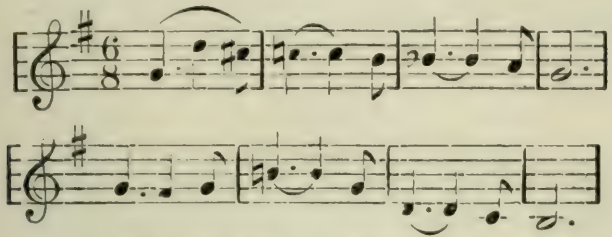
THE beauty of the songs of birds is mainly independent of their musical construction. In forming the estimate that goes into the memory as representing the value of the singing of any particular bird much is added by the listener, either consciously or unconsciously, to the bare musical theme that forms the basis of the concept. The quality of tone and style of delivery have much weight in the valuation of the song, and environment, like the setting of a gem or frame of a picture, is of great importance. Association with certain events or moods has also a potent influence in forming the composite impression received by the mind. As with many other things, we usually fail to divorce the intrinsic from the extrinsic, the substance from its embellishments. Many a thrush's song has borrowed serenity from the peaceful summer sunset, and many a bobolink's notes contain the charm of the vernal meadow, to both of which, be it said, however, they lend in return a full equivalent of the beauty they appropriate.

From a purely musical standpoint bird songs are not of high quality. The most melodious combination of notes offered by woodland or meadow minstrel is mediocre when measured by the standard of modern human music. Attractive as it may seem in its natural setting, were it transferred to the four bare walls of a concert hall and given to flute, violin or horn, it would be shorn of most of its charm and would make as poor a figure as a gingham gown at a court reception. The fragments of melody that are borne to our ears by the vernal breeze have little to commend them to one in quest of the highest melodic beauty.

Yet apart from all the externals that bestow on them their chief charm, the songs of some of our native birds have a wonderful interest for the musician who is a bit of a philosopher—one who, not content with the enjoyment of mere physical beauty, finds pleasure in problems concerning the nature, origin and growth of the art whose present development contributes so much to his happiness. Such a person will be filled with delight by the evidence offered by these humble musicians of the possession of a musical taste that in certain degree coincides with his own. He will hear in pleased wonderment many snatches of music that, tho simple, show unmistakable governance by rules that underlie his own art, and will note that the singer evinces a keen appreciation of the satisfaction derivable from the employment of these rules. Let me not be misunderstood. The birds do not understand the rules they follow, but merely find unanalyzed pleasure in their employment. In this, however, they are in the same category with many, if not most, human melodists, who construct without construing, following certain lines at the dictation of pleasure, not principle. Indeed, in the first instance, the rules themselves are deduced from pleasing music, not the music from the rules. They are merely the result of our attempts to account for the pleasure we derive from certain combinations of tones and phrases, and are necessarily second chronologically to the pleasure they explain. They may and do serve as a guide to students, but the master requires no rules for his guidance, just as the true logician needs no acquaintance with the rules of logic.

Symmetry plays an important part in all rules of art. In music, painting, sculpture, architecture, writing (whether poetry or prose) and many minor arts, a proper balance is always necessary. In music, especially music of the simpler sort, theme balances theme continually. As an example let us note the sym-

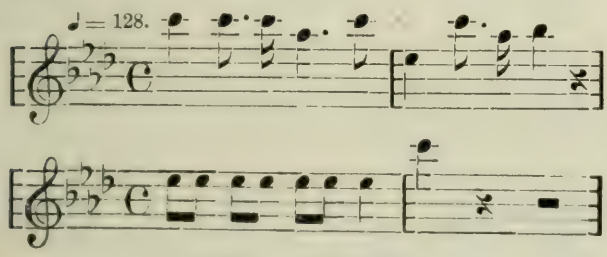
metrical effect of the first two lines of the "Evening Star" song in "Tannhäuser":



THE EVENING STAR SONG.

Note how the second theme, instead of announcing a new musical idea, simply carries out the suggestion contained in the first, to which it is a complete response. It follows the first as naturally as the words it accompanies follow the words of the preceding line. In time, style and general character the two themes are the same, but this alone is not sufficient for the purpose; the notes must be, as they are, specially chosen to satisfy the demand of the musical sense that the two shall form one continuous whole. The proper combination suggests itself to the composer as naturally as a pleasing combination of color tones in his picture suggests itself to the artist.

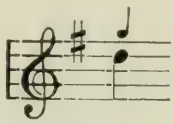
In many bird songs the same arrangement of consecutive themes is noticeable. Thus I have heard a song sparrow sing two phrases, the second always immediately following the first, the relationship of which to each other is plainly manifest:



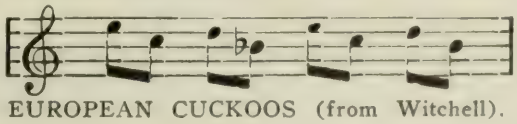
SONG SPARROW.

In the numerous examples of bird music of this kind that have come to my attention it is quite certain that the performers had no intelligent idea of following any set rule of construction. It is equally certain, however, that the utterance of related themes in a consecutive order satisfactory to our rule was not a mere coincidence—one might as well regard as a coincidence the arrangement of words in sentences by Eskimo or Bushman. The real explanation is that, as has been stated, the avian musicians are governed in their choice of notes by the possession of a musical taste that is similar to our own, since it leads to the same selection.

This conclusion, which is strengthened by the keen enjoyment evinced by birds in their songs, is further sustained by instances in which the second theme is sung by a second bird. The birds have not yet acquired an appreciation of the harmonious blending of notes, so far as my observation goes, tho I have heard a yellow-breasted chat sing a two-note chord



unaided, the D being full and strong, the G above fainter, but clearly determinable; but in the singing of duets that consist of the separate utterance of related themes they have made considerable progress. I have heard related phrases antiphonally sung by chewinks, chickadees, field sparrows, song sparrows, meadowlarks, and perhaps by two or three other species (the doubt is due to uncertainty of antiphonal intention). F. Schuyler Mathews and Simeon Pease Cheney have noted such singing on the part of chickadees; C. A. Witchell and Arthur H. Patterson have reported antiphonal singing by European cuckoos; and C. A. Witchell has also noted the unique instance of a response in unison by a small flock of starlings to a two-note theme uttered by one of their number. It must be remembered that in all these instances the response bore a direct musical relation to the original theme, just as the second line of the "Evening Star" song bears such a relation to its first. Thus the cuckoo duet noted by Mr. Witchell, which he heard in the same place in three successive years, was as follows:

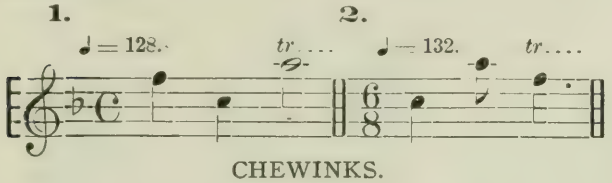


EUROPEAN CUCKOOS (from Witchell).

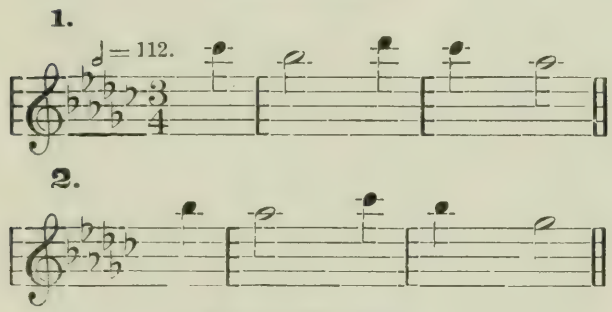
The thought will here naturally arise that the relationship in these two utterances was merely a coincidence, due to the presence of two cuckoos with songs

of the same intervals, but with voices exactly or approximately a tone apart. And I am free to confess that with no better evidence than this it would be very rash to infer intentional antiphony on the birds' part. Indeed, the first antiphonal songs I heard I unhesitatingly ascribed to accident. But I have since observed so many examples and have noted the combination of such elaborate themes, as compared with these simple two-note phrases, that no place is left for rational skepticism.

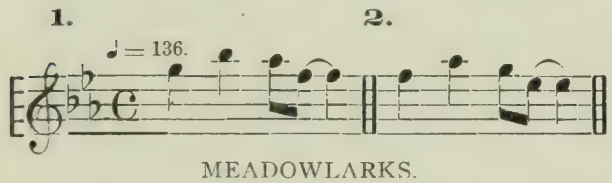
Here are a few of these duets of wood and field:



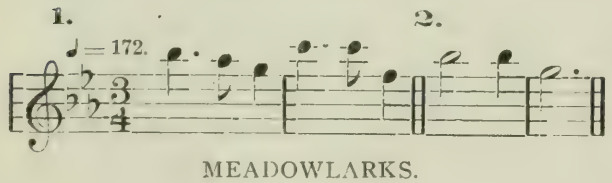
CHEWINKS.



MEADOWLARKS.
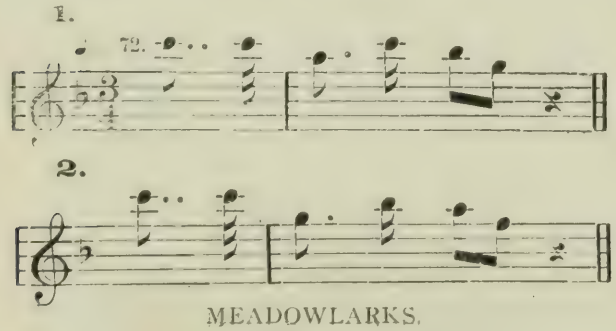


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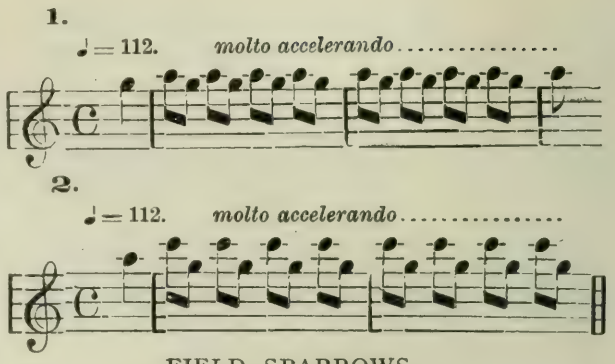


MEADOWLARKS.

(In this case the interest was hightened by the presence of a grassfinch, the only other vocal occupant of the field, singing in the same key).

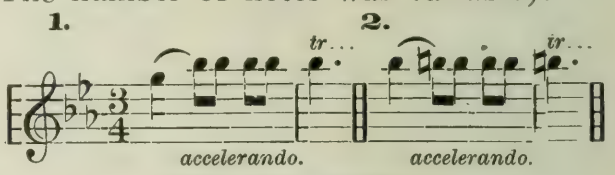


MEADOWLARKS.



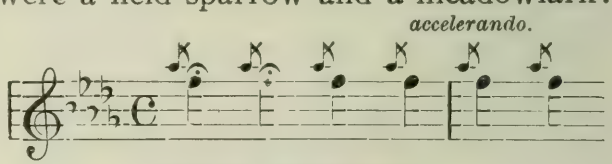
FIELD SPARROWS.

(The second bird always waited for the first to sing before uttering his own song. Both were very true to the pitch. The number of notes was variable).
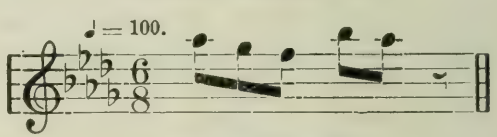


FIELD SPARROWS.

On rare occasions I have heard antiphonal singing, apparently with intention, by birds of different species, as in the following case, where the singers were a field sparrow and a meadowlark:

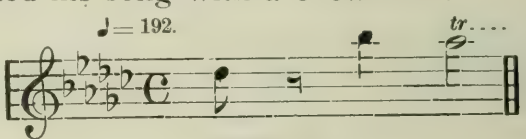


FIELD SPARROWS.
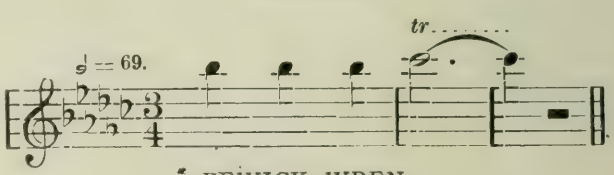


MEADOWLARK.

—and this, where a Bewick wren alternated his song with a chewink's:



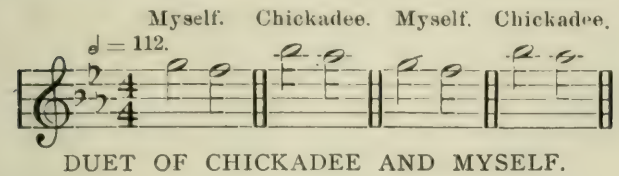
CHEWINK.



BEWICK WREN.

In one instance I secured a musical response to my own whistled notes. As I was passing a small patch of woods near West Bridgewater, Mass., I heard the high conversational note of a chickadee behind the foliage. I whistled the

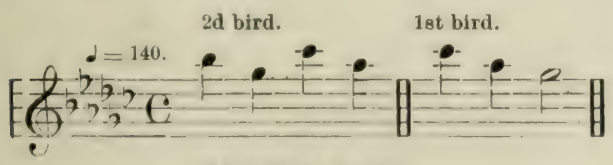
song of the Northern chickadee—a very easy song to reproduce—when instantly the bird flew to the edge of the woods within a few feet of me and responded a third higher, thus (the pitch and the speed are from memory):



DUET OF CHICKADEE AND MYSELF.

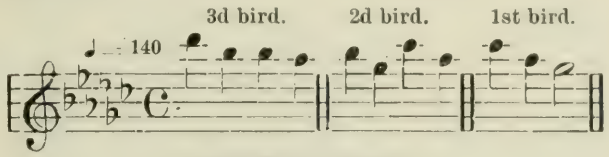
After a number of repetitions of this little duet, in which my fellow performer responded with unfailing promptness and energy, I changed to an entirely unrelated key. I wish I could report that the chickadee altered the pitch of his phrase correspondingly; but, alas! I am truthful and the chickadee was unmindful of the opportunity offered him to distinguish himself, which unfortunate combination compels me to state that he failed to notice my change and continued to utter his notes unfalteringly in the original key, utterly regardless of its lack of affinity with the one I was now using.

I greatly regretted the obstinacy or incompetency of my musical partner, as it was a rare chance to demonstrate that responses of this character are due to selection, not accident; but a few weeks later I happened upon an incident that not only gave the demonstration I wanted, but enriched my experience with something entirely unprecedented. I was walking along a road with a field on one side and a grove on the other. A meadowlark was singing in the field, but as his song was not unusual I did not note it, a neglect which in the sequel I regretted. After a few repetitions of the song another meadowlark replied from the grove with a phrase that was totally unrelated to that of the singer in the field. The two songs were alternated a few times and then the field bird replaced his original theme with one that was a suitable response to that the second bird was uttering:



MEADOWLARKS.

This duet was repeated often enough to enable me to make a careful record of it, when something occurred which, as far as my experience goes, is absolutely unique in bird music—a third meadowlark, in another part of the field, cut in, so to speak, with a phrase that anticipated the other two musically, and the three birds sang twice around this attractive trio:

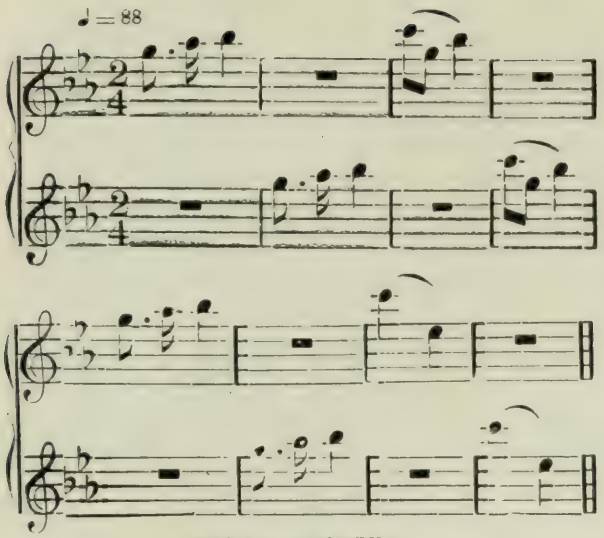


MEADOWLARKS.

Then the newcomer dropped out, leaving the duet to go on as before.

This circumstance I commend to the careful consideration of any one who may feel disposed to ascribe antiphonal bird songs to chance. The change of phrase on the part of the first singer to one musically responsive to that of the second singer, the entrance of the third singer with a related phrase appropriately placed, and the twice repeated orderly rendition of the three phrases by the three birds seem to preclude any explanation that denies all musical intelligence and appreciation to birds.

A subsequent occurrence, reported to me by a neighbor whose interest in bird songs has been awakened, should set at rest any lingering doubt that the birds, or at least some of them, are aware of the musical significance of the combinations of notes they utter. This seems clear to me, and the instance I now adduce ought to tend toward confirming the theory, that they do know about and enjoy the music they make. I have several times in former publications called attention to the twilight song of the wood pewee—the arrangement of four phrases into a rhythmical song that follows the rule of construction governing many of our ballads. One evening last summer my neighbor was listening to this performance when, after one of the completions of the song, a wood pewee across the way began to echo each phrase as it was uttered, the original singer making a sufficient pause after each to permit this. The duet continued for some time in the following style:



WOOD PEWEES.

At the close of one of these double quatrains the second bird relapsed into silence. The first bird uttered his first phrase and waited as before for its repetition from the other side of the street. None came, and after an unusually long pause he repeated the first phrase. Still there was no response and again he repeated it. Twice more he uttered his first phrase—five times in all—then, apparently satisfied that his fellow singer had definitely withdrawn from the performance, he resumed his song, giving it in the customary way, without pauses between the phrases.

This episode presents overwhelming evidence of musical appreciation on the part of the two participants. An explanation based on any other theory is so forced—I may say so extravagant—that it cannot be rationally held.

Instances of theme and answer, fairly common in the songs of single birds, are not frequent as joint avian productions. The examples I have cited probably constitute a third of all that I have noted in observations covering fourteen years; and of the entire number only a few would be free from suspicion of accidental coincidence if unsupported by other evidence. But, taken in connection with the great mass of proof I have gathered that birds possess a musical intelligence differing from our own only in degree, they present a fairly valuable and certainly an extremely interesting link in the chain of evidence.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Dove

BY WILLIAM H. HAYNE

APART from greed and strife—
The clamorous rush of life—
Thought, like a tranquil dove—
Irised in peace and love—
Broods, with half-folded wings,
On God's eternal things.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Success in the Ministry

[We have printed challenges to laymen, confessions of ministerial heretics, who are dissatisfied with the Church, and the tales of clergymen who are forced to live on a dollar or so a day. This week we have prevailed upon one of the highest salaried ministers in America to tell how it feels to be satisfied with his lot and a ministerial success.—EDITOR.]

THREE times the editor has requested me to write this article. That were enough to inflate one with self-conceit were it not that three other times he has rejected other articles of mine—ones that I thought were better. His invitation, therefore, is my sole excuse for what would otherwise seem arrogance; my only claim of fitness for this task is his selection.

Two things may make this attempt in these columns apropos at just this juncture, two other articles of recent date. The first was the confession of an Undistinguished Heretic, the second one the lamentation of a Gadite who has difficulty in collecting his year's salary. Both were pathetic in the comments they called forth: they missed their marks so palpably. The first was written *ad clerum;* it should have concerned the clergy; but the people it vexed most were all laymen. The second was "A Challenge to Christian Laymen"; but the writers who took up the gage were mainly clergymen. Moreover, in their very *raison d'etre,* each article has seemed to me defective. My own experience has been the very reverse of that of both these gentlemen. I have never met restraint in preaching any truth I knew; my hardest task has been to keep pace with the growing eagerness of men for more. Nor have I met with stint of compensation; my chief embarrassment has been in being paid five times the salary I felt my labors worth.

But who am I? What denomination? Where located? etc. Never mind. You will never know. If I feared that you would guess, I would mislead you with sufficient misstatement. This would be possible. One could tell you details that, while inaccurate, would be illustrative. But this were only fiction. Here instead are some facts.

I was born thirty-five years ago on a farm in Ohio. I was doing chores at the age when my present charge's children are studying French. I whistled at the plow the same days that their mothers went to dancing school, and was learning to swim in a mill pond while their fathers were going bathing at summer resorts. I attended country school, where, of course, I learned nothing. I prepared (!) for college by reading, which, of course, was worthless, the prescribed amount of Greek and Latin, with a fossil failure of a country clergyman. It was a solemn childhood and a waning youth until, at seventeen, I got to college. Then it was that life began.

The college was one where expenses were low and ideals were high, one I would choose now from preference as I accepted then of necessity, one of the so-called small colleges in contrast to the model modern large ones. I would choose it, because that, in such, the student does not lose his identity; he preserves his individuality, he bears the consequences of his own errors and efforts, he is thrown in closer touch with classmates and with teachers, he does more hard work—and he has more fun.

Seven years—four at college and three at seminary—are the common cost in labor, time and money of all those who enter this profession, and this price at length I paid. The receipt I got signed in the form of a certificate of ordination at the age of twenty-four. By that time I had known the pain of toil, the stress of hard necessity and the desire to do something worth the doing. I had spent seven vacations doing seven different things. I had bossed a railroad construction gang; I had been a clerk in a steel mill; I had worked as a harvest hand; I had fired an engine for a well-drilling concern; I had been a canvasser, a schoolteacher and a newspaper reporter. That part of my life I look back upon now as one looks at a landscape thru the wrong end of a telescope. It is so far away and foreign. I think of myself in those days as of some other person. And when I think of him, that child and boy, I sometimes smile and sometimes drop a tear.

That was a dozen years ago. At present I am a preacher in a city pulpit. I am a pastor of a congregation with a thousand members. My surroundings are those of wealth and refinement; my friends are men and women of influence and culture; my home is comfortable; my income is ample and my opportunities for work are abundant. I have more calls to churches than I can accept; I have more invitations to preach than I can fill; I have more engagements to lecture than I can keep, and more requests for articles than I have time to write. To be sure, I realize that I am borrowing from old age in my youth; that my chiefest asset is my brains and my chiefest stock in trade my sympathy; that, in the language of the economists, I am capitalizing my income, am selling my crop and living on the harvest, and all that. Nevertheless, I am content. Barring accident or incapacity, the future will be the present recurring. In any case, I am too busy working to worry and too happy serving to complain.

My salary? Oh, yes. It is $5,000 a year, while, with gifts, wedding fees, fees for lecturing, preaching and writing, my income last year was $2,000 more. But if it were only seven hundred instead of seven thousand what would be the difference? A sort of law of static physics holds good here: income is equalled by outflow. The two are equally well balanced relatively no matter what the figures are in the absolute. The last time I had my bankbook posted there was a balance of just $27.08 of these deposits over checks against them. No clergyman can make money. Let him not delude himself by trying. He can make something better, however; he can make friends. He has been wasting his time sadly if in thirty-five years he has not made many, some of whom have incidentally made money. And they, in turn, are poor friends if they are not willing to put their ability in this line at his service. Let him stop thinking of their business and think solely of them, and they, in return, will forget their business long enough to think about him.

Which raises the question: Why am I not one of them? Why am I in the ministry. Why did I ever choose this profession? This is the question asked me more frequently than any other by the men of my acquaintance and of my own age. Since college days I have been one of them. They are my friends; but they cannot understand why I am not in one of their professions and why their desires are not mine. I cannot answer their question because there is no answer comprehensible. There is no answer because that, in my choice as in theirs, there was no alternative. It is as tho one said to another: Why do you stutter? When I try to frame an answer it is as senseless as theirs would be to me if I asked: Why do you want to make money? The gist of their inquiry is: You are clever; why don't you get rich? You are popular; why should you be a minister? You are clear-headed; why should you counsel the stupid? You are hale and healthy: why should you not be happy? My reply is: I am happy. And my counter-queries are: To be a good fellow is it necessary to be a bad one? To be sympathetic must one be a marsport? Must piety always be pale? Must sympathy always be sad? Must counsellors' all be callow? And most of all, what is success? You, Tom, were born a poet; why are you making steel

rails? You, Dick, are the most persuasive mortal that I know; why do you waste your eloquence selling electric motors? And you, Harry, are a fine, far-sighted, level-headed and kind-hearted friend; why will you waste your time buying and selling stocks and bonds? My dear fellow, there is more reason for your being me than for my being you.

But still the question definitely: Why do I preach? It was Bishop Brooks who once said: "No man ever ought to preach if he can help it." Well, I could not help it. I had something I wanted to say and I took the ordinary course to get a hearing. I believed that men needed help, that they wanted it, that to give this was the highest occupation one could choose, and that, if helped, men would be grateful. All these things I have found to be true. There is a certain kind of recompense in this profession not to be found in any other. To see men's faces light up on the hearing of a message, to have men strong in other fields come to one for advice as docile as mere children where their conduct is concerned, to feel the hand-grasp of appreciation when sympathy is extended, merely to hear expressions of deep gratitude for things done that were so easy to do as to seem to him who did them trivial—this last is at times fairly embarrassing. There is no other profession in the world in which such a flood of affection is poured out as in this. If young men only knew how great is the amount of this recompense and how real is its value, they would crowd the ministry with the best men there are, as it ought to be, instead of shunning it as they do, and leaving it to weaklings, as too often it is left.

True, a change has occurred within myself in these ten years, both in motive and in method. At the outset I wanted feebly to help men and thought I knew clearly just how. Neither the desire nor the method I had gaged quite rightly. As I approached my task definitely the method grew less plain, but the motive grew ever more strong. This former is but part of that change that has gone on in general in the generation past in all that has to do with theological conception. Those who complain of failure in this calling are most often they who refuse to face facts of life as they come to them and to follow the peregrinations of self as they change. He who will be the prophet of the coming generation will be he who can ally this deep desire with a method of his own. Stop it? Give it all up? I could do this any day —and make a living. I could do this in any one of a dozen ways. Any man who succeeds in the ministry could succeed out of it. But I am not going to stop—at least not for that reason. I am not concerned about money at present, but only about men and my message.

But why have I succeeded? I did not know that I had. I prefer to put it another way: Why have I not failed? There are, perhaps, six reasons. Two have to do with inheritance; two are due to my training, and two more are inborn traits that I have cherished and developed.

The first couplet deal with my parents. My father was, now that I realize it, a very remarkable man. He was a giant in stature, a Puritan in morals, a gruff man in manner, but one of unflinching purpose and unbending will, of abounding vitality and indefatigable energy. He was a master among men, the adviser of all his neighbors, their counsellor in all disputes, their mentor in perplexity and the stern censor of their sins. He spent his life at hard work, deluded in the belief that one could get rich honestly. In this he kept the path but did not reach the goal. He bequeathed to me no legacy save only his capacity for industry. But if there is one chief requisite for success in my profession it is this; and if there is one reason above all others for failure it is in the lack of it in many, which lack is a loathsome thing, for it is laziness. I work more hours in the day than any of my people; I work, as must all clergymen, seven days in the week; I work hardest on the day my people have most leisure; while even my vacations, altho long, considering, must all be spent in work, preparing for next season, reading, studying and writing. If any one in this calling complains search here for the reason before you look elsewhere.

My mother was a lady. She had all the qualities of one, but not the leisure in which to cultivate them. Her in-

stincts were for satin, but her income held her to homespun. She gave me nothing—save herself. But, next after strength, what could be of more value than just gentleness? In the ministry, far beyond any other profession, a man has *entré* to society so-called if he but be a gentleman. No other *sine qua non* is required. He holds an option if he choose to exercise it. He must learn some things, to be sure; but do they realize how short a time that takes who hold them of most value? When I came to New York it took me about six weeks to learn how to wear my clothes and six more to learn a language of which, after all, the vocabulary is but small. When those two things are learned what else distinguishes a gentleman in a drawing-room from a gently-born man on a farm? I was born with better manners than I have often found at Newport, Saratoga or The Spa. I have lived for some time each in Boston and in Baltimore, and in both places the one thing that helped me to despise their pride of family was pride in my own. Here is a second prime pre-requisite if one would succeed in the ministry. He must be a gentleman. But, to be one, he must know, the only need is gentleness. He must scorn to death all counterfeit and sham. Doing this he will be happy. He will also be of use.

Something next I gained from my training, my career, my experience—that's the conventional word, I believe: the number, the kind and the variety of things I had to be before reaching my profession. Because I was poor that course was hard; because I began early it was long; and because it was broken up into summer fragments by winters of study between it was pretty well varied by the time it was ended. What came of this all was not only training in business, the ability to "manage a church in a businesslike way." That is often spoken of by critics of clergy who have it not as a qualification that would be of priceless value and one worth long years of hard knocks for any young man to acquire who would be a minister.

Personally, I am not so sure of this. To have a church "run in a businesslike way" is a doubtful benefit. Preaching is not done best by the clock; church funds are not raised by bookkeeping; charity cannot be administered as sugar is sold—by the scales; nor sympathy doled out to sorrowing ones from labeled chests of drawers and pigeonholes. In the same way that a plow is not a bicycle, a sword a yardstick nor a tear-vial an oil can, so a parish register is not merely a card catalog, a subscription list is more than a page of a ledger, a sermon something else besides a carefully typewritten manuscript, and a pastoral visit something more than a drummer's monthly call. To know the ways of business and to have its instincts does no harm; but also it may do no good. Those who know figures best keep records and manage details to perfection, sometimes can do nothing else; and, vice versa, they who cannot do these things at all can often do far better ones.

It was something else than this ability to "manage," then, that I learned while training, else too than that much-lauded thing "executive ability." How shall I phrase it? Perhaps best thus: I learned that in every profession there are certain things that are easy and one, above all others in each, that is hard; that when one looks longingly on the profession of another and wishes he had chosen it instead of the one he is in, it is the easy things that attract him, while the hard one he never sees; that he never sees it because it is so personal it is kept out of sight, and that the successful man in any field is he who is able and willing to give his best energy to this and does not make a substitute for it of superficial small details.

Now, more than in any other profession, in the ministry, it is easy to fill all one's time with superficial things and to avoid the doing of the hardest one. A clergyman may be the busiest man in town and yet leave his greatest work undone. He may be "busy with concerns of little worth, an idler in the best." For a railroad man to ride on passes, issue orders and inspect work looks attractive; to use up gray matter framing orders, solving problems and making the wheels go round is a strain he only knows. For a salesman to tell stories, render his expense account and travel far and wide would seem to be a

pleasure; to pin a patron down to a point and get him to buy so much goods for so much money is hard work. So, for a clergyman to dine out, read a service well, be *persona grata* to a congregation, organize societies, keep records, visit widely and discourse on every topic other than religion may fill all his time. Unlike the former two he may stop here and still draw his salary; but if he does he shirks his proper task. And others will soon come to find this out. It is difficult to talk to men about their souls; it is embarrassing to pray with the sick and afflicted; it is trying to the patience to be gentle with the ignorant and scornful; it is perplexing sometimes to induce the rich to give alms to the poor; it is exhausting to give more sympathy than one can get in return, and it is hard to preach to others with the same candor that one uses in thinking to himself; but he who tries to succeed otherwise in this office fails—and he deserves to. He who does these things shall never fail—nor shall he want for recompense.

One other thing I learned from my mingling with men in other fields before I left them for this one: that is, that they are both more earnest and more intelligent than the average clergyman esteems them. Men spend much of their time thinking of problems that most of us do not know disturb them, and when they do think they think more deeply and profoundly than we thought they could. This makes meaningless, by cutting out the stays from under it, much of the horror of heresy had by good brethren. Worse than that, it makes ludicrous much of the discussion that goes on in clerical clubs and conventions, many papers read, articles written, disputes engaged in and discussions provoked—not to say many sermons that are preached.

Laymen do their own thinking quietly but often very swiftly. They move seriously and sometimes so rapidly that they leave many of the clergy a whole generation behind. Is it any wonder that, when the two groups face each other suddenly in some discussion, both stand aghast in surprise; that when certain clergymen learn to their amazement that certain laymen have "advanced ideas" and pick out points for argument, they are met with the keen tho unspoken retort: "That is on the surface. You are not down where we are at all. Ye tithe mint, anise and cummin, but omit the weightier matters of the law—judgment and mercy and faith." My own hardest task is not to find freedom in speaking the truth, but to learn truth fast enough to speak it. My trouble is not to keep from preaching over people's heads, but to keep from preaching under their feet. I am not afraid of being worldly; I am more afraid of being out of touch with the world. I am not afraid of shocking somebody by saying something new; I am more afraid of speaking platitudes that are old. If the preacher works hard enough in his study to be a real leader of thought, if he mingles enough with men to know where they are in their thinking, if he allies faith to practice by living the one in the other himself, he will always have hearers to listen. And he will be let alone. For this puts even bushwhacking heresy-hunters to shame.

Lastly, I said there were two traits, inborn to begin with, I have tried to cherish and develop. They are traits either one of which will seem valueless to those who have only the other and the two incompatible to those who have neither. I mean a drop of melancholy and a sense of humor. I truly thank the Lord for both. For the combination is a blessed one. By means of it I have always been able to take my joys seriously and equally able to laugh at my sorrows.

Now, chief among my joys has been my work. It must be so to every clergyman to whom it is not torture. He who in this profession is not serious is flippant; there is no middle ground between them. He who does not preach as a dying man to dying men only beats the air. But seriousness has certain attributes. It is sober, it is sensible, it is earnest and it is discreet. This leads to four details of method in preaching; he who does not have these attributes makes four mistakes.

First, I have tried to be as unlike as possible those who "court a smile when they should woo a soul." There are such. The seed that they sow has small depth of earth. No wonder the heat of life's sun scorches it. These are they who are often, alas, the most popular preachers.

Secondly, there are those who strain

after effect. They do this out of the pulpit as well as in it; but they show their attitude toward their calling chiefly by the texts they choose and flaunt their flippancy by printing these to draw a crowd. An article printed in these columns a few years ago by an incensed layman, on "Advertising the Gospel," ought to be hung round their necks for their shame. These make up the great group of sensational preachers.

Again, there are those who leave the word of God to serve tables. They are preachers who do everything but preach. Instead of depending on it they depend upon musical services, magic lantern entertainments, soup kitchens and settlement work. They may be anything you like to call them, in accordance with their worth or lack of it, mountebanks or entertainers, benefactors or philanthropists; they are not preachers.

Lastly, there are those who in their preaching are polemic. Sometimes they point their fire of controversy against those within the Church, sometimes against those without. In the one case they set up men of straw and knock them down; in the other they build bulwarks about the Faith and dare the infidel to do his worst; in both they waste their time. Better the method of him who "argued not, but preached; and conscience did the rest."

But these four types apart, there still remains another. He of this type realizes that to dare to stand between God and man one must be either impertinent or inspired. He believes that to preach is the most serious business on earth and he approaches his task every week with prayer and fasting, fear and trembling. For his comfort he remembers sometimes the old story of the stern Scotch elder and the bumptious young supply. The young man had strutted up into the pulpit, self-confident and cocksure, made a miserable failure and come down crestfallen. He had begun in exultation, he had ended in humiliation. Said the old man: "Sonny, gin ye'd gone up as ye kem doon, ye'd a kem doon as ye gone up."

I think it was Sidney Smith who said "No man without a sense of humor ever ought to study for orders." This sense is indeed a valuable one; but it is not a simple one; it is most complex. To have it is to know not only what to do, but what not to do; not only what to laugh at, but what not to swear at, what not to be angry over, what not to weep about, and when to bide one's time withal. The sense itself, therefore, is not one; it is several. It is at least four things: it is the sense of discrimination, the sense of finesse, the sense of caution and the sense of toleration.

First, among all the things that find their way into the privacy of his study to perplex the pastor and to puzzle him, whether brought by parishioners in person or by the postman, he must know by instinct which ones are large and which are small; which have great importance and which have none; which ones he needs to lie awake at night and pray over and which, figuratively, as well as actually, to throw in the waste basket. If his instinct does not prompt him he will never learn; and if he does not learn he will die young.

This is discrimination, to start with; but, beyond that, in dealing with problems that are of account, he must have finesse. He must not drive a tack with a sledgehammer nor use a crowbar to remove a hairpin. While, yet again, he must choose, without having to choose, the right time for many a meeting. He must sometimes procrastinate.

Strange counsel it seemed at the time, but sage it has proven long since, I received from an old homiletic professor: "Never do today what you can put off till tomorrow." In other words, avoid psychological moments in strife. Many a problem that presses for answer, many a quarrel that clamors for settlement, many a task that were difficult today will, if just quietly let alone, solve or resolve, settle or perform itself.

Lastly, in the realm of theological discussion, one must know when not to be terrified. He must know that there are certain verities eternal as the hills; that there are certain longings in the human soul vast as the ocean's depths, and certain aspirations of the heart as high as heaven's arch, and that the quibbles of poor, little men are but as motes in the sunlight of revelation. If only these quibbles were confined to those in low station one's peace would be undis-

turbed; but they are not. Sometimes they find their place in Presbyteries, Conferences and See Houses. That's where his sense of humor must come to his aid.

To cite these all would be to write a volume. Here is only one: A few weeks since a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church, in what is supposed to be an enlightened age, and in what purports to be a civilized community, was "turned down" by his Bishop in his examination on a question on the Virgin Birth. He did not deny the fact. He said he believed it. But that was not enough. The Bishop pressed this further question: Do you believe the fact can be *historically proved?* Now what can meet the situation there but risibility? And, come to think of it, is not this sense, the sense of humor thus applied, almost a sense divine? It is an attribute of God himself. What comfort the Scripture containeth! If that young man thinks much about that Bishop at all, let him think in these terms: "The Lord shall laugh at him, for he seeth that his day is coming."

Women in the Finnish Parliament

BY THE BARONESS GRIPENBERG

[The first national legislature to admit women to its membership is the Finnish Parliament. This has already been the subject of comment and description in THE INDEPENDENT, but this article, by one of the most prominent leaders for the enfranchisement of women in Finland, the result of an interview with a staff correspondent of THE INDEPENDENT at her home in Helsingfors, gives an inside view of the situation of marked interest. The Baroness Gripenberg has an excellent command of English. She visited America some years ago where her addresses are still remembered by those who heard them.—EDITOR.]

VARIOUS causes have combined to bring about the granting of universal suffrage in Finland. During the last few years we have had all kinds of political misfortunes which have tended to unite men and women for national ends. So when the question of universal suffrage came up men believed that it would be necessary to give the suffrage to women to protect us against too much of the anarchistic movement in Social Democracy. The enfranchisement of women was one feature of the universal suffrage law, and this law had, of course, to go to the Czar. I think we never would have got the consent of the Czar if the Japanese war had not occurred in connection with the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Russian statesmen simply thought that they had no time to consider Finnish questions then, so they said, "We will give them now what they want." Very often, when there are difficult questions concerning Finland presented to the Czar, no answer comes to us, or sometimes we have to wait years for the answer; but this time the Czar's approval came quickly. Parliament passed the law last year on May 21st; the Czar sanctioned the law July 20th, only two months after its passage by Parliament.

According to the new law, the elections will regularly be held the first week in July, but a special provision as to the first election required it to be held the 15th and 16th of March. Parliament was opened May 24th and adjourned June 2d for the summer recess, and will convene again September 2d. Members are elected for three years. Hereafter the Parliament will assemble every year in the beginning of February and sit three months during the year. There are 200 members and the salary is 1,400 Finnish marks—or about $270—a year. A poor workingman can accept this small salary and not lose much or anything of his income; but for many it means a good deal of sacrifice to accept this small sum for three months' work.

In Norway woman suffrage has also just been conceded; it is granted to women of twenty-four years of age who pay municipal taxes; but here in Finland men and women have it on precisely the same conditions. These are that the voter shall be twenty-four years of age. It is not necessary to own property, but there are the usual discriminations

against persons who have suffered criminal convictions and who are not of normal mind.

Of our 200 members, 80 belong to the Social Democratic party. The next strongest is the Finnish party, with 59 members; the Swedish party has 24; the so-called Young Finnish party also 24; the Agrarian party, 11, and the so-called Christian Liberal party, 2. All kinds of political divisions exist now because of the somewhat chaotic conditions of recent years; but the Finnish and Swedish parties have existed for some thirty years.

The Swedish party thinks that the only way to prevent us from being Russified is to have the Swedish language preserved; it is also the more aristocratic party. The Finnish party believes that the only way to construct a bulwark against the Russian interest is to awaken and educate the people, and develop national feeling; this is the more democratic party. There has been a great movement to have the Finnish language prevail in the law courts and the civil service. At present we have two official languages, Finnish and Swedish, and Russian is used in the army.

There are 19 women in the Parliament, which I should have said is composed of but one chamber. Of these women, 9 were elected from the Social Democratic party; 6 from the Finnish; 2 from the Young Finnish, a kind of branch of the Swedish party; 1 from the Swedish party, and 1 from the Agrarian party. This large number of Social Democrats in Parliament does not mean so much that the Finnish people as a whole are Social Democrats as it means that our people are not so developed politically as to understand what suffrage means, and to appreciate the ethical responsibilities of suffrage and of the lawmaker. For instance, among these 80 Social Democrats there are 30 who have had very little schooling. They may be able to read, but there is no guarantee that they can write. The fact that 30 such members can be elected shows, of course, that the electors have not quite understood what they are doing.

It was unfortunate that women got their rights just at this time when the Social Democratic party has so much anarchism in it, and it was a disappointment that so many women were influenced by the appeals of this party. The leaders of that party did not understand the great responsibility they took when they sent out servant girls in the campaign and all kinds of ignorant people to help make the canvass, and many things were said that were not true. For instance, until now it has been a dangerous matter for us, owing to our relation to the Russian Church to enter upon the question of reform in the Lutheran Church, which is the national church. We are not ripe for the question of disestablishment, and our people would never have elected so many to the Social Democratic ranks if they had thought that it would be a part of the policy of that party to do away with the national church, and also with religious instruction in the schools. I do not mean to say that the people could not be Christian without a State Church and without religion taught in the schools; I only mean to say that our people as a whole have not reached that stage of development when they would knowingly consent to elect to parliament people who are enemies to the Lutheran Church. But the Social Democrats, during the campaign, never displayed this part of their program, but promised everything to get votes. I have some sympathy with Social Democratic principles as that term is understood in America, and my political program will show that there are many things we people who are very democratic are trying to secure in common with the Social Democrats; but in many respects that party is more anarchistic than socialistic. When we have developed more and more, and the bitter results of all these hard years are only a remembrance, I am quite sure that our socialism will develop in another direction and it will have leaders who are able to carry it that way.

Of course, I believe that men and women should have the same rights, but I think it would have been better if women could have got the right of suffrage step by step as men have got it. Women were obliged to work very hard in Norway to get universal suffrage, but here we got it too suddenly, and before we were fully prepared for it. No one would have objected if the Social Democrats had elected some of their best

women, for they have some splendid workers, who will rank with any women; but the result of their political methods and of their crude campaign was to elect nine Social Democratic women, six or seven of whom have not the best character. Of course, they were elected by the women alone. It is because the Social Democrats have become a meeting point for all kinds of bad elements. The choice of such women by that party has rendered it impossible for us to work with them, and it is a bitter disappointment. We have never wanted to have such women. The Social Democrats have simply wanted to show how much they despise present society, and present laws. Our political conditions are certainly very bad; we are having all kinds of violations of law. It is unfortunate that our Social Democratic leaders wish to unite as much as possible with the Russian anarchists, which means further difficulty for us.

As to the political program of our parliament, I should explain that we cannot deal with questions that do not come to us in the form of an imperial proposal. The Finnish Senate prepares these proposals and submits them to the Czar, and if they are formally approved by him they then come before parliament. We have eight parliamentary committees: on law, constitutional questions, finance, economic and social questions, agrarian questions, and a committee for common petitions embracing all those questions which cannot be referred to other committees. Then we have a committee to edit parliamentary proceedings.

All petitions must be read within two weeks after parliament has opened. The petitions introduced by the women of the Finnish party are eight in all. The first concerns married women's property. Married women here cannot possess anything but their wages. The second petition concerns a mother's right to her children. According to our law the father has the sole right to the child; he can take it away from the mother and send it off if he wishes to. We think this is no longer in accordance with modern ideas. Then there is a petition for an increase in the number of midwives. The number now is very small. In our hard climate the children ought to have the best nursing from the very first. The lack of this is seen in the terrible infant mortality.

Another petition we have presented is for the establishment of practical schools in housekeeping, needlework and domestic science. Two petitions relate to social purity. One of them asks for reforms in the laws concerning children born out of wedlock. Our laws on this subject are very old and these unhappy children have scarcely any rights. Another law is for the further protection of children. The age of consent is high; a girl is protected up to the age of eighteen; but if the girl is older than twelve years, the man who has committed the offense against her can get off by a money payment, which is sometimes not more than $60. The parents of the girl are usually poor, and they are tempted to compromise for a sum of money. Then according to our law a girl can be married at fifteen; this is much too young; for girls in our climate at that age are but children. We ask to have the age of marriage fixed at eighteen. Still another petition seeks to make the way easier for women to enter the civil service, in the post offices and railway service. We have women now at work in private business undertakings but there are cumbersome and amusing formalities to be fulfilled before women can enter public positions.

I have long been working for suffrage for women and trying to educate women for this responsiblity; but we have worked under great disadvantages. For instance, during six or seven years of political oppression we were not allowed to hold meetings. We could not do much then to prepare women for their public responsibilities. The privilege did not come to us in the natural way of evolution; it came as a great surprise as the result of conditions I have mentioned. So as I have said, we have worked so little for it that we are not fully prepared for it.

The temperance movement in Finland is not espoused by a single party; but all political parties with the exception of the Swedes have a prohibition law on their program. Without doubt I think we shall have prohibition soon in Finland; but it cannot become a law without the consent of the Czar, and there is fear that he will not approve of it.

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND.

A World-Wide Penny Post

BY J. HENNIKER HEATON, M. P.

[The author of the following article is the world's authority on the subject he discusses. He carried thru the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme in 1898, introduced telegraph money orders in England and parcels post in France, and has received in a gold casket the freedom of the city of London. The question which he treats below is much to the fore just now. When Mark Twain was in London this past summer, he and Mr. Heaton met several times to study this subject of reduced postage rates between the United States and England. Last May, the rates on printed matter between Canada and England were lowered. Our Postmaster General, in an interview the other day, put in his list of early reforms a two-cent rate with Europe and on October 1st an international "reply coupon" is to be inaugurated.—EDITOR.]

ON 30th March, 1886, now more than twenty-one years ago, I had the honor of moving, in the British House of Commons:

"That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived for the Government of this country to open negotiations with other governments, with a view to the establishment of a universal international penny postage system."

As the event proved, the time was not yet ripe for such a sweeping reform, tho my motion enjoyed the support of 142 Members of Parliament.

It has naturally been a source of very legitimate pride to me that what I then sought was partially achieved when, in the year 1898 imperial penny postage became an accomplished fact.

It, therefore, only now remains to get this principle applied to the entire globe, and to crown the work of postal reform by the establishment of a world-wide penny post.

The hour has struck for this grand yet simple assertion of the brotherhood of nations; of a change which threatens no interest and benefits all mankind. Since 1898, when imperial penny postage was introduced, our outward mails have nearly doubled. Every Friday some 250,000 British letters pass thru France and Italy for India, Hong Kong and Australasia—12,000 miles. The postage on each of these letters is 1d. By the same boat a few British letters are carried for residents in Calais—21 miles; and on these letters the postage is 2½d.! By what perverse ingenuity can such a distinction be justified? Or why should a letter to New York cost 2½d. and another in the same bag be carried thru that city and 1,000 miles into Canada for 1d.?

That is the humorous side of the question. But, in my judgment, the carrying out of this scheme would be pre-eminently conducive to peace and good will, apart from the less elevated but important consideration that every letter may be regarded as so much seed, which will in due season yield a harvest of trade. The investment would be a sound one, as directly promoting peace, and would cost less than a single great battleship.

At this critical moment in the world's history, when nations long divided are fraternizing, and a vague yearning for peace and good will is working and fermenting in the mind of humanity, any reasoned proposal for developing and facilitating international communication claims serious attention. Ignorance is the breeding ground, not only of discord and war, but of every plague that afflicts us. How impotent for evil are bellicose Ministers when the masses of the governed peoples thoroly understand, and, as a necessary consequence, esteem one another.

This reform seems to be all the more imperatively called for in view of the fact that we have already for some time enjoyed the blessings of universal halfpenny postage for printed matter. Anything in print—newspaper, pamphlet, prospectus, catalog or circular—not exceeding 2 ounces in weight, can be sent any distance for one halfpenny; from Fleet street, London, to Broadway, New York, or from one side of Fleet street to the other; from Canada to Algeria; from China to Peru. This plan of charging a uniform rate, for 100 yards or 10,000 miles, is perfectly reasonable, for the actual cost of conveying a packet weighing ½ ounce to the other side of the

world is but a small fraction of a penny. *We can send a ton of goods to New Zealand for £2.* The cost of checking weight is saved; that of collection and delivery remains to be met. But this cost of collection and delivery is precisely the same for a letter as for a printed paper, while the letter is only a fourth of the printed paper's weight. They are conveyed in the same train or ship, sorted by the same staff, delivered by the same hands, and from first to last give exactly the same trouble. On what ground, then, is the charge for a letter five times that for a printed paper? We have universal halfpenny postage for 2 ounces of printed matter; why should we be denied universal penny postage for half an ounce of written matter?

It was general considerations like the above which induced me, in August, 1905, to issue to representative men of all kinds in the United Kingdom an appeal to join a league for the establishment of universal penny postage, and I was the more encouraged to do this as knowing that the peoples of all the principal foreign nations were in hearty sympathy with the project, and that at least two countries were willing to adopt the proposal forthwith. This appeal of mine met with amost gratifying response from the bearers of a long aray of illustrious names.

But it is a question, in fact, of figures. Is it feasible? Is it practicable? Will it pay? Nearly all conceivable objections to Universal Penny Postage are met by the success of Imperial Penny Postage. Thus the distances to be covered is not so great under the former as under the latter system. And the question whether the reduction of rate would lead to a remunerative increase of correspondence is already answered by the fact that our letters to and from the colonies have more than doubled in number since 1898.

On this subject let us take the evidence of three experts. Among those who responded favorably to my appeal for the formation of a World-wide Penny Post League was General Lord Grenfell, who wrote:

"My first act on assuming the position of Governor of Malta was to reduce the postage to 1d., under great opposition. In six months the post office had the advantage of an increased revenue."

Similarly Sir Thomas R. Dewar, M. P., wrote:

"Speaking as regards my own company alone, the percentage of letters is now treble what it was before the Imperial Penny Postage was introduced, and we are now in touch with our customers in tea plantations or the bush by means of circulars and letters in a manner which was impossible before we got into direct communication with them. Altho we have no reciprocal tariffs with other countries, yet the penny postage is a good medium for encouragement of present trade, and there is no doubt whatever that it has contributed very largely toward strengthening the bonds of union between the mother country and her many colonies in all parts of the globe."

From Mr. Percy M. Thornton, M. P., came this, while others wrote in the same strain:

"If the system you desire to initiate should become general, there will probably be a great increase of epistolary communication and a correlative financial increase will delight our own as well as other Chancellors of the Exchequer."

In this connection it is pertinent to remember that the principal post offices in Europe, Africa and Asia are worked at a profit—our own being by far the highest, amounting to nearly five millions sterling. But I maintain that an excessive postal surplus means bad finance. It is right to tax luxuries, especially pernicious luxuries. But it is culpable to levy taxation of a repressive character on the communications of the people. Such taxation is an offense against economics when applied to the domestic correspondence of a State; but when it restricts intercourse with those who have emigrated it is worse than a crime; it is a blunder. What statesman would venture to propose a tax on the initial operations of commerce—say by requiring commercial travelers to take out costly licenses or by imposing heavy stamp duties on seed or samples? "We do not put a calf in the plow," wrote Johnson; "we wait until he is an ox." We follow this mistaken policy, however, so long as we exact unnecessarily high postage on business letters—on the national output in the embryo stage.

Moreover, it is difficult to see how any loss could arise from the creation of extra machinery to deal with the increased traffic which is certain to result from a world-wide penny post. The cost

of conveying a letter weighing one ounce to any part of the world is one farthing for handling and despatching and another farthing for delivery—total, one halfpenny. At the present time the establishment of universal penny postage would not involve the employment of a single extra ship, coach, train or postman — the existing machinery being amply sufficient for its purposes. This is easily provable by the fact that 2,400,000,000 letters are dealt with in this country every year, and that the total number sent from the United Kingdom to all the foreign countries of the world and all the King's dominions beyond the seas only amount to about 60,000,000 per annum.

It is doubtful whether those who would maintain the present unjust anomalies of our postal system have realized how small is the booty at stake, as compared with the commercial interests imperiled. Our imports and exports amount annually to £1,000,000,000—one thousand millions sterling; while the loss of postal revenue under universal penny postage would be, in the first year, about £125,000, and in the third or fourth year, thanks to the development of correspondence under the lower rate, there would probably be a profit.

The initial sacrifice of £125,000 is arrived at thus: We send abroad each year 60,000,000 letters, but it is certain that we should send twice as many, even in the first twelvemonth, under the penny rate:

Loss of 1½d. on each of 60,000,000 letters	£375,000
Set off 1d. on each of 60,000,000 additional letters	£250,000
Net loss	£125,000

To European countries we send 40,000,000 letters (or two-thirds of our total foreign mail) and the first year's loss, after allowing for a doubled output would be £83,000. In the same way, after allowing for increase, it would cost us about £25,000 to establish penny postage to the United States.

Among the so-called financial obstacles in the way of a world-wide penny post is what may be called the railway difficulty. The last generation of postal experts arranged, at a Postal Union Congress, that mail bags containing letters should be conveyed by rail at five times the rate charged for mail bags containing printed papers. It was absurd to pay more for the conveyance of mail bags (which are never out of the custody of a postal employee *en route*) than for ordinary valuable goods; and in the case of letter bags the absurdity was quintupled. But the foreign railway managers, holding the routes to be traversed, insisted on blackmail, just as the ancient Highlanders did, and as the Khaibar Pass Afridis do to this day. Yet it would puzzle one of these rapacious gentlemen to tell a letter bag from a printed papers bag.

Last year the weight of the letters sent abroad was 1,200 tons, while the weight of the printed papers (newspapers, circulars, etc.) was 12,000 tons. So the astute railway magnates do very well.

Some of the leading nations have already adopted international penny postage as between themselves and neighboring peoples. More than a quarter of a century ago the United States and Canada formed a "restricted union," the inland postage in each country franking also letters despatched to the other. For a generation Americans have paid 1d. on a letter to the Dominion and 2½d. on a letter to the United Kingdom. There are several of these "restricted unions" in existence. The German and Austrian empires form one "Post Verein." On what principle does the German Government (one would respectfully inquire) charge one and a half times more postage on a letter to the territory of its Italian ally than on one to the territory of its Austrian ally? Or why should we charge 2½d. on a letter to our ally, Japan, 11,000 miles, and only 1d. on another letter to New Zealand, 16,000 miles? Most Britons object to pay 150 per cent. more for a letter from Dover to Calais than from Dover to Shanghai.

First of all, take the case of France. There are 42,000,000 people in Great Britain and Ireland and 40,000,000 in France. A narrow channel 21 miles across separates these two great and friendly nations. Penny, or 10 centimes, postage exists thruout the British and French empires, embracing a population of 490,000,000 and an area of 14,600,000 square miles.

At present the postage is 1d. to Fiji, 11,000 miles from London; and the postage to the Society Isles, 10,500 miles miles from Paris, is 10 centimes or 1d. Yet it is 2½d., or 25 centimes, between Dover and Calais, 21 miles. We are like people conducting two parallel railways under rival ownership. The commercial and social benefit predicted from a costly Channel tunnel could be secured at once by a stroke of the pen establishing an Anglo-French Postal Union without alarming any military strategist.

In 1905 we sent to France 12,600,000 letters, and received from France 12,000,000 letters. We sent to France 1,500,000 pounds of printed matter and received from her 1,092,000 of printed matter. There were also sent thru France to and from the East and Australasia, 24,000,000 British letters and 8,200,000 pounds of printed papers. The postage on the letters to and from France near at hand was 1½ times heavier than on those sent thru France to Australasia, 12,000 miles. But the rate of postage on the printed papers was the same from England to France as from England to Australia. Yet mail bags containing letters and mail bags containing printed papers are not distinguishable except by experts, and receive exactly the same care and treatment.

Under Clause 21 of the Postal Union any two States may establish lower postage between themselves by forming a restricted union. Several pairs of States (e. g., Australia and Germany, Canada and the United States, Mexico and the United States) have formed such unions with penny postage. Why should not England and France form one?

Still more cogent are the reasons for the formation of a "Restricted Postal Union" between Great Britain and her eldest and mightiest daughter in the West as a stage toward the final goal of a world-wide penny post. If we are to choose a first partner, the name of the mighty transatlantic republic starts to our lips. One fact dominates our thoughts. Of the fifteen millions who emigrated from our shores in the last century no fewer than ten millions went to the United States. They and their descendants never forget that they are our own flesh and blood. In a recent year they sent to poor relatives in the British Isles no less than £1,250,000, mostly in small remittances; a pious tribute which makes every one of us, rich or poor, personally grateful. It is doubtful if his Majesty's Government would propose a more popular measure than a penny postal union with the United States, embracing all Anglo-Saxondom in its beneficent activity. Who among us would object? Not the merchants, manufacturers and operatives who dispose of £35,000,000 worth of goods annually in the American market. Certainly not the humble folk who keep up correspondence with sons and brothers living under the Stars and Stripes. The first year's cost would be a comparative trifle, but the rapid ensuing multiplication of correspondence would in a short time raise the postage receipts to the present total. For there is here no costly land transit to pay for.

The transatlantic freightage on a ton of valuable goods should not exceed £2 ($10), but the postage on a ton of letters amounts to £746 ($3,730). Correspondence is more ruthlessly amerced than are jewels, foreign paintings or opium. The British Government pays 1s. 8d. per pound for the carriage of letters to New York in American or German steamships, but she pays 3s. per pound for conveyance of letters in English steamships, thereby paying £50,000 a year more for this preferential treatment. While not objecting to this favoritism, the letter writers could have penny postage to the United States for half this sum, which would cover the first year's loss, but we maintain there would be no loss at the end of three years.

An American can send a letter 5,000 miles by land (say from Mexico to Alaska) for 2 cents (1d.); but must pay 5 cents (2½d.) for a letter of half the weight sent 3,100 miles across the ocean to England. An Englishman pays 2½d. on a letter crossing the Atlantic, 3,100 miles, and 1d. only on one crossing the Indian and South Pacific oceans, 16,000 miles, to New Zealand.

The long pilgrimage of Sir J. G. Ward and the Hon. Austen Chapman to Rome in 1906 was amply rewarded by the memorable vote of the United States,

throwing all the weight of eighty millions of English-speaking people, the richest, the most progressive and mighty of nations, into the scale in favor of penny postage. The British members stood coldly by. They did not recognize that this was a great historic occasion, a worthy parallel of that solemn scene on the 4th of July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was adopted. For if the Americans are willing to establish penny postage to all parts of the world. it follows that they are ready to establish it to the British Empire, and form with us a "Restricted Postal Union."

I do not believe that any British Minister can long resist the impulse to make a bond of union which will excite the admiration and envy of the rest of the world. Both nations are persuaded that Anglo-American penny postage would be a good thing, and that the question is wholly a financial one.

His Excellency, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, at the Independence Day banquet in London on July 4, 1906, said:

"The American people hoped for closer and cheaper communications with all other nations as the best means of promoting better acquaintance and perpetuating friendship. They were gratified to find the British Apostle of Penny Postage at this moment focussing his efforts on what ought to be the easy task of persuading the authorities on both sides of the Atlantic that it was as cheap to carry a letter from London to New York as from London to Calcutta or from New York to Manila —and quite as useful."

The suggestion has not so far been rapturously welcomed by foreign governments; but their acceptance of it is merely a question of time, and the approval of it by a single great power will decide the rest. Many are determined to resist any reduction whatever. But the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Egypt have definitely called for the penny rate; public opinion in Great Britain is overwhelmingly in its favor; and it is highly probable that France, Germany, Italy, Canada, South Africa, Japan, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden would need little more than an invitation from our Government to accept it.

The French Government has officially sounded ours on the subject. And the German Emperor has declared that, if we establish penny postage to the United States, Germany will do so—he might have said *must* do so.

It remains for Great Britain and the United States of America to reap the greater glory of being the pioneers of a world-wide penny post. Once let this be established, and I doubt not that our Postmasters-General will be deluged with letters similar to this which I received from a simple Scotch lassie in Australia, soon after the penny rate became universal thruout the British Empire:

"Dear Sir—It may seem a liberty to write to you, but I feel I must, and congratulate you on the penny postage to Australia. We all have much to thank you for. My niece brought me five letters by the mail a fortnight ago, saying, 'Why, Aunty, here are five letters, all for you, and from home.' Well, I said there was something wrong, but, no, it was all right, all carried penny stamps, and at last we have the penny postage. Such a treat—five letters —one in three months was about the average. You know a Scotchman loves his pennies.

"I remain, yours respectfully,

"Maggie Cowper."

This Scotch lassie is only a type of millions who would feel as grateful to the British and the American governments for the inauguration of a world-wide penny post as the slaves whom their generous policy once emancipated.

Carlton Club, London, England.

Croesus and Rockefeller

BY JOHN A. SCOTT

Professor of Greek in Northwestern University

"ROCKEFELLER gives more in a single day to education than the entire wealth of Crœsus" appeared in many papers the day following the announcement of Rockefeller's recent gift to education. The popular opinion is that no previous age has produced men whose wealth compared with present fortunes.

No man in ancient times so inspired the world with wonder at his riches as did Crœsus. Altho others may have possessed greater wealth, he was the first to reveal to the eye of Greece the opulence of an Asiatic despot. Crœsus was King of Lydia in the middle of the sixth century before Christ, and, while most of our men of affluence began in comparative poverty, he inherited riches gathered by a long line of wealthy ancestors, each of whom combined in his own person financier, monopolist and king.

Lydia was a land of great agricultural resources and fabulously productive in gold and silver, but, more than all, it was the first country to coin money and to use it in international commerce, so that Lydia was the financial center of her day. By the time of Crœsus, Lydia had extended her rule over the Greek cities of Asia and the shores and harbors of the Ægean Sea. Crœsus was brother-in-law of the King of Media, had formed military and trade alliance with Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, and also with Greece and Egypt. It is doubtful if any nation of our day is so at the center of things as was Lydia in the time of Crœsus.

Here, then, we have a king and a financier, who inherited a fortune steadily increasing thru many generations, who had control of wide realms of agriculture, rich mines and the commerce of wealthy and populous nations. If the monopoly of a single industry can now produce hundreds of millions in a single generation, what could measure the wealth coming from a monopoly of many industries for nearly two centuries? Crœsus had other advantages. He was forced to employ no expensive constitutional attorneys to find flaws in restrictive legislation, he supported no lobby, contributed to no campaign fund, he had no rivals to divide the business or to keep down the margin of profits. He might take all he could get, and he took nearly all there was.

This illustration, altho concerning a near contemporary and not concerning Crœsus himself, will show how crude the modern methods of getting profits are. The plain of the Chorasmi is surrounded by mountains, thru which there are five natural channels; the source of the Aces River is within this valley, the waters of which were diverted thru the five channels, and thus the Aces furnished the water which produced the wealth for six prosperous peoples, five without and one within the valley formed by the mountains. An ancient captain of industry conceived the idea of putting a gate at each channel to shut off the water, thus at the same time the crops within were destroyed by flood, those without by drought. As this financier had government authority there was nothing for the poor people to do but to make terms with him; thus by the payment of annual sums the water was allowed to go in its old channels, those within paying not to be flooded and those without for water for irrigation. He received a steady income from six peoples for leaving things as they were.

Before we can arrive at a just estimate of the value of ancient and modern fortunes we must fix on a standard of comparison. Many ancient coins have been preserved, so that their weight and fineness is known. By counting a piece of gold of the same standard and weight as a twenty-dollar gold piece as worth twenty dollars, and by keeping the ancient ratio of 13—1 between gold and silver, we can arrive at the exact modern equivalent. But money had a

much greater purchasing power then than now, as these prices will show. From accurate records from the time of Crœsus we learn that a fat ox sold for a dollar, a sheep for twenty cents, a bushel of wheat for twelve cents, while a day's wage was from twelve to twenty cents. Cattle were thus cheap out of all proportion, but a fair average of the whole list shows that the sum of gold found in one dollar put the owner in possession of more purchasing power both of produce and labor than ten dollars could now.

In ancient, as in modern, times it is possible to arrive at the value of great fortunes by very certain and circuitous methods. No estimate of the wealth of Crœsus from any one of his own age has been preserved, but there are certain data from which we may draw fair inferences.

Crœsus was overthrown by Cyrus, and the devastation which accompanies an Oriental army followed, plot and counter-plot took place, each succeeded by another invasion and more destruction. Cambyses succeeded Cyrus on the throne of Persia, Cambyses was followed by Darius, and Darius by Xerxes. Thus by the times of Xerxes, Lydia had for many years been a subject and tribute-bearing nation, plundered again and again, stripped of her commerce, her tribute and her power, so that her wealth could have been only a trifling fraction of what it was in the time of Crœsus. When Xerxes led his great army to Greece, which later met defeat at Salamis and Platea, he past thru Lydia; while on the march he was given entertainment by a Lydian named Pythius, supposed to have been a distant relative of Crœsus, but so little known that his name had never reached the ears of Xerxes. During the entertainment Pythius informed the king that when he heard of his approach he had made careful count of all his ready money, that he had on hand in gold and silver $24,000,000, and that he wished to present it to the king as a token of regard. The king hesitated about taking his money lest Pythius might be reduced to want, but Pythius replied: "My lands, estates, slaves and income-bearing property are still untouched." This sum of money was simply cash on hand which he had not yet invested. At the rate of ten to one in modern purchasing power, Pythius had ready money equalling $240,000,000. Here is in Lydia, after several reigns of foreign oppressors, a man almost unknown, who had on hand in ready money more than twice the estimated value of property of all kinds in the estate left by Marshall Field, the largest estate ever probated in America. Yet Pythius's wealth made not the slightest impression on those who were familiar with the wealth of Crœsus and his ancestors.

Aside from fiction, poetry and fable, we have one certain means of appreciating the vastness of the wealth of Crœsus, and that is his gift to foreign temples. He was the patron of many religious shrines in his own and foreign countries. However, we have the official record of but one particular gift, all of which was given in connection with one occasion, and this gift was not unique, as we have the record that an exact duplicate was sent, at the same time, to one other non-Lydian shrine. As this gift consisted largely of gold and silver, the offerings must be weighed in and an exact record of them kept in the temple, so that no one could scrape off or hollow out the gold. These gifts were genuine and solid, since the acceptance of shams would have ruined the keeper who was responsible for making good the recorded gifts.

This gift was made to the temple and people at Delphi, and the weights and measurements are taken from the official records, so they are as reliable as the clearing accounts of a bank. They are given by Herodotus, who copied them from the records, and is a competent and reliable authority in all matters in which facts were attainable.

This one gift to Delphia was a pyramid of one hundred and seventeen bricks surmounted by a lion, the bricks each eighteen inches long, nine inches wide and three inches thick. The four top bricks were of pure gold and weighed over two hundred pounds each. The other one hundred and thirteen bricks had a certain alloy of silver, the ratio being three parts of silver to seven of gold. The lion on the pyramid was

of pure gold and weighed about eight hundred pounds. The value in gold and silver alone in this offering reached $3,500,000. If we add 15 per cent., or $500,000 for the work of the artists who made them, for transportation, and the cost of a proper foundation, we shall put this one gift at $4,000,000. Accompanying this were two enormous bowls, each containing fifty-four hundred gallons, one of solid gold, the other of silver. The weight of the gold bowl was about eight hundred pounds. The thing about these bowls which was most remarkable was the artistic workmanship, as they were the product of the most renowned and skilful artists. If we add to the value of the metals the probable cost of making these bowls we shall have another million dollars. He also sent a golden image of a woman, said to be his bread baker. This image was nearly five feet high, and when one considers the great weight of gold we can hardly appraise it at less than one million dollars. Besides, he sent many vases of gold and silver, the necklace and girdles of his wife, a large lustral bowl of pure gold. A later historian adds to this list three hundred and sixty adorned bowls, each of solid gold and weighing a pound, and beside all this he sent a present of twelve dollars in gold to each man in the city of Delphi. This offering was accompanied by a sacrifice of three thousand head of each of the different animals used in worship.

We are conservative if we estimate this single offering and sacrifice at $10,000,000, which means $100,000,000 in modern currency, and as he gave an exact duplicate to the temple at Branchidæ, the total sum spent purely for display is not less than $200,000,000. Thus he spent as a trifle, on a single occasion, on two foreign divinities, in whom he was only remotely interested, a sum rivaling the total combined gifts of all sorts made by both Carnegie and Rockefeller.

We have a long list of other temples of which he was a patron, but this single gift is the only one officially recorded whose records we know. The gifts to his own temples are unknown, but since no one in ancient or modern times is likely to exhaust himself on foreign missions, this gift must be regarded as a small part of his fortune. This single gift shows that any estimate of the riches of Crœsus that does not count his wealth by the billions is wide of the mark.

The royal house to which Crœsus belonged had held the power of Lydia for many generations; his four predecessors had reigned more than one hundred and fifty years. The first of the dynasty, Gyges, had usurped the throne. Among all the different traditions about him and his usurpation there is no doubt of his enormous wealth. Indeed, Gyges was quite as famous in his own generation as was Crœsus in his. The obscure position of Lydia at that time makes one think that Gyges won his throne by his wealth, rather than his wealth by his throne. Men were not made kings then by a "Simon says thumbs up" method more than now. In Gyges the business interest of Lydia usurped the throne. Business man that he was, he became an imperialist, and extended his trade by means of his troops. This policy was the one followed by each of his successors, who, one after the other, pushed out the military and commercial boundaries of Lydia. They were all militant capitalists.

When Crœsus's concentration of wealth had run its course, the people were exhausted, they had lost heart and hope. Whatever mysterious means may have called Cyrus to Lydia, and however misfortune may have joined in the issue, the people became an easy offering to the power of Persia. There were no latent resources, no recuperative ability. The fall was complete and Lydia never rallied to play a rôle in the world's history; there has been no Lydian government and no Lydian people since. In a few years her language was forgotten and even the name all but unknown. Just a few miles from the border of Lydia, at the same time, was a city whose wealth was so widely diffused that for several centuries and until its fall, it had but one citizen who ever owned as much as $200,000, and this he is said to have obtained, not from his fellow-citizens, but from spoils left by Xerxes, and there were only two or three families who had estates as great

as $100,000. Yet this city furnishes one-half of the ten or twelve really great men of the world. Every schoolboy knows of Solon, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Demosthenes, yet not even the expert can name a scholar, a poet, a scientist or a philosopher of Lydia. The few writers who have preserved for us the accounts of Lydia were themselves Greek, or at least used the language of Greece.

The disparity in remains of works of art is almost of great as in the literature. Every traveler is awed by the ruins and every art gallery is full of the reproduction of the artistic marvels of Greece, while Herodotus, who traveled thru Lydia within a century of the time of Crœsus, makes this striking comment: "Lydia, unlike most countries, has scarcely any wonders for the historian to describe," and the only thing he finds worthy of description is a huge funeral mound erected in memory of the father of Crœsus.

What better illustration could be found for the difference between diffused and concentrated wealth than the examples of Athens and Lydia?

EVANSTON, ILL.

The Home Treatment of Tuberculosis

BY GRACE JOY WHITE

ONE of the most serious problems which large communities have to face is the stamping out of tuberculosis in their tenement districts and among the poor.

What, it is believed, will prove a solution of this problem, was inaugurated in Boston something over a year ago. In this period it has extended beyond the boundaries of that city, bringing new hope to sufferers, and giving to those fighting the further extension of the disease fresh courage to continue what has heretofore seemed an almost hopeless warfare.

Altho not intended as a merely local movement, its first natural step was taken to meet the needs of the city in which the new plan was projected.

What these needs were may be easily seen when it is understood that, altho Massachusetts is better equipped than any other State to care for her consumptives, she can accommodate in her sanatoria and institutions but 4 per cent. of the sufferers from that disease at the present time. The problem of provision for the other 96 per cent. had to be faced and in its solution this movement had its birth.

It has been called in its largest sense the Home Sanatorium Treatment, and it has been known locally as "The Emmanuel Church Tuberculosis Class," because that church, in the person of its rector, the Rev. Elwood Worcester, has stood sponsor for the work from its infancy.

The founder was Dr. Joseph H. Pratt, to whom the system suggested itself when, as physician in the out-patient department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, he came constantly in contact with the poorest class of patients. They were men and women who barely lived upon the small stipend they earned, but who were victims of consumption, unable to pay the nominal sum asked by the State Sanatorium even had there been room to accommodate them all.

It is among people of this class that there exists the greatest danger from the spread of the disease. The tuberculosis-stricken poor man is a menace to his family and the entire community before he is aware of his condition. The disease will never be wiped out until it is systematically treated among these people, at once the most helpless and dangerous class of invalids.

The stricken wage-earner in a pitifully short time becomes a burden while the disease drags out its course, and thru it all his family depend, in part, at least, upon some charitable organization. In

all but the rarest cases both patient and doctor have bowed before the seeming necessity that every poor man, while his strength lasts, must work for his daily bread.

In this Dr. Pratt differed radically from the others. To effect a cure in tuberculosis the patient must give up everything to rest in the open air. That rest, this necessary factor in saving a man's life, would be refused any one in a community of resources Dr. Pratt did not believe. He went further, confident that communities were only waiting some practicable way of knowing the needs of their poor consumptives and how to meet them to hold out generous hands.

The economic problem he presented, leaving human sympathy out of the question, could have but one solution. What community could afford to support incapacitated working members and their families thru the possible years of duration of disease to prolonged dependency when there might be an alternative—that of giving the same support for a few months only while restoring to usefulness a wage-earner who has been but temporarily disabled.

This is the economic side of the problem, but there is another. It was assumed until quite recently that the New England climate was unfavorable for consumptives, and that a certain quality of air was necessary to effect a cure, but now it is realized that consumption has been successfully treated wherever the out-of-door life has been adopted and modern methods of treatment applied, whether in high or low altitudes, in warm or cold climates. Armed with an understanding of the conditions, Dr. Pratt originated the class system of treatment which in this short time has awakened such widespread interest.

Emmanuel Church, thru Dr. Worcester, offered financial support to the undertaking, and in July, 1905, the movement was inaugurated as the "Emmanuel Church Tuberculosis Class." It was a class because its members were to meet together to study the disease from which they were suffering, and were to learn not only how to better their own condition, but also, in knowing its danger, how to prevent the spread of consumption among their families and associates. The physician in charge was to become absolute director of the lives of the class members, who, each one in his own home, was to carry out instructions under penalty of losing his opportunity, while a visiting nurse further enforced the discipline. It has been well said of this method of treatment that it bears the same relation to sanatorium treatment that a correspondence school does to a college course.

For awhile the class numbered only three, but in a few months it had increased to a membership of nine. Only two had incipient tuberculosis, while the condition of some had been pronounced hopeless. They were all persons to whom every avenue of escape from the disease but this had been closed.

From the first the workers treated the individual case from its own peculiar standpoint, meeting the differing questions and striving to ameliorate conditions. They were greatly aided in most instances by the growing intelligence of the class members.

The patients were required to live out of doors, and for the purpose flat roofs in the city and back yards in the suburbs were utilized. The church provided for each one a tent and a reclining chair and whatever else was necessary to comfort and cure. The tent covered the patient's bed and sheltered him on stormy days, for there was no such thing in the class as a fair-weather member. Waking hours were still hours of rest, which each one was required to spend in his chair in a reclining position. There has never been any difficulty experienced in keeping the patients quiet, for they acquire the rest habit after a few weeks, and their gains encourage them to persevere.

When there is evidence that the disease is nearly arrested, the patients may exercise by prescription in gradually increasing amounts until they can approximate their former activity without bad effects.

Every class member has a record book. These books, which are the invention of Dr. C. L. Minor, of Asheville, N. C., have proved a most important help in the work, as it is by their means that the doctor in charge keeps

very closely in touch with the patients. There is a page for every day, and on it the patient is required to record his temperature, taken every four hours except at night, the number of hours spent out of doors, the food eaten, including the exact amount of milk and oil taken, the pulse rate, details concerning coughing and expectoration and any other matter which may be required by the physician. His instructions are positive. The members of the class are to eat, sleep and live as he directs. The one important factor is adherence to the rules of treatment. The class is taught the truth of Brehmer's motto that "The most profitable work for a sick man is to get well."

The work of seeing that the patients carry out the doctor's requirements is that of the nurse, who visits them in their homes, and becomes far more to them than her name would imply. She encourages and cheers all the family, she counsels them, knowing the resources at their command, and the command of the physician, she arranges the details to make the doctor's instructions a living possibility, and thru it all she maintains a firm discipline.

The patients have every possible encouragement to adhere to rules, and generally live under greatly bettered conditions while taking the treatment. There is no question of exile from home and friends, and they are upheld by the courage and interest which is lent them, no less important than more material loans.

The class meets once a week. In the course of the months, with a changing membership, it has grown more than once to its limit of twenty, which is considered a sufficient working number. The members wait their turn for individual attention not idly, but in cheerful conversation. There are no long faces among them; there is rather a holiday air abroad. As one said laughingly to the doctor: "The class meeting is my weekly picnic."

It is not all picnic, however. There is a regular program to be followed. Each one is weighed in turn, and has his temperature taken by the nurse, who, by this means, verifies the observations of the patient; then the doctor examines record books and the out-of-door-life charts which are kept, an additional showing of the hours spent in the open. It is the time given each patient for personal consultation with him or his assistant physicians, after which matters of general interest to the class are discussed.

To create friendly emulation the names of those who have won any distinction during the week are posted for all to read. The man or woman who has gained most in weight is noted here, the gains being often remarkable, as in the case of a man who lately reported an added five pounds in one week. At the same meeting two others had gained four pounds, and one had gained three.

This distinction is not a discouragement to those whose gain is less, for they often find a solace in another's honor. There is a stimulus about this meeting and comparing notes which it would be hard to produce in any other way. Each patient rejoices in the gain of another, only working harder himself in his vocation of seeking health.

When the disease is arrested the patients are graduated from the class, leaving room for new applicants to fill their places, but they are asked to return at intervals that the doctors may see they are not subject to a recurrence. Hygienic habits have been established in their homes, and so far they have all preferred to go on living the life which has benefited them.

The record of the class as a whole shows that it will bear comparison with the results of any sanatoria. Up to the present time all early cases have recovered, many of the patients having been able to return to work in six months. In a year and a half, working with small numbers, it has returned ten members to work, and in these instances there has been no recurrence of the disease. There have been but two deaths.

A new problem awaited the directors of the class when a man who had recovered could not return to the work he had done before his illness. It became a task of no small importance to place these graduates, but with the aid of sociological workers it has so far been accomplished.

A class member whose term had ex-

tended from July to March felt he could not go back to his trade of tailoring under the old condition in a crowded, ill ventilated back room. His case was taken in hand, and by the help of some generous church people he was enabled to start a little shop of his own, where he works today for a growing circle of customers with his door and windows wide open.

The first member of the class, perhaps the most interesting of all, was a dependent upon the bounty of poor relatives when she entered. An orphan since early childhood, she had gone wherever a door was open to her, being settled in no one spot long enough to fit herself for any kind of work.

Enthusiastic and quick to learn, she often assisted the nurse, and benefited both in health and knowledge until, to her delight, she was called upon to take up in a new field the work to the value of which she was a living testimony. When she graduated she became nurse and friendly visitor of another class for consumptives in Boston, one of four to be founded upon the lines of the Emmanuel Church class, this one being under the auspices of the Arlington Street Church. It is one of the pleasant experiences of the class directors that this girl, with her first savings after beginning to work, repaid the money the church had loaned her during her illness.

The work in Boston, with its remarkable results, has interested physicians and sociological workers everywhere, and the Home Sanatorium Treatment has already been adopted in many places, reaching even west of the Mississippi, while inquiries concerning it are being received from all over the country.

In New York City a class has been formed by Dr. Walter L. Niles, under the auspices of Christ Church. Ex-Governor William L. Douglas, of Massachusetts, has recently given a thousand dollars for the establishment of a class for the benefit of his employees in the big shoe city of Brockton. In Providence, R. I., where the work was undertaken by Dr. Frank T. Fulton, it awakened the interest of certain mill owners, and signs were posted in their mills announcing that arrangements would be made to care for consumptive operatives who would join Dr. Fulton's class until they were able to return to their work. In other cases individuals not representing any organization have contributed to the good of their communities by carrying on this practical charity.

The Home Sanatorium Treatment has many points to recommend it. It is economically valuable, having been proved a saving to a community. It is practicable in all parts of the country, and its simplicity has won the commendation of those who are engaged in combating tuberculosis. It unites the efforts of the physician and social worker instead of dividing them in the attainment of a single aim. The large value of the movement lies in the fact that it is a practical solution of the problem of treating consumption among the poor.

Boston, Mass.

To One Mourning

BY RICHARD BURTON

Dear one, give way to grief; and yet,
As sure as doth the violet
Smell sweeter, wet with rain, shall you
Arise enriched to dare and do,
Thru this black hour whose weight like lead
Bows you in anguish by the dead;
The very silence and the pall
May seem sheer kindness, after all,
So rest in that Divine perhaps;
The pain that stabs, the doubt that saps
The spirit, why, they may be naught
But shadows of the one white thought
That is too splendid and too bright
For the endurance of our sight.
The otherwise o'er-radiant spheres
Being tempered for us by our tears.

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Literature

Pragmatism

PROFESSOR JAMES says in the sub-title of the volume of his popular lectures on *Pragmatism** that this is "a new name for some old ways of thinking." This conspicuous disclaimer of essential novelty may be for the purpose of disarming the opponents of the philosophy, who, as soon as they find out that pragmatism cannot be dismissed as mere nonsense, proceed to attack on the ground that it is nothing new. But it has another purpose. It introduces us directly to one of the important features of the pragmatic philosophy—that is, how our new beliefs are formed, or, as the pragmatist would put it, how truth grows. Professor James's description of the process of changing one's mind is therefore worth quoting at length:

"The individual has a stock of old opinions already, but he meets a new experience that puts them to a strain. Somebody contradicts them; or in a reflective moment he discovers that they contradict each other; or he hears of facts with which they are incompatible; or desires arise in him which they cease to satisfy. The result is an inward trouble to which his mind till then had been a stranger, and from which he seeks to escape by modifying his previous mass of opinions. He saves as much of it as he can, for in this matter of belief we are all extreme conservatives. So he tries to change first this opinion and then that (for they resist change very variously), until at last some new idea comes up which he can graft upon the ancient stock with a minimum of disturbance of the latter, some idea that mediates between the stock and the new experience and runs them into one another most felicitously and expediently.

"This new idea is then adopted as the true one. It preserves the older stock of truths with a minimum of modification, stretching them just enough to make them admit the novelty, but conceiving that in ways as familiar as the case leaves possible. An *outré* explanation, violating all our preconceptions, would never pass for a true account of a novelty. We should scratch round industriously till we found something less eccentric. The most violent revolutions in an individual's beliefs leave most of his old order standing. Time and space, cause and effect, nature and history, and one's own biography remain untouched. New truth is always a go-between, a smoother-over of transitions. It marries old opinion to new fact so as ever to show a minimum of jolt, a maximum of continuity. We hold a theory true just in proportion to its success in solving this 'problem of maxima and minima.'"

Even if, then, we should accept Professor James's extremely modest way of putting it, that pragmatism is merely "a new name," it would not diminish the importance of it. For whatever may be its novelty, it has certainly furnished a unifying point for several dominant modes of thought in very diverse fields. In fact, the turbulence into which the usually placid waters of metaphysics have been thrown reminds one of the breaking of a freshet thru a new river channel. Just as M. Jourdain discovered to his surprise when he took his first lesson in rhetoric that he had been talking prose all his life without knowing it, so now many men of many minds—mathematicians, chemists, logicians, moralists, sociologists, theologians, and those who profess nothing but plain common sense—have discovered that they have been thinking pragmatism all their lives without knowing it. Pragmatism is playing the part of a good hostess in introducing people who have been strangers but are really congenial. All over the world people are reaching out of the windows of their studies, laboratories and libraries to shake hands with each other and even with "the man in the street."

Since many of our readers have written us to say that they could not find the word in the dictionary, we will say that it was first used by an American mathematician, Mr. Charles Peirce, in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly* of January, 1878. It lay unnoticed for twenty years until Professor James took it up and applied it to religion. Then it at once "caught on"—or, if the phrase is offensively colloquial, we will translate it into Latin and say it was immediately apprehended. It was manifestly needed to express the drift of many lines of modern thought.

*PRAGMATISM. A NEW NAME FOR SOME OLD WAYS OF THINKING. *By William James.* New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Pragmatism is derived from the same Greek word πράγμα, meaning *action*, from which our words "practice" and "practical" come. Its essential principle is testing the merit of a thing by its practical consequences. Pragmatism asks of every new claimant of credence: "Grant an idea or belief to be true, what concrete difference will its being true make in any one's actual life? What is the truth's cash value in experimental terms?"

From this follows the pragmatist's answer to the old question, "What is truth?"

"True ideas are those that we can assimilate, validate, corroborate and verify. False ideas are those that we cannot.

"The truth is only the expedient in the way of our thinking, just as the right is only the expedient in the way of our behaving."

In leaving his Harvard chair to appeal to a wider audience from platform and press Professor James has shown his faith in pragmatism as a philosophy for the people. It is especially suited to be such because it gives a greater recognition to the modes of thought and conduct that go by the name of "common sense" than metaphysicians of the past have been willing to accord. But people in general and the American people in particular have an aversion to philosophy of any kind, so its influence upon them, if it has any, will probably be indirect and delayed. But it could not have a more favorable introduction to the public than by Professor James's witty and unconventional style. His two large volumes of "Psychology" and his "Varieties of Religious Experience" were widely read outside of scholarly circles, and this work will probably prove equally attractive.

Progress in Philippine Ethnology

THE bibliography produced in the line of Philippine ethnology up to 1898 was very imposing, both in the number of its titles and the high-sounding character of some of them. Nevertheless, the most superficial examination of the publications in this line in the Spanish language will readily reveal their unscientific character, and the comparative valuelessness of the major portion of them. Next to Spanish, the publications in German have been by far the most numerous. A few of the German scientists who visited the Philippines during the latter half of the nineteenth century were especially qualified to make anthropological and ethnological investigations, but their stay in any given section was always very brief and their ethnological studies but fragmentary. The Bohemian academy teacher, Ferdinand Blumentritt, who has written far more on the Philippine peoples than any other person, and has attempted comprehensive classifications of what he called Philippine "tribes," was never in the Philippine Islands in his life. He drew his information mainly from Spanish sources, such as ancient relations of friar missionaries and more recent governmental reports of expeditions into the country of the Moros or of the pagans of Northern Luzon, Mindoro, Palawan or Mindanao, supplemented by data supplied to him directly by unscientific Spanish observers, some of them officials in the islands, like W. E. Retana. The result is that Blumentritt touched the subject (and for some years he almost monopolized it), only to confuse it; and it is evidence of the lack of really scientific research in this field that Blumentritt should until so very lately have past as an authority.

It is natural, therefore, that a part of the task of those who are now doing, under American government, the first systematic work in Philippine ethnology should be to sweep away the useless accumulations of the past. A recent paper* by Prof. Dean C. Worcester, who, as Secretary of the Interior, has had especial connection with the study and government of the wild peoples of the Philippines, points out very plainly the confusion that has governed in past tribal classifications of the Philippine peoples. Blumentritt has scheduled thirty-six different tribes of wild peoples in Northern Luzon alone, and the Jesuits (in their work of 1900, printed in translation in the Schurman Commission's report) recognized twenty-six wild tribes in the same region. Dr. Barrows, who was Chief of the Ethnological Survey in the

*THE NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES OF NORTHERN LUZON. By *Dean C. Worcester*. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1906. 4to, 73 pp. and 57 full-page plates. (Reprinted from *The Philippine Journal of Science*, vol. I, No. 8.)

Philippines before he became the head of the Philippine Bureau of Education, believes that all the wild peoples of Northern Luzon (apart from the non-Malay Negritos and the mixtures of Malays and Negritos) are sufficiently similar to be classed together under the one name of Igorot. Professor Worcester does not agree that the various mountain peoples of Northern Luzon, head-hunters and unwarlike "savages" alike, can properly be called one "tribe." Here, however, is involved the common source of disagreement in ethnological classifications, viz., the loose use of words, such as "tribe," "race," etc. It would appear that Dr. Barrows was using the word "tribe," as designating all the mountain-men of Northern Luzon under the one head of Igorots, really in an anthropological sense. Professor Worcester says that he is "far from denying that they may all have had a common origin," but maintains the impropriety of putting them in one "ethnological group," owing to differences in their methods of dress and ornamentations, architecture and industries, music and dancing, religious ceremonies, and customs as to war, marriage, burials, etc. On these bases for ethnological classification he recognizes six different tribes of wild people (besides Negritos) in Northern Luzon, viz.: Ilongots or Ibilaos, Kalingas, Ifugaos, Bontoc Igorots, Lepanto-Benguet, Igorots and Tingians.

To one mountainous province alone, Nueva Vizcaya, Blumentritt assigned fifteen different "tribes," besides the Christianized inhabitants. The Jesuits added two more, listing seventeen "tribes" for this province. Professor Worcester says:

"Nueva Vizcaya has been so thoroly explored that no unknown tribe can possibly exist there, and these explorations have shown conclusively that there are but three non-Christian peoples in the province, viz.: the Ilongots, the Ifugaos and the Isinays. Of the remaining tribal designations employed by Blumentritt, Ibilaos and Italones are synonyms of Ilongots; Alimut and Ilamut are synonyms; and the Bungananes or Bunnayanes, Mayoyaos, Quianganes and Silipanes are all Ifugaos, to whom the names of their *rancherias* (or in the case of the Alimut, the name of their river valley) have been applied as tribal designations. The Altasanes, Ifumangies, Ileabanes, and Panuipuyes do not exist. In all probability, these latter names have been taken from those of *rancherias* (settlements) which have long since disappeared. While some of the larger *rancherias* in Northern Luzon are very old, others are of recent origin, and the names and locations of these settlements are constantly changing."

Professor Worcester, at intervals when he could get away from his duties at Manila, has made some famous "hikes" thru unexplored or little explored regions of Northern Luzon. Any one who will follow on a map the itineraries of his various trips as given in this paper, and particularly those of 1903, 1905 and 1906, will realize this, tho but faintly even then; some personal experience in the regions visited is necessary fully to appreciate these "vacations" of a busy official. Moreover, of the 198 photographs reproduced to show the peoples, their dwellings, implements, diversions, etc., in Luzon's wild regions, just one-half were taken by Professor Worcester himself, and these are but a fraction of his great collection.

German Ideals of Today

In the thought which they contain, rather than in the style of Prof. Kuno Francke, lies the chief value of the essays and lectures which have been collected and published in a substantial volume, under the name of *German Ideals of Today*.* Anything that Professor Francke might have to say upon this subject would, of course, be entitled to deference. For in this somewhat too prosaic country few have devoted themselves with more heartfulness than he to the consideration of the great moral and spiritual problems of the day or are better qualified to venture on comparisons between the thinkers, writers, poets and artists of the Old World and of the New.

The purpose of the publication is very frankly stated by the author. It is "to arouse sympathy with German views of public life, education, literature and art." And, roughly, it may be said that his own views of education are largely those of the reformers, practical and theoretical, who believe that classicism, in its extreme form, has become dangerous; so much so that in Germany, as in Amer-

*German Ideals of Today and Other Essays on German Culture. *By Kuno Francke.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

ica, it is gradually being replaced by an enlightened modernism. The central thought which, as he hold, most clearly expresses the ideals of contemporary Germany, is "social justice." It matters little to the patriotic German that, in order to attain or approximate to this "social justice" the individual may have to become subordinate to an intelligent, tho perhaps oppressive, system of governmental paternalism. Nor is it sure, if one may judge things by the general attitude of the American public during the past year or two toward the trusts and the President, that ere long the ideal of Germany may not be even more popular here than in the land which first consciously or unconsciously adopted it.

Nowhere, as Professor Francke tells us truly, are the literary ferment and the dramatic upheavals of the day more evident than in the German-speaking world. They may assume strange forms at times and become so desperate in their earnestness that to the normal mind they appear vile, vicious and utterly abominable. Yet even in such repellant and horrific works as Frank Wedekind's "Box of Pandora" and "Spring's Awakening" may be found a perverted idealism, a striving to replace old and, as some call them, wornout creeds, methods and theories, by others, answering more closely to our modern needs. So, notwithstanding the wave of sordid pessimism which has swept over the Fatherland, it may be right to attach less importance to the grossness and the cynicism of some gifted German writers than to the beauty and the poetry of others, who, in their most pessimistic moods, still seem to know that they have souls. "Social justice as the controlling force in the development of political institutions, social efficiency as the goal of education, universal sympathy with life as the guiding principle of literature and art"—there is the completed German ideal. And, if it excludes, or omits to include, religion from its field, at least in a broad way, it respects and tends to the promotion of morality.

There are exceptions, especially in literature. In the dramas and mock dramas of such writers as Otto Erich Hartleben, Hermann Bahr, Frank Wedekind and Arthur Schnitzler, morality is too often either ignored or mocked at. Nor, however charitably one may be inclined, is it, in the cases of the last three of these authors, easy or indeed possible to avoid feeling that the cynics who sneer have lived thru the iniquities which they have dramatized. Either that or they are madmen. After reading or watching the performance of a delicate and pathetic little play like the "Liebelei" of Arthur Schnitzler, which, under the title of "The Reckoning," was produced this year at the Berkeley Lyceum, one quite naturally grows curious to make the acquaintance of some other work from the pen of its author. What do we find? Either novels marred by indecency or studies of "fast" Viennese life and character, put into the form of dialog, after the fashion of "Gyp," so shameless in their treatment of the themes with which they deal that not even all the lightness and the grace of Schnitzler's style redeems them. The pity of it! None the less, "Anatol," with its story of the caprices and light loves of a Viennese idler, has run thru many editions and is greatly admired in the cafés of the Ringstrasse. As for Frank Wedekind, who has had too large a place in the public eye, some of his lucubrations are so appalling in their brutality that they can scarcely be hinted at. But in his "Frühlings Erwachen" ("Spring's Awakening"), which is a series of loosely yet logically connected episodes, shaped as dialogs, the purpose of the author is so serious that it helps one to be indulgent to his crudities. The subtitle of this work—"A Tragedy of Childhood"—largely explains its object, which is to point out and to denounce some crying sins of the old-fashioned educational system, with its ruthless pedantry and its perilous prudery. Chiefly Wedekind joins issue with two specific evils: the stupid and cruel overtaxing of the brains of children incidental to the competitive plan of education, and the mistaken reticence of teachers, parents and guardians with regard to certain essential truths. As a result of the unnatural strain to which his brain is subjected, at a critical age, by the professors at his college, one of the characters in this near-play commits suicide; owing to her very innocence and the omission of her mother to be open with her, another child

is ruined, while a third becomes insane. There is nothing in "Frühlings Erwachen" that could commend it to the casual reader. It is unpleasant enough to content George Bernard Shaw.

How differently two men of different minds and temperaments may handle the same theme will be apparent to those who compare "Frühlings Erwachen" with a play (this one a real play) entitled "Flachsmann als Erzieher," which achieved success some years ago in Germany without offense to the most sensitive.

Prof. Kuno Francke has given much thought and time to the two dramatists most prominent on the German stage today. Three of his essays are devoted to some of the more recent plays of Hauptmann, whose medieval poetic drama, "Der arme Heinrich," arouses him to enthusiasm. It is with something of a shock that, in another essay, the reader of *German Ideals of Today* finds him equally eulogistic of Sudermann's painfully forced and imitative work, "Drei Reiherfedern." On the whole, however, most of us will agree with him in his distinctly optimistic estimate of contemporary German art. German artists have at least this great advantage over their American rivals. They know that they will be judged with earnestness.

The Empress Eugénie. By Jane T. Stoddard. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

The third edition of Mrs. Stoddard's life of the Empress Eugénie is another of those fat volumes which seem at present the only allowable form for biographies of women. Happily this, with its large, clear type and pleasant paper, shows its English make in a weight not in accord with its dimensions. Print and paper are not all that point to an English source, for Queen Victoria's affection for Eugénie seems to have gone a long way in determining the biographer's point of view. It is a point of view, however, that rather fails to emphasize than denies faults in its subject. Dangerous as were the Empress's extravagances to a newly settled dynasty and unwise as may have been her procedures in certain crises, it is no longer possible to lay the blame for the final catastrophe upon her shoulders. If her influence did not hinder the march of events, neither could she by any means have stayed it. A critical life can hardly be written during the lifetime of the subject. Certainly this does not attempt the task. Eugénie had nothing of the statesman in her. She had all the faults and all the virtues pronounced typically feminine. It is as a woman simply that her biographer is interested in her, and it is with the same interest that the reader follows thru the gorgeous and tragic scenes of her romantic career.

Poets of Virginia. By F. V. N. Painter. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. $1.50.

After reading a book of this character one makes a futile attempt to draw from its pages some permanent impression other than the indisputable fact that it deals with a large amount of mediocre detail. The South has, for a long while, lain under the charge of provincialism in literary matters, and, in the field of criticism, it has accumulated much adulation and very little discriminating reserve of opinion. Every compiler or editor attempts to preserve for immortality the name of every local lyrist and orator who, in their separate spheres, may have done their work nobly and well, but whose utterance was never destined to do more than to enthuse the fleeting moment. As a mere matter of local record, Dr. Painter's studies may interest Virginians, who have a just right to be proud of their achievements, but much of whose poetry—a small part of which is commendable—might very well be forgotten, to the benefit of Southern poetry in general. Name after name is crowded upon these pages, from Captain John Smith to the most minor poet of the year 1907. No one wishes to gainsay that the author has been zealous in his hunt among the Virginia Muses; and that he has read most of the volumes he mentions. That part of the work strikes us as an overpowering task which we should not envy any person the doing. But there is a false charity in the author's desire to give each the highest praise or the least blame possible. He has, therefore, produced a book which is not a contribution, tho to some

it may serve as a record. It does not attempt to reach any conclusions based upon the actual conditions which make Southern literature of value as a sectional study, simply because such literature came and still comes as an expression of a certain definite and peculiar social life.

A History of Hungarian Literature. By Frederick Riedl, Ph.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

This is a remarkable book, as it is the first history of Hungarian literature in the English language. The Hungarian Academy chose Professor Riedl, Professor of Hungarian Literature in the University of Budapest, to write the volume for the "Literatures of the World Series." Less than any other literature has the Hungarian been influenced by other nations, but it is very closely related with Hungary's history, its patriotic feelings and its struggles to preserve political liberty. Therefore it is well that the book begins with the history of Hungary, giving a very interesting sketch of the people, their high qualities and their weaknesses, and explaining the origin of the language, which has little resemblance to any other, and has been a barrier to the knowledge of Hungary's beautiful and idealistic literature. The author devotes a whole chapter to the great poet Michael Vörösmarty (1800-1866), of whom he says:

"Vörösmarty's first poems ushered in the golden age of Hungarian literature. His importance is due to three great achievements. The first was the creation of a new poetic language. . . . His second achievement was to unite the hitherto contrasted qualities of the different literary schools in his creations and so to form a higher and more perfect type. . . . His third great achievement was to become the poet of a really lofty style. No other Hungarian author ever soared so high. His voice is the noblest in the great symphony of Hungarian poetry. . . ."

A great part of Vörösmarty's idyllic poem, "Beautiful Ilonka," is quoted. The orators Stephen Szechenys, Louis Kossuth, Franz Deak, and the novelists, Eolvös, Jocai and others are next discussed. The two following chapters, the most brilliant and interesting ones of the book, are devoted to the other great poets of Hungary: Alexander Petöfi and John Arany, who are, together with Vörösmarty, called "The Triumvirate." Riedl starts his biography of Petöfi as follows:

"In 1841 a young actor stepped into the sacred bower of Hungarian poetry, and suddenly everything became changed there. New flowers sprang up from the soil, and the very air seemed different. This revival of poetry, which occurred simultaneously with the political revival, was brought about by Alexander Petöfi (1822-1849). His personality was extraordinary as his life and poetry. At the age of eighteen he was a private soldier, and at twenty a strolling actor leading a life of great privation. Yet, by the time he was twenty-seven, he was the most famous poet in Hungary, and in the same year, on July 31, 1849, he died on the battlefield. He always put at the foot of a poem the name of the town in which it was written, and those names would furnish a list long enough to teach us the geography of Hungary. During the last year of his life he was again in the army for the third time. Three times he left Transylvania to return to Hungary, and three times he went back to Transylvania, where, on the third time he met his death."

Many of Petöfi's poems are included in good translations, and also some of Arany's beautiful ballads. He, like Petöfi, started his career as a wandering actor, but lived a long life of quiet work (1817-1882), which allowed him to complete his epic trilogy, "Toldi." Biographies of Madach and Telecki, a very good translation by C. Hagberg Wright of a part of Madach's drama, "The Tragedy of Men," and a chapter on modern writers, conclude the book.

Jenifer. By Lucy Meacham Thruston. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Few Southern writers of fiction surpass the charm and freshness of Mrs. Thruston's literary style, and since she wrote that angular story of the Virginia Tidewater a few years ago she has learned what appears most difficult for Southern writers to learn, the art of dramatic construction, so that this last novel is a firm, smooth piece of work, without those early marks of the amateur. *Jenifer* is an example of how circumstances develop the nature and conscience of some people until they appear to be lively green shoots of foreign growth grafted upon the hardy trunk of their primitive selves. He begins by getting his fortune unscrupulously. He is too ignorant to feel public opinion. He is endowed with a kind of obtuseness which keeps him honest in spite of his dishonesty. He is so lacking in taste

that he marries an apple-blossom adventuress without a misgiving. The awakening comes first to finer distinctions thru his contact with the very luxuries that his ill-gotten wealth brings. In the valley of humiliation he learns the rest. The love affair and the scenery are both interesting, and the author's best work perhaps is her interpretation of the simple mountain folk.

The Problem of Faith and Freedom in the Last Two Centuries. By John Oman. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.75.

Professor Oman, now connected with Westminster College, Cambridge, and known favorably heretofore as the translator of Schleiermacher's *Reden,* has written a book which deserves to rank with Sabatier's "Religions of Authority and the Religion of the Spirit" and Harnack's "What Is Christianity?" as an exposition of the principles of spiritual religion. The matter of this treatise was delivered as the Kerr Lectures before the Glasgow College of the United Free Church in 1906. The thesis is that the religious man is free, bound to no authority, whether of church or book, and that this freedom, so far from being a peril to faith and devout life, is in fact the exclusive basis of genuine faith, upon which a stronger and worthier belief than the Church has yet attained, is certain to be established. The writer is a Protestant of Protestants, and has brought the principles of Protestantism into clear and vigorous statement to a degree not often witnessed. His book is full of courage and hope, accepting joyously and eagerly the results which the best scholarship has attained, and yet cheered with the outlook for true religion and for the higher interests of humanity. Deep religious feeling and warm piety characterize the author, who is evidently one who has walked beneath the stars with Abraham and felt with the saints of all the ages the burden of the sins of men. The lectures are not easy reading, for the author handles the deepest themes, but his thought is clear when once you arrive at it, and his pages are enlivened with apt characterizations and striking comparisons. For example, when he has called the system of Hobbe's "secularized Jesuitism," what more needs to be said? When Luther tacked up his theses on the Wittenberg Church door, the problem of the law and the gospel, with which Paul struggled so mightily, came again to the fore. How could there be faith without authority? Under absolute freedom how could morals and the creeds be accounted safe? It is well known that Luther and his followers hardly dared the full consequences of their own assertions, and that Protestantism soon lapsed into bondage, scarcely less oppressive than that which had been assailed. For the last two centuries the pendulum has swung back and forth between freedom and authority, a process which is traced at length and with great skill and penetration by Professor Oman. The clearer vision of the duty and responsibility of freedom which has obtained in these later days is set forth with equal enthusiasm, and one who has the patience to follow such a presentation of high themes will find his understanding of true spiritual religion measurably increased, and his pulse quickened with some of the larger enthusiasms of manhood.

The Army in 1906. A Policy and a Vindication. By the Right Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P. Pp., xviii, 568. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.

Ever since the Duke of Cambridge resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in 1895, the English Government and English society have been occupying themselves with the reforming of the British army. "Our army is reformed, or deformed, in your drawing-rooms," said Mr. Will Crooks, the Labor Member of Parliament, to a fashionable audience in London which he was reproaching for its callous neglect of the children of the nation; and altho it is scarcely correct to attribute the work of Arnold-Forster or of Haldane to the ladies who are the leaders of fashion in London, it is nevertheless true that no subject on which the House of Commons has been engaged during the last twelve years has aroused more interest in fashionable society than the repeated and almost chronic efforts to reform the army. Each new Minister of War brings out a new scheme of reform. Each scheme is weighed and found

wanting by its author's successor. Mr. Arnold-Forster's book will no doubt be serviceable to American students of military economy who are desirous of knowing just how the British army stood before Mr. Haldane brought out his latest scheme of reform—the scheme that held the attention of Parliament in the summer months of 1907.

Literary Notes

....Those who lead or love the simple life will be glad to know of a new edition of Thoreau's best works in five pocketable volumes. (Crowell, set $2.50.)

...."The Book-Plate Booklet" is a neatly printed and very attractive little magazine devoted to book-plates in general and to California book-plates in particular. It is edited and issued in February, May, August and November by Sheldon Cheney, Berkeley, Cal. The magazine is the official organ of the California Book-Plate Society. Those who are interested in the book-plate cult will want to see this publication.

....An editorial in THE INDEPENDENT some time ago, pointing out how inadequate the average public library is to answer the needs of men engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits, aroused much interest and some resentment. A practical contribution to the question of what can be done to remedy the deficiencies we held to exist is given by the experience of Mr. G. W. Lee in managing the library of a large engineering corporation, which he gives in a pamphlet published by Stone & Webster, Boston.

....John D. Morris & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., issue a little booklet entitled "Book-Plates designed for True Book-Lovers." The booklet is copyright, 1907, by the publishers, and contains the following note: "The plates in this brochure are from artists' drawings, the originals of which are in our possession; all rights reserved." Those who buy book-plates of this concern are thus assured of getting plates controlled by Messrs. Morris & Co. In this connection it is interesting to note that Design No. 7, appearing in this book, is from a plate owned by John Herbert Corning, designed by Hy. Sandhard, and illustrated in "Allen's American Book-Plates," on page 354; No. 17 is based on a plate owned by Marcus Beujamin and reproduced on page 369 of the same volume; No. 13 is from Prof. Brander Matthews' plate, designed by E. A. Abbey (page 99); No. 41 is derived from the plate of George Alexander Macbeth, Pittsburg, Pa., facing page 79; No. 50 is based upon the plate of Edmund H. Garrett, which faces page 138 of Allen's book; No. 32 was originally the plate of Ch. Guinot, designed by Henry Andre, of Paris. It appears in Walter Hamilton's book on "French Book-Plates." No. 34 is from the plate of L. Delatre, on page 240 of the same book; No. 3 is an adaptation of Walter Brindley Slater's plate, as designed by E. J. Wheeler, which is reproduced on page 244 of "Castle's English Book-Plates"; No. 11 is adapted from the plate of Walter Marks by H. S. Marks, page 242; No. 31 is from the plate of E. J. Wheeler, as designed by the owner (see page 243); while No. 43 was originally the plate of Henry Tait, by J. D. Batten, as on page 225 of the last-named volume. Purchasers of the plates to which reference is here made will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they follow in their ownership some very good men.

Pebbles

NOTHING succeeds like failure.—*Life.*

YOUNG POLICEMAN (running in Old Offender)—Mind the step there.

Old Offender (scornfully)—Garn wi' yer! I knowed these 'ere steps afore you was born. —*Harper's Weekly.*

"I'M ashamed of this composition, Charley," said a teacher in one of the local schools this morning. "I shall send for your mother and show her how bad you are doing."

"Send for her—I don't care," said Charley. "Me mudder wrote it, anyway."—*N. Y. Sun.*

IN THE CEMETERY.

HAND in hand they strolled along
The well-kept winding walk,
Unmindful of the passing throng
And idle, worldly talk.
They took their way with rev'rent tread
On through the "City of the Dead."

The flowers with perfume filled the air;
Birds joined in cheerful song.
Mother and little daughter there
The monuments among,
The mother reading with intent,
The epitaphs on monument.

"Oh, mamma, whose is that big stone?
I really want to know."
"A man thruout the State well known,
The Honorable John Doe,
In statesmanship quited noted, for
They talked of him for governor.

"Was 'boss' or judge, I don't know which—
He used to keep a 'store,'
Where, it is said, he skinned the rich
And gave it to the poor;
And so when he to glory went
They built for him this monument."

And thus they walked from place to place,
Mid tombstones high and low,
Read epitaphs—poetic grace
With warmth of love aglow;
And ending, "Yea, we are content,
For well we know to heaven they went."

The hour was up—the train was due,
They hasten to their home;
The little one was not quite thru
Wanted again to come.
"Mamma, we'll come and bring our dinners,
Then show me where they bury sinners."

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Editorials

The Independent
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Delicacy and Indelicacy

"Don't you think it rather indelicate," said the so-called artist who has sent his wife to France that she may get a divorce there so that he may marry a later affinity, to an inquisitive reporter, "to talk about my next wife when my wife hasn't even left the house yet, and before a divorce has been asked for by her?" A day or two later he wrote to a journal: "Mrs. Earle nor I sees any indecency in receiving into our home the person who made this sacrifice possible for me [that is, the new affinity he expects to marry], nor any indelicacy in acting contrary to mere convention and custom when no outsider is harmed by such 'a triangle'," the "triangle" being the man with an artistic temperament, the French wife who willingly consents to get a divorce that he may marry the third, who is visiting the two and arranging with them the resignation and the succession. All this is not indelicate to do; not indelicate to tell the world of it, and to push his wife forward on the steamer to be photographed for the papers; but it is not delicate for a reporter to ask questions of the new affinity about the prospective marriage, after Earle had introduced him to her. And so it is no more indelicate for a man to change wives, and to bring the second to his house for weeks to discuss and settle it with the first, than it would be to change cows in his stable. Why should it? it is no "outsider's" business.

We do not understand that his wife needs sympathy, for it is reported that she, too, has "advanced views," and does not believe in permanent marriage any more than he does. She has reason to be congratulated on getting rid of a man with such a "temperament." She will no longer have to knock her head against so thick a skull. Why, look at his poetry! He says he has been working two years on half a dozen sonnets that will give his ideas about marriage, and he proudly gives two of them to the press, and a more rotten lot of fourteen meaningless lines we have seldom seen. Here is the octet of one of them:

"Love's purest spring is memory's gratitude
From the first kiss of April in the blood,
From the last tear upon its seaborn flood,
From out the spirit's icebound altitude.
On from the bosom's deep beatitude
Uprising like the water lily bud,
Foam white, though nurst in common clay and mud,
The river of true marriage is renewed."

The rimes are *udes* and *uds* and three of them identical in *tude;* and so vain is he of his "sonnet" that he gives out the rest of it, rimeless and meterless, a medley of tetrameter, pentameter and hexameter:

"Its countless brooklets rise as in a dream
And flow beyond the hights of youth.
Some driven in mighty tumult by strange passion,
Some led through winding fairyland.
Fondly each dream cleaves to its own inevitable bed
Until the last sweet drop is sucked to heaven."

The reader doubtless expected us to say some severe things about the wickedness of this vulgar incident; but we do not see the occasion—the man is not worth it. One who can write such poetry has no artistic sense and presumptively no other sort of sense, moral or intellectual. A parrot or a crow may talk or be mischievious, but we don't look to it to understand delicacy or indelicacy, morality or immorality. It can talk or squawk, and we are merely amused. When this man says he does not believe in free love, but in the freedom of love, we smile.

But on one point we wish to say a serious word. He says he has an "artistic temperament." There is no such thing as an artistic temperament. It is an excuse, a pretense, a cover, for laziness or vanity or vice. What makes an artist is not some strange lawless temperament, but a clear, keen sense of beauty, an

active mind and tireless work. That is not temperament; that is congenital brains and the moral power of application. It was not an artistic temperament that made Whistler cheat his tradesmen; it was thievery. To be a good artist, just as to be a good merchant or scholar, one must have ambition; but ambition is not temperament. One must push forward, aim high, aspire, and aspiration will give heart to art. The dabster in verse who would rime grati*tude*, alti*tude* and beati*tude* has no artistic temperament, or artistic anything else, and is likely to be a daubster in paints.

He says, and she says, and the other she says—they all say—that they are Socialists of some sort or other, and they war against the "conventions" of accepted morality. Doubtless some who take the name of Socialist mean it as lawlessness. They do not understand how inherently and severely under law true socialism would be. President Roosevelt describes it as a kind of social tyranny. What socialism of the better type is Milton has told us in his description of Eden, when he says of wedlock:

> "sole propriety
> In Paradise, of all things common else,"

where "propriety" has the Latin sense of personal and individual possession.

We would not forbid divorce for causes which destroy marriage. We do not approve the severe divorce laws of South Carolina or New York. But that one should send his wife to Coventry or France simply because his fickle "temperament" has changed, and he has got tired of her and has found some one who just now pleases him better, is not to the good of society, and therefore is immoral. His excuse is thus given in an interview in a most reputable journal:

> "I believe we are married before we are born, thru heaven-directed affinities, and that marriage continues after our death. I came to see that my wife was not my affinity."

That is mere nonsense, as senseless as the sonnet, while it adds profanity in charging God with having directed this new affinity. This would allow tandem marriages, as many in succession as the twelve yoke of oxen which Elisha drove, and he with the twelfth, each marriage counseled and approved by its predecessor. Would that be "indelicate"?

What Became of the Three Billion Dollars?

If three billion dollars, or two or one billion dollars, has been squeezed out of stock values in the last few weeks, as the financial columns of the newspapers say, what has become of it all? Is the nation one or three billion dollars poorer than it was, as we should all agree it would be if a billion or more bushels of wheat should be destroyed by fire or flood? Or did these stock values never have any real existence outside of the speculative imagination? If they were real, and have not been lost to the nation, what has become of them? Who are the lucky individuals that have come into possession?

These may sound like silly-season questions, or like the questions that children put to all-wise parents. Perhaps they are, but it is well now and then to become as little children in things intellectual, as well as in things pertaining to innocence and simplicity of life. It is a good way to take some of the kinks out of our thinking.

Values in general, including values of stocks, are not wealth, but are estimates of wealth. Real wealth may measure up to market estimates or it may not. These estimates, which we call values, are made in the market, chiefly the produce and the stock markets, by a process of bidding essentially like the bidding in an auction room. When people in an auction room get excited they sometimes pay high prices for junk. Corn merchants, coal barons and railroad magnates not infrequently do the same thing in a large and liberal way, as becomes their station in life. The values so created can be extinguished on some later market day without destroying any real wealth that the community has ever possessed.

Real wealth, however, is something more or something less than mere mass of material goods. The essential element in wealth is the utility that material things have *under given conditions*, not merely the utility that they might have under the most favorable possible conditions. Thus the utility of a million bushels of wheat when wheat is abundant and nobody is hungry is a very dif-

ferent thing from the utility of so much wheat in the day of famine. Values, then, are estimates of the utility that material commodities are likely to have *under given actual conditions.*

Now, commodities are roughly divisible into two great classes, namely, (1) commodities ready for consumption in satisfying human wants—food products, for example, and clothing; and (2) commodities that are essentially means of further production—as machinery, railroads and steamships. The stocks that are bought and sold on the stock exchange are for the most part titles of ownership in means of production, rather than in consumers' goods. The values of stocks, therefore, are market estimates of the probable utility; that is to say, the probable productiveness or earning power of the chief means of production, especially the great manufacturing and transportation properties. It follows that the values of stocks do not depend altogether upon the mere extent of manufacturing and transportation plant, nor altogether upon some combination of extent, quality and present usefulness. Quite as important a factor is the prospective usefulness or earning power. The business mind anticipates the future and fixes a price today for the probable wealth of tomorrow.

Accordingly, when the values of stocks fall, the phenomenon may mean something a little different from the discovery of the auction-room bidder that he has bought an article that is not now of any use or satisfactory to him. Railroads and manufacturing establishments may be in first-class order, their capacity may be equal to any probable demand upon them, but conditions of production thruout the country, or the world, may have changed for the worse, and it may be foreseen that actual earnings must decrease. The factor of expectation in stock values under these conditions must diminish.

The real question, therefore, about the recent extinction of stock values is this: Has there been an impairment of the quantity or the quality of natural resources and productive plant in the United States? Or, quantity and quality of resources and productive plant remaining unimpaired, has something happened to diminish prospective earnings? Or, finally, were the values of stocks before the decline absurd estimates, out of all proportion to underlying realities, like the bids of auction-room people who have lost their heads?

If former stock values were fictitious, there has been no diminution of national wealth because of the shrinkage. If resources and productive plant have become impaired to the amount of three billion dollars, the loss of national wealth is appalling. There is not the slightest reason to believe that this has happened. There is little reason to believe that the stock values of a year ago were to any great extent fictitious. The actual fact, apparently, is that prospective business will be less in realization than was anticipated. New enterprises, such as new railroads and new manufacturing establishments, will not be able to earn in the next twelve months enough to pay satisfactory percentages on the values of a year ago. The curtailment began, as practically it always begins, with a shortage of crops. The crops are the fundamental economic fact. When they are big, year after year, values in general continually improve. When they are short, year after year, values in general continually fall.

The loss of three billion dollars in stock values, therefore, was not, in the main, an extinction of national wealth already in existence. It was, in the main, a reduction in the anticipated wealth of the next two, or three, or four years. We have merely discovered that we are not likely to produce in that period quite as much as we had hoped and expected to make.

Christianity and Culture

Dr. Percy Gardner, of Oxford, who is a scholar, a master of clear English, and a delightful Broad Churchman, has recently published a book entitled "The Growth of Christianity," which presents, in an attractive and stimulating manner, the difficult question of the relation of the Christian faith to the various systems of thought and types of culture with which it has come in contact. Everybody knows that Christianity came into the world as a very simple thing. Dr. Gardner finds its essence in the petition

of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done," and defines its germ as "a passionate devotion to the will of God as cooperative in the world."

This is certainly not far from a fair statement of the truth which was preached in Galilee. But in the course of the ages Christianity has become something very different from a pure and quiet life in the love of God and man. It has framed intricate creeds, wherein are some things hard to be understood: it has built about itself a mighty organization, with officials of high rank and of great glory; it has constructed elaborate rites and rituals, and taught men to observe them with great diligence; it has done a hundred other things which were certainly never dreamed of when the peasant of Nazareth sat and talked with the fisher folk on the shores of Galilee.

How shall these creeds, organizations and rituals be regarded? Shall we put them down as innovations, departures from the true faith, and evidences of its degeneration? Protestants generally incline to this view, but while Dr. Gardner is a thorogoing Protestant, possessed of a strong belief in what he calls "spiritual" as opposed to "materialized" Christianity, he looks upon the changes which have been wrought in Christianity under the influence of the successive cultures which it has confronted in a manner somewhat different from the ordinary Protestant. He finds that just as Jewish morality was ennobled and beautified by the teaching of Christ, and yet made an essential element of that teaching, so the philosophy of Greece, the mysticism of Asia, and the civic virtues of Rome were taken up by the Christian religion, which, while remaining Christian, was modified by their influence. This process cannot fairly be called degeneration, but growth, such growth and development as is the privilege of every truly living institution. They are very eloquent and instructive pages in which Dr. Gardner describes "The Baptism of Hellas," "The Baptism of Asia," "The Baptism of Rome," indicating by this expression that each successive culture was made to repent of its heathenism, take on a Christian soul, and assume its place submissively under the regimen of the Nazarene. It was as if the new and mighty faith, like a stronger Jacob, announced to each new race it met, "I will not let thee go unless thou bless me," and gripped with each antagonist until it had possessed itself of whatever virtue and merit they possessed.

This is very alluring doctrine, of great attractiveness to the tolerant and optimistic temper of these times. Yet the tendency to get back to Galilee is also strong, and it is difficult to believe that anything which came into Christianity by way of Hellas and Rome has as good a right there as that which entered earlier thru the Judean door. There is naturally no small hesitation about the admission of these baptized claimants as constituent elements of the faith. Are we sure that they sincerely and earnestly repented of their sin? Did Greek philosophy, for example, which, as Dr. Gardner points out, was not the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle when it asked for baptism, but the weaker thought of five centuries later, repent of its spirit of sophistry, its over-fondness for rhetoric, its atmosphere of unreality? Did Asian mysticism, when it also applied for baptism, forsake its fondness for idle transport and become converted to the gospel of the Good Samaritan? Did Roman legalism, when it was baptized into the forensic theology of scholasticism, become sweet and gentle and of true Christian spirit, or did the sternness of the Roman adhere to it still? Every one has heard of the young woman who desired to be baptized a second time, because the first time it did not "take"; and a similar doubt arises in the mind as to some of the candidates of whose sufficient christening Dr. Gardner appears convinced.

It should be said that Protestants have just as much need as Catholics to examine the elements of thought and practice which they have learned from various philosophies. The Decrees of the Council of Trent are not exactly the Lord's Prayer, but neither is the Westminster Confession. The Syllabus of Errors proclaimed by Pius IX or Pius X does not read exactly like the Sermon on the Mount, but for that matter there is some difference between the Sermon and the Congregational Creed of 1883. It may be difficult to justify scripturally the

sacrifice of the mass or the confessional, but not more so than to establish a good case for the prayer meeting as a regular weekly institution on the basis of the New Testament. As far as antiquity and precedent is concerned, there is a better argument for image worship than for the Sunday school, for the latter is no older than Robert Raikes, while the former certainly goes back to Basil the Great.

It is not, however, a question of what is new or what is old, but of what is good and true, and what has preserved the spirit which is worth preserving. A religion must have the privilege of growth, of adapting itself to the new life of changing times, of finding new vehicles for the conveyance of its truth. We cannot exclude as non-Christian, or even as extra-Christian, all that did not exist in similar form and manner in the days of Jesus and his Apostles. This is the truth which comes clearly to light in the fascinating pages of Dr. Gardner, and it is refreshing to find one who is not content with a stagnant faith, of whatever merit. Christianity has met successively the great civilizations of the world, and it has not remained uninfluenced by them. Unyielding isolation, however, is not a Christian virtue; it is sufficient if one mingle with the world and yet overcome it, and this Christianity has done, and is not only the stronger, but also the richer in content, for its conflict.

Facts About Vaccination

At almost regularly recurring intervals visitations of smallpox occur in this country. The usual interval between these epidemics is from seven to ten years. In a country like ours, where vaccination is enforced by law in most States for all children that attend school, it has seemed to some people that this is an argument against the value of vaccination. If vaccination, they say, actually protected as much as it is claimed by its advocates, these epidemics should not occur among a people almost universally vaccinated.

As a matter of fact these recurring epidemics tell just the opposite story, and are an argument in favor of vaccination, and of its repetition at regular intervals until the individual has come immune to smallpox. It is generally conceded that the protection afforded by vaccination runs out, according to individual susceptibility, in from five to ten years. Each epidemic scares people into being vaccinated, and as the result of this widespread renewal of immunity the disease dies out. A few scattered cases occur thruout the country, however, among careless individuals, tramps, wandering laborers and the like, and these perpetuate the disease.

In spite of this evidence of the protective power of vaccination, and in spite of the almost universal consensus of trained medical workers and thinkers there are a number of people who refuse to believe in the efficacy of vaccination. Every now and then, therefore, the evidence that we have for the value of vaccination as a protective agent must be repeated. It needs repetition, not so much while we are in the midst of an epidemic, when usually the dread of smallpox is quite sufficient to make most people take the precaution of vaccination, even tho they do not entirely believe in it, but at a time like the present, when our last smallpox epidemic is three or four years away, and when the immunity of city populations is beginning to lessen again, and the danger of smallpox therefore to increase.

It is often said that the only argument in favor of vaccination is one derived from statistics, and that statistics are proverbially fallacious, and that tho figures in themselves do not lie they can practically be made to tell any story that a clever manipulator wants them to tell. A distinguished authority on smallpox in England said, with regard to it, some time ago: "Is vaccination a preventative of smallpox? To this question there is, there can be, no answer except such as is couched in the language of figures." It must not be thought, however, that the figures with regard to vaccination and smallpox are all collected from one standpoint and merely show that since the introduction of vaccination there has been a great reduction in the mortality from smallpox. This is what those who are opposed to vaccination usually insist, but it is not true, for the statistics are gathered from many other standpoints,

and some of them become so striking, because of the character of the evidence they convey, as inevitably to carry conviction to any mind that is open to conviction.

Take, for instance, the paragraph in the bulletin of the Department of Health for the City of Chicago issued for July 20th, 1907. This paragraph contains an account of the status of smallpox in Chicago for the previous week:

"Four cases of smallpox were sent to the Isolation Hospital during the week of July 13th. One was an unvaccinated sister of a woman sent to the hospital a week previous. Another was an unvaccinated man from Indianapolis, who saw a case, 'just like his' on the car on which he was traveling just two weeks before the eruption appeared on his face. Another is an unvaccinated man from La Grange, Ill., where he wandered about for ten days after he was attacked with the disease."

This paragraph, while giving an excellent idea of how smallpox will spread from place to place, and probably providing for nervous people abundant opportunities for creepy feelings, because it is a somewhat appalling reminder of the ease with which a man suffering from smallpox may go wandering around a city, tells its own story with regard to vaccination. Chicago's last epidemic of smallpox is sufficiently near in date so that most people are protected. Notwithstanding that opportunities for infection then are abundant, Chicago people do not take smallpox in large numbers, and out of the four cases reported three are in the unvaccinated. The unvaccinated in Chicago's population probably do not constitute more than one-twentieth of the city's inhabitants. Good authorities would say that even less than this are unprotected by vaccination, because of the widespread fear of the scare of three or four years ago. Three-fourths of all the cases of smallpox reported occur among this unvaccinated remnant. Of course the numbers are very small, and too much weight must not be placed on them, but over and over again the Commissioner of Health of Chicago, in his weekly bulletin, has called attention to the vastly preponderating number of the unvaccinated among his smallpox cases, tho so few of the population comparatively are without the protection of vaccination.

Other phases of statistics are quite as striking. The director of the Budapest Statistical Bureau procured from physicians in Hungary exact information as to the vaccination condition of some fifteen thousand persons who died from various causes, including smallpox, in some Hungarian hospitals twenty years ago. It was found that the unvaccinated constituted 14 per cent. of those who died from other diseases than smallpox. If vaccination has no influence on smallpox, then the unvaccinated should have formed also about 14 per cent. of those who died from smallpox. The numbers in this case are sufficiently large to tell the story without exaggeration of significance. The unvaccinated who died of smallpox actually formed 87 per cent. of the whole number of those stricken with that disease. To be unvaccinated made the danger of dying from smallpox in Hungary six times as great as if one had the protection of vaccination.

The statistics of the nurses in smallpox hospitals are very interesting. In the epidemic of 1871 there were 110 persons engaged in actual attendance on the smallpox sick in the Homerton Fever Hospital in England. All these, with two exceptions, were revaccinated before being allowed to begin their work, *and all but these two, who had evaded the regulation in the matter,* escaped smallpox. In the same hospital five years later all the revaccinated attendants escaped smallpox, while the *only one who had not been revaccinated took smallpox and died of it.* A committee was appointed to report on this question of the occurrence of smallpox among nurses in England. Of 1,500 persons in practical attendance on cases of smallpox 43 contracted smallpox *"and not one of these 43 had been revaccinated."* Of 734 nurses and attendants in the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals in London, 79 had had smallpox and did not take the disease. Six hundred and fifty-five were revaccinated on entrance, and all of them escaped infection. Ten were not revaccinated, *and every one of the ten took smallpox.*

It is often urged that there are serious dangers attached to vaccination. The dangers, however, are due not to vaccination itself, but to complications that

ensue mainly thru the fault either of the patient or the physician. The best proof of this is to be found in the German statistics. Out of 2,630,000 vaccinations done in Germany in a single year not one was directly answerable for any death, and there were only eight deaths from late erysipelas after vaccination, three per million vaccinations. Erysipelas is a disease that used to be very common. It is of itself contagious. It used to spread thru hospital wards during the Civil War with awful mortality. If erysipelas occurs it may prove fatal, but not very frequently, and the infection was an accident and not directly connected with vaccination. The statistics of the German army, where revaccination is compulsory, show not only that there is very little danger associated with the practice, but also that ordinarily healthy individuals are very little affected by it.

All this, of course, will not convince the opponents of vaccination, because they belong to that class of people who will not be convinced, but it will furnish for those of the community who are open to conviction the evidence on which to base their conclusions, and if neglect of vaccination does not become so common, as is unfortunately always the case as we get farther and farther away from the last epidemic of smallpox, and its salutary effects in convincing people against their will of the value of vaccination, we shall probably escape to a great extent the next septennial visitation of smallpox, which causes so much suffering and death, besides disturbance of commercial and industrial enterprises.

To Teach Authorship

It is desirable that every boy and girl should learn to write correct, grammatical English; it is not desirable that the effort be made to teach all reasonably bright youth to create literature. To learn to love good literature is the privilege of the multitude of intelligent people; to learn to create it is the ability of the few. Millions can admire and use the telephone; it was the gifted inventor who could create it. And yet it seems to be the suggestion of Mr. Walter H. Page that the creation of literature should be one of the offices of the university.

Mr. Page advises that a university department should be established, the teachers in which should be required to practice good literature and to teach it to aspiring youth. He could have every one who wants to be a writer go thru a well-reasoned course of study, which should not merely give the principles which enable the scholar to be critic enough to distinguish the good from the bad, but such a course as would require him to create, say, a sonnet a day, or a daily theme of a thousand words. We must follow, he says, the example of other crafts and "have professional post-graduate schools to teach men and women how to write."

We doubt the need of this scheme. We ask for no special post-graduate school for inventors. We would have general technical schools to teach the difference between the good and the bad in mechanics, so that a bridge, or the plan for a bridge, can be correctly judged or tested, and the rules of mechanics well understood. Just so we would have schools teach the rules of rhetoric and give students practice in correct writing, and make them judges of what is beautiful in the literary art, whether in prose or verse. But it is given to only a very few to be real artists. Such a one, who has had the teaching which tells him what is good and what is bad, which has given wise direction to his native genius, one who has learned to love his Homer and Æschylus and Virgil and Horace and Shakespeare and Milton and Tennyson, and to delight in the simplicity of Chaucer, the leisured melody of Spenser, the harsh strength of Kipling, and the deep music of Lanier, will gather the impulse and the art for himself. When he has learned as a boy that a sonnet has fourteen lines, with rimes arranged so and so, Wordsworth and Milton and Petrarch will be his teachers, and he will put his lines beside theirs and find out for himself what he lacks. No teacher can make him a literary artist; he can only make him a critic and teach him the mechanism of the correct.

We have no lack of fairly good writers. The woods of Maine and the prairies of Indiana and the sierras of Cali-

fornia blossom pink with very decent versifiers. There is no lack of encouragement and instruction for those who have the ability to make second and third rate poets, or to concoct grammatical and interesting novelets. What we lack is men and women of that genius which rises above mere art. We have not one great literary genius now in the mid-heaven of his splendor, unless it be Mark Twain, and we are slow to count him as rising above the extravaganza. There is perhaps one in England. But those of the rank below are abundant enough. They have not needed professors to tell them to write a sonnet a day; and what dreary sonnets those would be! What a task of criticism to put on Professor Longfellow or Professor Lowell!

The Farmer's Problems

Two problems confront the farmer; first, how to secure sufficient help, sufficient to cultivate his crops and sufficient to gather his harvests. He is handicapped, every season of the year, by the increasing deficit of that sort of aid which will bring agriculture to its maximum of production. According to the best estimates, he is losing at present about two-fifths of all that which should be turned into the channels of consumption, out of the soil. This difficulty is rapidly increasing, and we have got to look forward to something approaching disaster, unless we can devise relief. Laborers from abroad do not belong to the farm; only about 3 or 4 per cent. being willing to till the land. Forty or fifty years ago only 4 or 5 per cent. of our immigrants failed to turn up somewhere in the country. They might spend some of their initiative days digging canals or laying railroads, but nearly every Irishman and German who reached America wanted land, and he got it. The German went into truck gardening, while the Irishman managed to buy out the Yankee. Today, while the percentage of our increase of population is much more favorable for the country, it is made up of those who hire help rather than give it. Country employers have enormously increased; country laborers—that is, those who live by hire—have astoundingly decreased.

For this reason, if for no other, we hold that all farmers should be found in opposition to any law that bars an honest laborer out of this country—certainly for the reason that he will work for lower wages. Evidently, if production can be increased from one-fifth to two-fifths as soon as our farms can be cultivated up to date, and with no waste of products, we should be greedy for men from all over the world. Is it a fact that we are actually throwing away so large a percentage of our agricultural wealth, because we are determined that our help shall come to us across the Atlantic rather than across the Pacific? It is possible to urge objectionable features to all classes of immigrants; it is not possible to discover new arguments that have not already been urged against those who now constitute our most welcome assistants. As early as 1640, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam" counted as one of the chief evils of Massachusetts that foreigners were allowed to enter into the colony and crowd the natives. We have had more or less of this sentiment expressed in all the periods of our history. The fact still remains that we need laborers more than we need anything else; and common-sense policy demands of us the free admission into the United States of everybody who can work and will work.

Just where this help problem is going to lead us it is hard to foresee. The farmer is not alone in his troubles. The railroads, which first drew the help away from the farm, are themselves in a tight place. The Canadian roads are importing Hindus. Some 400 of these East Indians recently landed at Vancouver and were set promptly at work. They include Brahmins, Sikhs and Mohammedans, are a slender set, but good workers. The fact that they get $1.65 a day will induce a large number of followers. But a little farther south we find that every effort is put forth to debar Asiatics from our coast. This whole question has got to be overhauled, and we have got to make a more thoro study of the relations of races, and the interdependence of all parts of the world. It will be well if our Southern States succeed in diverting a large per cent. of European immigrants into their section, for there they must be-

come agriculturists—in some sense of the word.

Of course, we have got to go into our common schools and create a new sort of sentiment for our whole educational system. Industrialism has come to the front, and it must and it will create a new public sentiment. Boys and girls must be educated, not only to know how to think, but how to work, and to honor labor. A pitiful feature of a lot of school children is hand awkwardness. The hand must regain its place in education. The school must cease to be a means of rising above hard work. The coming revolution will not take the boys away from the farm, but will glorify labor, and we think will very greatly tend to relieve the present pressure for help. Technical schools are increasing, and the agricultural schools are gaining a powerful influence over public sentiment. Notwithstanding the real shortage of workers there often seems to be a surplus, because so many of our school graduates are unwilling to take hold except in a professional way. Young graduates are naturally ambitious to make their education pay. They have been taught that success means getting a place high up. In fact, the differentiation of labor and the superb development of manufactures does call off and use up a very large share of those who were formerly at the beck of the farmer.

The other problem, that of haulage to market, is a new one comparatively, but it is growing in its vexatious features. The enormous expansion of the railroad system sent the farmer into the farthest corners of the land. He took possession of the Northwest, up into the Dakotas and Washington, then began to turn the dry lands of the Southwest into gardens; and since the Civil War he has encroached upon the old Southern States, to make them rivals of New York and Ohio in agriculture, as well as in manufactures. Suddenly he finds himself stranded by a transit system utterly inadequate to his demands. Mr. James J. Hill tells the whole story in a nutshell. He says that the railroads of America need, at the present moment, not less than $1,250,000,000 of new equipment, and this they cannot get without serious delays—serious to themselves as well as to the farmer. One of the officials of the Atlantic Coast Line writes that the development of Florida has been so astoundingly rapid that his road cannot possibly keep pace with the demands. The result is that the peach crop and the pear crop, the orange crop and the melon crop, suffer enormously. Transport is so uncertain that, during 1906, many carloads of melons and peaches were dumped into rivers before reaching the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. For the last two or three years the Northwest has found it impossible either to reach market or to secure in season its supply of winter fuel. This state of affairs covers the Pacific Northwest as well as the mid continent, and California is bearing its heavy share of the loss.

The outlook ahead is not at all promising. We confess that we do not see any certain outlook for the farmer. It will be impossible for the railroads, under the wisest management, to catch up and keep pace with agricultural development. Traffic has got so far ahead of the railroads, as they are at present equipped, that it is likely to remain ahead. Notwithstanding the pledge of some of our main lines. we see no possibility of their fulfilling those pledges. Meanwhile the people are not inclined to believe that these huge corporations are sincere. They believe that the trouble is greed. Certainly things have gone on for the worse during the last three or four years. The roads have more freight to carry than their cars will with the best management and absolute honesty be able to transport. Car builders are two years behind orders. Thousands of miles of new trackage has got to be laid or the country must suffer worse than it has already suffered. Meanwhile the tracks that are in use are wearing out and breaking down. We are facing a tremendous crisis of an industrial sort. Would government ownership and management improve affairs? Such an experiment is possibly to be taken. Looking at the matter from any viewpoint, we do not see any chance for immediate relief. The problem remains how to secure sufficient help to make our productive interests more economic and more thoro; and how to secure haulage and transit, prompt and sure and abundant, between our barns and our buyers.

"Devil-Wagons"

We will not call them devil-wagons, but the reckless racing automobiles justify the name. Here is a day's record of accidents in a single journal: Five men seriously injured, three of them dead, in an accident at an Italian race, and the news cabled only because of the social prominence of two of them; seven hurt, one probably mortally, when an automobile crashed against a horse and buggy in Mineola, L. I.; a child killed at North Wilbraham, Mass.; two injured, one dead, in an accident at New Rochelle, N. Y.; two injured and one other killed while racing at Pittsburg, Pa.; child killed at Dunkirk, N. Y. Nearly all accidents came by over-speeding. It is a craze to go fast, even on the public roads where horses are driven and where pedestrians walk and children play. An automobile ought to be registered not to go beyond the legal limits of speed; and if people will wilfully buy automobiles built to break the laws, purposely purchased for criminal purposes, and then drive them criminally, they ought to suffer for it. Our sympathy is wholly with the constables who watch for these malefactors. When caught they ought not to be let off with a mere fine, but should be sent to prison, or the automobile confiscated.

Poets and Pool-sellers

Under the system of free interpellation that prevails in Parliament the members of the British Cabinet have many hard questions put to them, but it is not often that they are stumped as was the Attorney-General a short time ago. He was asked whether the limerick craze did not come under the lottery law as demoralizing to the masses by encouraging the spirit of gambling. Many newspapers in England have been publishing limerick verses with one line left out and offering a prize to the person who supplies the missing line, each contestant accompanying his poetic proposal with a postal note for sixpence. One newspaper received 80,000 answers in a single week, amounting to $11,000. The Attorney-General, Sir J. Lawson Watson, said that the Government did not regard the scheme as a lottery because it involved the exercise of some skill in the art of completing a riming verse. Whereupon another member wanted to know if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, it did not constitute a greater element of skill to spot the winner of a horse-race than to supply a rime. There was no answer from the Government bench.

Senator Bailey on the Civil War

Several months ago we gave an account of Senator Bailey's address before the Texas Legislature on the occasion of his re-election to the United States Senate, and his venomous vow that he would do all in his power, and lay the duty on his children, to consign to eternal contempt or oblivion those who had opposed his election. We now have the report of his late address before the Confederate Veterans at Paris, Tex., in which he glorified secession and gave frankly the reason for it. Secession, he said, had its birth and origin in the North, for certain counties in New York seceded and created the State of Vermont. This is false history, for before the Revolution there was debate between New York and New Hampshire as to which colony Vermont belonged to; and after the Revolution New York gave up its claim on the payment of $30,000 damages. Then he referred to the separation of West Virginia, which did not precede the secession of Virginia. The reason for secession, he said, was that they did not want "an emancipated and enfranchised negro":

"It is an unchangeable decree of fate that the negro can live in this country only as a subordinate. When he begins to believe that he is as good as a white man he ought to leave the South; if he attempts to put that belief in practice he will be compelled to leave. . . . . There is only one way to settle the negro question, and that is a way that guarantees justice to the negro, but preserves and insists on the supremacy of the white race."

It was the greatest crowd Paris ever saw that listened enthusiastically to the speech, and this is the kind of teaching that cultivates ill will between the North and the South. We hear in the North no diatribes against the South, such as Senator Bailey indulged in against New England, which he said ended slavery solely because it was unprofitable:

'New England awoke to the enormity of the sin of slave trading after she had sold us her slaves. They were no longer profitable. Manufacturing was growing in that section, and the negro could not be profitably used in the fac-

tories. He could not till the soil profitably, for the soil of that part of America is three parts rock and one part sand, so the slaves were sold to Southern planters and New England pocketed the cash. I don't think much of the conscience of a man who rails against a sin and keeps the proceeds of that sin in his pocket. She sold us her slaves for the love of money and took them away from us for the fear of God."

That is what passes for history and interstate courtesy, and such speeches explain how it is that the negro finds it so hard to get even justice.

The Cost of Living

We have received the following letter from Harry Ainsworth, the vice-president of a manufacturing plant at Moline, Ill.:

I take your magazine regularly, and read the article by Mr. Alfred Britt in the issue of August 22d, on the comparative rise in wages and the expenses of living between 1896 and 1906. Mr. Britt states that, while the cost of living has increased 40 per cent., wages have risen only from 20 to 30 per cent.

Such a conclusion is, I believe, very misleading. It is true that if you take a full day's wage in 1906, as compared with 1896, the rise is perhaps only 20 to 30 per cent. on the average, but the statistics quoted do not take into consideration the fact that at the present time a man can work every day of the year, if he wants to, while in 1896 he was working only about half the time. I believe also that our own experience is typical of the manufacturing establishments in general.

In 1896 our payroll was less than half what it is now. That is, workmen of Moline and their families are receiving more than twice as much from Williams, White & Co. now as they did in 1896. I have looked over our payroll and taken a few of our machinists, and I find that individually they are receiving now just about twice what they received at low-water mark in 1896. I believe that you will find this experience general thruout the country. The men are actually making nearly twice as much as they were getting in 1896, in fact, in many cases men are working overtime at high rates, and making more than twice as much as they did at that time, and, but, of course, overtime is exceptional, and yet very frequent, under present pressure.

I believe that our experience is typical of manufacturers generally thruout the country, but such facts are not taken into consideration, apparently, by Mr. Britt.

I am, of course, computing from low-water mark up to practically high-water mark. I understand Mr. Britt is figuring on the same basis.

I do not mean to say that I think the workmen are now getting too much wages, but it is evident that workmen employed in manufacturing establishments are now receiving more in proportion to the cost of living than they were receiving in 1896, or at the low-water mark during those dull years.

Organized labor and capital were never so well off in this country as during the past decade. It is the unorganized laborer, the farm hand, the salaried ministers, clerks and foremen, that are poorer off than formerly; and if you doubt it, ask their wives. The annual investigation of the United States Bureau of Labor just given out shows that in 1906 the wages in manufacturing and mechanical industries increased faster than the cost of living in 1905, and that this was more marked when compared with the decade from 1890 to 1899.

Sully-Prudhomme

That three of the six men of letters who have received the Nobel Prize—that is, Mommsen, Carducci and Sully-Prudhomme—should have since died does not indicate that there is a fatality connected with that honor, but merely emphasizes the tendency of the Nobel Committee to reward past achievement rather than contemporary effort. It has been over twenty years since M. Sully-Prudhomme has produced anything of special excellence, altho no one has arisen since then to challenge successfully his established position as the greatest of French poets of the time. He was distinctly a classicist, a *Parnassien,* in his steadfast adherence to the theory that poetry is confined to the expression of noble and lofty sentiments in strictly regular versification, yet he was decidedly modern in his thought and language. Owing, perhaps, to his early scientific training he made use of the conceptions and phraseology of modern science to an extent and with a success very unusual in poetry. Lucretius, whose first book he translated, was evidently his ideal in many ways. Our readers will find an analysis and some examples of his poetry in THE INDEPENDENT for January 23d, 1902.

Where Damnation Is Just

That Pilate and Herod could combine in a common act we learn from sacred history, but it would surprise us to learn of Pilate and Paul thus in partnership; yet we have just seen something of that sort in Georgia. The religious men and women, the ministers and the churches were praying and working for State prohibition of the

saloon. It was a worthy end they had in view, and was largely meant to prevent negro vice. On the other hand, T. W. Hardwick, M. C., had for years been fighting for negro disfranchisement by the most oppressive legislation, but the people were satisfied with what they had in that way. At last Hardwick had got Hoke Smith to accept his platform, so that he might carry the ignorant poor white vote, but that would not give him the Legislature. Hardwick wanted his disfranchisement measure carried thru the Legislature, and the prohibitionists wanted their measure carried, and so the two joined forces, Pilate and Paul, Satan and the Archangel, and both were successful, each by the help of the other. It is not the first time that evil was done that good might come, and with just damnation. The negroes protested and pleaded, but they had only justice on their side, and no votes. What could they do against both hatred and the religion of love? So a law was enacted worse than any in Mississippi or the Carolinas, for even the negro who can read an article in the Constitution must prove to the satisfaction of the registrar that he understands its meaning aright. And this is the treatment the negroes get so soon after there has been started a movement led by Governor Northen to make peace.

Brown University's Charter

Brown University wishes to rid itself of its Baptist charter of 1764, which says:

"The number of the trustees shall and may be thirty-six, of which twenty-two shall forever be elected of the denomination called Baptists or Anti-Pedobaptists; five shall forever be elected of the denomination called friends or Quakers; four shall forever be elected of the denomination called Congregationalists, and five shall forever be elected of the denomination called Episcopalians."

Of the Fellows it says:

"The number of the Fellows, inclusive of the President, who shall always be a Fellow, shall and may be twelve, of which eight shall be forever elected of the denomination called Baptists or Anti-Pedobaptists. and the rest indifferently of any or all denominations."

Just why Brown University wishes to get rid of its sectarian charter, which requires that it shall be ruled by Baptists as a Baptist institution, may be gathered from the fact that under the Carnegie Foundation Brown University can get no annuities for its aged professors, because it is by its charter sectarian. Amherst can get annuities, altho the majority of its trustees are always Congregationalists, for there is only a tacit understand- and, and no *litera scripta*. When Amherst asked for a charter it wanted—for it was the way in those days—a charter provision tying it to evangelical Congregationalism, but those were the days when Unitarianism was mighty, and the General Court eliminated that provision, greatly to the grief of the college then and to its satisfaction now. We hope Brown University will amend its ancient and timorous charter.

A Real Federation

Some little time ago THE INDEPENDENT discovered, in a cozy but distant corner of the United States, a very pleasing illustration of what THE INDEPENDENT has always stood for—that is, religious fellowship. It has been our good fortune to note the coalescence of rival camps of Christians, but heretofore we have found very little to encourage us in the way of local churches becoming a unit for religious work. In the little village of Sunnyside, in the State of Washington, we have discovered a federation of this very sort. The preamble to their work declares that they believe the spiritual interests of the community can be best promoted by united efforts. A federation is therefore formed, to continue for five years, the object being to lessen the expense and the diversity of effort and the waste of power among the churches. The plan does not disturb any one's denominational work or preference. There are six churches, but there is only one Sunday-school organization, only one Christian Endeavor organization, only one prayer meeting, and the pastors of the various denominations fill their turns in the pulpit. The federation has been in existence for six and a half years, and it is said to have worked admirably. In other words, there is a single church building, but six churches. The building cost about $7,500. The women are federated as well as the men, and do things all together. There has been no quarreling, no rivalry, and not a hint that the federation will ever be given up. It is a little curious that six ministers should be

needed; they constitute, however, practically a board of spiritual advisers, and their salaries, we imagine, are not extravagant. The next step in this cooperative movement is to place our churches on a business basis. The "Abraham Lincoln Center," in Chicago, is a church building seven stories in hight. The upper three stories are devoted to offices, the rental of which pays the expenses of the three lower stories, which are filled with auditorium, pastor's study, church library, classrooms and all the other appurtenances of an institutional church. Are we coming to an age when steeples will give way to stories, and the churches will be supported by rentals? It looks as if this might be one of the features of the industrial age. A church on a business basis will be no less a church, and will be more attractive to those who dislike the almost compulsory contribution to all sorts of fairs and affairs for raising funds. If this evolution occurs it will dispense with all excuse for withdrawing $300,000,000 of property from taxation. The present economic position of our churches is not only anomalous, but it is without parallel in its wastefulness. We note that the experiment at Sunnyside provides that all running expenses of the federation shall be provided for by public collection.

Exactly why any American citizen should wish to get a foreign title we do not see, but it must have been to please a woman that Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Farley secured from the Pope the title of countess given to Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, a woman who has given millions to the Church—more than five millions in the last five years. She built the Cathedral at Richmond at a cost of about $1,000,000, and a dozen other churches are credited to her bounty. The prohibition of the Constitution does not touch her case. It forbids Congress or any State to give a title of nobility, and it also prohibits "any person holding any office of profit or trust" under our Government from receiving any "title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state." She is not an official, and the Pope does not rule any foreign state. We doubt not that any British Government, Conservative or Liberal, would have given as high a title to any man or woman who had made equal contributions to an election fund.

In the September number of *The Biblical World* Professor Breasted reports the discovery by a German expedition, at Elephantine, at the fords of the First Cataract, of a letter in good Aramaic, on papyrus, addressed by the high priest of the temple of Jehovah in Elephantine to the Persian governor in Palestine, in the fourteenth year of Darius (410 B. C.), complaining that, during a revolt, the Egyptian high priest had destroyed the Jewish temple which the Egyptians had allowed to be built before the Persians conquered Egypt in 525 B. C. Sanballat is mentioned. The astonishing thing is that, altho it was contrary to the ritual rule in Palestine to worship in any temple out of Jerusalem, here in the generation immediately succeeding Jeremiah a temple with priests was built for the Jews to worship Jehovah in the extreme south of Egypt. It will be remembered that in Isaiah 19:18, is the prediction that in five places in Egypt Jehovah will be worshiped. Here was one at Elephantine, and the temple may yet be excavated.

It is characteristic of the patchwork method of legislation in England, in which logic and consistency count for nothing, that the bill recently past removing the disabilities on the marriage of a man to his deceased wife's sister, leave untouched the prohibition of the marriage of a woman to her deceased husband's brother. How did the Englishman ever get his traditional reputation for fair play? Does he confine it only to sports? Or has he taken to heart the elder Sam Weller's warning: "Bevare of the vidders"?

The Ministers' Union of La Crosse, Wis., found out that their union was not the kind of union that has place in a labor union, when they were admitted only to be expelled again. They were proved guilty of un-unionlike conduct in attacking the breweries, to the damage of the Brewers' Union. The fact is, that they did not form a union for the same purpose as the laborers formed theirs. It was not to protect their wages, and strike together when oppressed.

Insurance

The Fire Hazard of the Skyscraper

GEORGE W. BABB, president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, has sounded a warning note regarding our modern skyscrapers and the fire hazard signified by them. In an address delivered last week Mr. Babb prophesied that disaster by means of fire would sometime overtake the financial district in this city, and that the devouring element would then leap from skyscraper to skyscraper far above the reach of firemen and out of the range of the most powerful water tower. This was, he said, bound to occur sooner or later. The commission on the limitation of the areas and hights of building appointed by the Building Codes Revision Committee of the Board of Aldermen to secure the advice of architects, insurance writers and builders regarding the question of limiting the hight of skyscrapers, was informed by Mr. Babb that the Board of Fire Underwriters feared and fully expected such a unique conflagration as one result of the present massing of tall buildings on narrow streets. Such a catastrophe was unpreventable at present, and with the increase in the number of skyscrapers erected the danger of loss was constantly being multiplied:

"With our present unlimited hight of buildings in the financial center, where the streets are being converted into narrow cañons by the walls of thirty and forty storied buildings, we are courting a disaster that would outdistance that of any other great fire in the country," said Mr. Babb. "The San Francisco fire has taught that so-called fireproof buildings cannot withstand the attack of an uncontrolled wave of flame. How much more dangerous would a fire be when it was sweeping thru the top levels of our lines of lofty buildings.

"Fire experience has taught that a high building of great area nurses the hottest fires. It is not only not beyond the range of possibility, but the fire underwriters fear that there is a very strong probability of a fire starting in the nest of skyscrapers and beating across streets from the windows on the top floors to other buildings. All systems of sprinklers and all attempts at fireproofing would not avail in the least in an instance of this kind. The firemen away down below could do nothing. The fire would gain such headway that when the edge of the skyscraper zone was reached there would be a blaze of such proportions as to imperil the whole city. Reliance cannot be placed in any fire department even under the most favorable conditions when once a fire is sweeping uncontrolled."

In order to prevent a skyscraper fire Mr. Babb made the following recommendations, viz.:

"For non-fireproof buildings to be used for commercial and manufacturing purposes, a hight of 55 feet and an area of 5,000 square feet, to be increased a little when the building extended thru the block or was situated on a corner; in fireproofed buildings provided with automatic sprinklers and designed for office use only the area could be extended to between 20,000 and 30,000 square feet and a hight of 125 feet could be permitted. Any area or hight above these figures increased the fire risks to excessively dangerous points."

Fire Fighting in Japan

IN Japan public officials in high towers are constantly on the lookout for fires. When these men see a blaze they ring an alarm bell. Yokohama, with 200,000 inhabitants, has perhaps the finest fire department in the empire. It boasts of three American steam fire engines, which are, however, very much inferior in management and equipment to those even in the smaller American cities. The department is maintained by the insurance companies for their mutual protection. The Japanese police lend a hand at all fires and also provide the life-saving apparatus, including hook and ladder service and a canvas net so constructed as to require ten men to hold it.

Richard Mansfield, who died last week, carried life insurance to the extent of $280,000. His estate, valued at about $900,000, was left absolutely to his widow. Mansfield's personal estate, from published reports, will not exceed $10,000.

Financial

Locomotive Exports

AMERICAN-MADE locomotives continue in demand in foreign markets. During the seven months of the current year ending with July the exports of these machines were valued at $4,729,255. The figures for the same period in 1906 were $2,997,242, and for 1905 they totaled $2,486,281, showing an exceedingly healthy growth in demand for export. The exports in detail for 1906-07, according to compilations made by *The Wall Street Journal*, are given below:

Exports to.	1906.	1907.
Europe	$6,000	$501,025
British North America	154,211	1,184,190
Central America and British Honduras	939,782	753,582
Mexico	338,580	314,005
Cuba	154,061	250,795
Other West Indian Points and Bermuda	6,100	12,688
Argentina	172,165	100,766
Brazil	530,780	529,406
Other South American Countries	482,856	516,330
China	22,207	5,925
British Australasia	84,000	353,923
The Philippines	.....	5,266
Other Asiatic Points and Oceania	106,500	201,354
Total	$2,997,242	$4,729,255

The price paid for these locomotives by foreign purchasers averaged something over $9,000 each. The largest gain in the value of shipments appears in those made to British North America, which also indicates a growing preference there for American-made locomotives over the Continental types. The purchases of our locomotives during the seven months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, showed a difference of $1,029,979 in favor of the current year. Railway development in that section has been particularly heavy during the past few years, which accounts in part for the very considerable gain shown in the table.

American engines have also increased in popularity in Europe because of their greater serviceability. The Far East, notably in Japan, has increased its purchase of American locomotives during recent years. Exports of our locomotives to Central and South America have also been fairly active, in spite of the falling off during the past year shown in the present table.

Financial Notes

....There will soon be completed a trolley line from Chicago to St. Louis, on which passengers can ride in sleepers by night and in parlor cars and dining cars by day. The regular fare will be 1½ cents per mile.

....The Congress of Chile has approved a bill providing for the construction of a north and south railway extending from the frontier of Peru to the Straits of Magellan, a distance of 2,600 miles. The cost is estimated at $37,500,000.

....The total par value of the new securities authorized in this country since January 1st by railway, traction and industrial companies, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, is $1,106,738,900, against $882,370,214 in the corresponding period of last year.

....Daniel LeRoy Dresser, formerly president of the Trust Company of the Republic, who was recently discharged from bankruptcy, says that in the approaching trial of his suit for $2.200,000 against the Mercantile Trust Company, Col. John J. McCook, James H. Hyde and others, the entire history of the memorable collapse of the United States Shipbuilding Company project in 1903 will be disclosed, and that he will spare no one of the persons involved.

....The bulletin issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the three months ending March 31st relative to railroad accidents sets forth that the total number of casualties to passengers and to employees while on duty during this period was 20,563 as compared with 20,944 reported in the preceding three months. The total number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 421 and the number of injured 4,920. The total number of collisions for the quarter was 2,078 and there was 1,913 derailments, of which 323 collisions and 229 derailments affected passenger trains. The damage to cars, engines and roadway amounted to $3,536,110.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1907. No. 3068

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

A Two-Cent Fare Law Rejected

At the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature a two-cent railroad fare law was enacted. It was to take effect on October 1st. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company promptly attacked this law, bringing suit in the local courts to restrain the county of Philadelphia from collecting the fine prescribed for violation of the statute. Other companies took similar action in various counties. At the hearing in the Pennsylvania's suit, the company contended that the two-cent rate had been fixed without proper investigation, and that the law was unconstitutional, being confiscatory because it would not permit the company to make a fair profit. A decision in favor of the company has been made by Judges Willson and Audenried, in the Common Pleas Court, where the proceedings took place, and the desired injunction has been granted. The court finds that the statute does not infringe upon the province of Federal legislation, but holds that it violates (with respect to certain lines) a contract between the company and the State, made by law in 1846, and also that it is unreasonable and confiscatory. The law of 1846 empowered the company to fix passenger rates below and up to a maximum of 3½ cents a mile. Reviewing the figures submitted by the company, the court sustains the latter's assertion that the reduction would cause its intrastate passenger business to be conducted with a profit so small that it would not meet fixt charges, to say nothing of dividends:

"Public service corporations in Pennsylvania are entitled to look for a rate of return, if their property will earn it, of not less than the legal rate of interest; and a system of charges that yields no more income than is fairly requisite to maintain the plant, pay fixed charges and operating expenses, provide a suitable sinking fund for the payment of debts, and pay a fair profit to the owners of the property, cannot be said to be unreasonable."

The question now goes up to the Supreme Court. Pending appeal, the company, it is said, will obey the law.——In its answer to the suit of the Government against the anthracite coal combination, the Reading Company asserts that the agreements for an advance of prices in 1900 were due to the violence and intimidation of the miners on strike, to the failure of the National and State Governments to protect the companies, and to the importunities of Senator Hanna, then chairman of the Republican National Committee, who urged that the election of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt would be endangered if the strike should not be speedily settled. Therefore, the company asserts, the mine-owners ended the strike by a 10 per cent. increase of wages, and then increased the price of coal because of this addition to the cost of production.——A report issued last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that on June 30th, 1906, the number of persons on the payrolls of the railways of the United States was 1,521,355, and that the sum paid to employees in wages and salaries during the year ending on that date was $900,801,653, plus about $27,000,000 reported in records that were lost in the San Francisco fire.

The Railroad Rate Laws

The Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas' declaration that the two-cent railway passenger rate is unconstitutional follows the action of Governor Hughes in vetoing such a law enacted by the New York Legislature, on the ground that it had been past with no adequate consideration of justice. Governor Hughes's action has not been generally condemned, and does not seem in the least to have affected his popularity. This class of legislation has been very prevalent during the last year. In seventeen States either the Legislature or the Railroad Commission has enacted such a restriction, generally making the rate two cents a mile, but in a very few cases of Southern States making it two and a quarter or two and a half. In Wisconsin the rate was made two cents by the Legislature, after the commission had declared that two and a half cents was as low as would allow a fair profit. In Missouri, Georgia and other Western and Southern States the Federal courts have been appealed to by injunction to suspend the enforcement of the two-cent fare, and in North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia this has led to the raising of the question of the relative authority of the State and Federal courts. Ten States have reduced the rates on freights, generally by a horizontal cut of 15 to 20 per cent. In five States laws have been past as to the distribution of freight cars, and some as to the number of miles a freight car must move in a day, and forbidding a railroad company to fail to provide cars to shippers. Eleven States that did not have them before have created railroad commissions, and in other States their powers have been enlarged. The extreme is in Nebraska, where the commission is given full power over all railroads in the State. We quote from the New York *Sun:*

"Various States have legislated as to the working hours of trainmen and telegraphers and as to the minimum number of men in a train crew; as to the investigation and report of accidents, and as to the liability of employers. The Federal and State legislation limiting the hours of telegraph operators will compel the New York Central to employ in the State of New York four hundred and ninety-one additional men at an additional annual wage cost of $350,000. The increased wage account for the railroads of the country for telegraph operators alone will run into the millions. Enactment in many States has been specific to a considerable degree of detail, as in Montana, which decrees that only eight-wheel cabooses shall be run; in Texas, which specifies that all train locomotives must have electric headlights; in Vermont, which imposes a fine of $3,000 upon a railroad company for employing trainmen known to be dangerous because of their drinking habits, and prescribes imprisonment for a person intoxicated while in train service."

It is the charge of unfairness which has been a chief argument in favor of such legislation. The defense of the railroads is that the increase of business has been so rapid and sudden that the railroads have not been able to keep up with the demand. Mr. J. J. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific, has said that for the necessary expansion and improvement the annual expenditure should be $1,100,000,000 a year, and another competent authority puts it at $900,000,000. The conflict between the Federal and State authorities has been acute in the South. The North Carolina Legislature past two acts, one fixing the passenger rate at two and a quarter cents a mile and the other reducing the freight rates from 15 to 20 per cent. The United States court issued an injunction against these orders as confiscatory, but the State authorities disregarded the injunction and brought indictments against numerous agents of the Southern Railway Company for disobedience to the law. Finally the railroad agreed with the Governor to yield as to the passenger rate, pending the decision of the courts, while the old freight rate should be retained. An extraordinary law in Alabama provides that if any railroad seeks an injunction in a Federal court it shall no longer be allowed to do business within the State, and the license of the Southern Railway Company was actually revoked, but the State yielded in view of an imminent clash with the Federal courts.

Land Fraud Cases

Before the trial of Haywood, in Idaho, it was both asserted and denied that United States Senator Borah, leading counsel for the prosecution, had recently been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of public land.

It was true that he had been indicted, but the indictment was withheld from the public until after the completion of the Haywood trial. Among those indicted with him, the press dispatches now say, were ex-Attorney-General Frank Martin, J. T. Barber, Sumner G. Moon and seven other persons. Barber and Moon are said to be millionaires interested in the Barber Lumber Company. The trial of the Senator is to begin on the 23d inst., unless it shall be delayed by the protests of counsel for some of those indicted with him, who assert in a plea of abatement that the indictments were procured improperly by District-Attorney Ruick. At the suggestion of counsel for the Government, and on account of this assertion, the charges against Ruick are to be considered by a special grand jury on the 19th. Several members of the indicting grand jury are said to have made affidavit that Ruick argued the case before that grand jury and insisted that indictments should be signed before he left the room. Factional politics and the Haywood case are involved. It is alleged that the indicted men obtained $1,000,000 worth of land by fraud.——The conviction of John A. Benson, at San Francisco, probably points to his conviction a second time at his trial in Washington, in January next, for bribery and conspiracy. Benson, a millionaire whose fortune was built up by land speculation, criminal and otherwise, has repeatedly been accused of such offenses. To avoid trial on several indictments he spent a few years in Holland. The case against him at Washington involves the corruption of employees in the General Land Office. The evidence upon which he was convicted in San Francisco, as well as that which will be used against him at the capital, was obtained by the famous detective, William J. Burns, who has assisted Francis J. Heney in Oregon and California. Heney consented to take up the work of prosecuting the thieves in San Francisco only upon the condition that Burns should be employed to help him there.——James L. Bradford, a wealthy lawyer of New Orleans, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government of public land and sent to the penitentiary for two years. Owing to his extreme age and physical weakness, the President has commuted his sentence to four months.

Conflicts of Federal and State Authority

A multitude of writers are now raising the question whether the meaning of the Constitution has not been too seriously strained by decisions of the Federal Courts, and by utterances and acts of President Roosevelt. Inasmuch as the address delivered last Saturday at Jamestown by President Edmund J. James, of the University of Illinois, is one of the weightiest and most comprehensive utterances on the subject, we condense it in part. He says that the process of construing the Constitution has been carried so far that the confidence of the average man in its protection and guarantees has been profoundly shaken, and further that:

> "The fact is that we have come face to face in our national development with problems of such complexity and such magnitude that they cannot be solved without a large co-operation of the Federal Government; and this co-operation cannot be extended within the limits of the Constitution as it is—unless indeed we are willing to adopt new and enlarged principles of construction which would practically nullify the most important provision in the Constitution and convert it from an instrument delegating certain limited functions, into an instrument vesting an unlimited and ever widening authority in a government which by its very magnitude would become ever more irresistible."

Our leading statesmen, he says, seem unwilling to face this issue. Meanwhile, we have gone so far in the way of straining the Constitution, because we had to, that we cannot go back, and able statesmen urge that we go on further and further in this road. Thus it is proposed to limit the growth of fortunes by a Federal progressive inheritance tax. The purpose is social legislation, for which the Constitution gives no power, and it is proposed to use the taxing power to reach it indirectly. The obvious purpose of the taxing power was to raise revenue, but we have used it to drive State bank notes out of circulation, to build up protected industries, to destroy the manufacture of artificial butter, and now it would be used to limit large fortunes. The Federal Government, he says, cannot be held in check by the courts. The courts, he says, are no check upon the

Federal government, but in the long run have been the most powerful apologists and defenders of Federal encroachment upon individual and State rights. He declares that our Constitution is antiquated:

"The fact is our present Constitution has been so changed by construction and interpretation that its authors would never recognize it. And if we had not thus changed it, our Union would have gone to pieces long ago. It is full of ambiguities even now, though the American people have spent more blood and treasure in giving it a definite meaning than they have spent in all the wars of defense and offense which they have waged in the century and a quarter of their existence."

The Constitution, he says, proved inadequate to enable the nation to progress peaceably from a state guaranteeing the existence of African slavery to one abolishing it; and it is inadequate to enable the nation now to solve many pressing problems relating to our society, industry and politics. Such are the regulation of commerce, the government of our dependencies, the control of insurance and banking, factory laws, labor of women and children, arbitration laws, the regulation of swollen fortunes, of overgrown corporate power, taxation of absentee landlords and public education. Inasmuch as such new conditions have arisen since the Constitution was adopted, such as its framers never conceived, and for which the Constitution makes no provision, because it does not consider the needs of the total people as well as of the nation and the States; he says we have three courses before us—one, to observe the Constitution strictly, which would be suicidal; second, to keep interpreting it away, which will undermine the respect of the people for all law; and, third, to call a national convention and frame a new Constitution.

Campaign Contributions in 1904

The controversy over contributions to the Republican campaign fund in 1904, and concerning the assertions made by E. H. Harriman in the letter to Sydney Webster (published in April last) has been revived by the New York *World*, which asserts that the fund raised by Mr. Harriman in the closing days of the campaign of 1904, and after his interview with Mr. Roosevelt, was $260,000, and that the names of the contributors, with the amounts given by them, were as follows:

Edward H. Harriman	$50,000
H. McK. Twombly (representing the Vanderbilt interests)	25,000
Chauncey M. Depew (personal)	25,000
James Hazen Hyde	25,000
The Equitable Life Assurance Society	10,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	10,000
George W. Perkins (New York Life Insurance Company)	10,000
H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller (Standard Oil Company)	30,000
James Speyer and banking interests	10,000
Cornelius N. Bliss (personal)	10,000
Seven friends of Senator Depew, $5,000 each	35,000
Sent to Mr. Harriman in smaller donations	20,000
Total	$260,000

This statement is accompanied by a long and circumstantial account, alleged to be true, of conferences and negotiations in which Mr. Cortelyou, Ex-Governor Odell, Mr. Cornelius Bliss, Senator Depew, and Mr. Harriman took part, and which are said to have preceded the raising of the $260,000. It is asserted that the money was paid to Mr. Bliss (treasurer of the Republican National Committee), that he gave it to Mr. Cortelyou (the chairman), that the latter retained $60,000, giving $200,000 to Mr. Odell (chairman of the New York Republican Committee), and that the entire sum was used in the State of New York during the week preceding the election. Concerning these assertions, Secretary Cortelyou said, immediately after the publication of them:

"When the proper occasion arises, I shall be perfectly willing to give the public a full and frank account of my stewardship, both in and out of public life. I am quite content to await that time and to abide the result. Meanwhile I shall adhere to my rule of not replying to charges of this sort, even though they be as false and mendacious as those published in this morning's *World*."

Senator Depew said to reporters that he never discussed ancient history, and that they must get their information from Mr. Harriman. The latter declined to discuss the subject. This was also the attitude of Mr. Twombly and Mr. Hyde, who are in Paris. Mr. Speyer denied that such a contribution had been made by himself or by banking interests with which he was connected. At last accounts, other per-

sons named in the list had not been found by reporters or had refused to talk about the matter. The New York *Times* asserts that the Standard Oil Company had been induced by Mr. Bliss and others to contribute $100,000 before the fund alleged to have been raised by Mr. Harriman was collected. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1904, has written for publication a long letter relating to this controversy. He deplores the failure of Congress to adopt the Tillman resolution, providing for an investigation of the campaign funds of 1904, and repeats the charges made by himself in the campaign of that year. Referring to contributions from corporations protected by the tariff, he remarks that "both the solicitors and the contributors regarded the beneficiary as under obligation to preserve their power to mulct the people, and the beneficiary has kept the faith." He urges that Congress should "enact a statute forbidding, under penalty of imprisonment, corporate contributions toward the election of a President or a member of Congress," and that every State should "forbid, under like penalty, its corporations from contributing money for any political purpose."

The Philippine Islands

William W. Cocks, a Republican member of the House (from New York), in an address before the Cebu Chamber of Commerce on the 10th, deplored the political situation in the islands, saying that the people were under the control of ultra-radical leaders. They appeared to be ungrateful, he added, and to have had too much self-government for their own good. There has been published in a Manila newspaper an interview with David P. Barrows, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who says:

"If the Assembly petitions for absolute independence without the aid of a foreign power and without imposing responsibility upon the United States I believe the petition will be granted. Americans consider the Phillipines as representing an annual expense of $15,000,000 for the maintenance of a military and naval force in the islands."

As Mr. Barrows visited many States during his recent vacation in this country, and is said to have discussed the condition of the islands with many prominent persons, the native press regards his remarks as semi-official utterances. Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has been talking to newspaper correspondents about the islands. "We are not going to sell them," he says, but he regrets that we have them. We must "face the music," and do the best we can. He would like to see less discrimination against Americans in the islands. He lost money in a lumber venture there:

"The plain truth is, that no American capital can be induced to go to the islands until we stop some of the foolish discriminations that are now imposed on American business men, and give certain advantages to which the islands are entitled. We must give free trade to the islands and definite inducements to our people to go there and invest. I do not believe in awarding monopolies, but if some Americans start a sugar establishment or a big lumber industry, I believe in dealing directly with them and making concessions that will be to their advantage. My investment was a total loss, because of unfair and unreasonable discriminations. I would also stop this infernal talk about self-government. We must put an end to stimulating these half-civilized people with the idea that they are fit to govern themselves. We are going to keep them, and some day, if they are fit to govern themselves, they will have a Government like our other Territories. They will not be fit for this for fifty years, and in the meantime we must stop this independence talk among them. I would say to them: 'If you are good we will reward you, and if you are not good we will spank you, but under all conditions we are going to keep you.' When they understand this they will settle down. As things are now, they interpret our kindness and indulgence as fear. Many of the leading natives told me this when I was last in the islands."

Mr. Hull thinks Secretary Taft's views about the Philippines have recently undergone a change and that he is less optimistic as to the development of the natives toward capacity for self-government. Representative Reynolds (Republican), of Pennsylvania, said a few days ago, when leaving Manila for this country: "My confirmed opinion is that we should continue as we have begun. We should not cross the bridge of independence until we reach it, and we are not yet near it."

Cuba

Additional cases of yellow fever were found at Cienfuegos last week—four on the 12th and three on the 13th. The discovery of these

cases was due to the increased efficiency of the medical patrol. The disease was also found in Alacran and Nueva Paz. Reports to our War Department show a great neglect of sanitary precautions in many cities since the withdrawal of the Government of Intervention and a culpable disregard of the provisions of the fifth stipulation of the Platt Amendment, which required the republic to execute the plans devised for the sanitation of these places. It appears that the local health authorities of Cienfuegos were not aware of the presence of yellow fever there until the death of Sergeant Merritt was reported to them by American army surgeons. There were cases of the disease in a private hospital which was in the same building with the army hospital, and the Cuban physician who conducted this private hospital used no screens to prevent mosquito infection.——On the 14th, the Mary Kingsley Medal was awarded by the Liverpool School for the Study of Tropical Diseases to Dr. Charles Finlay, who originated the theory that yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes, and to Col. William C. Gorgas (now sanitary officer of the Panama Canal Zone), who, as chief sanitary officer at Havana, gave practical effect to Dr. Finlay's discoveries.

Asiatics in Vancouver

There has been no repetition of the rioting of last week at Vancouver, but the situation is still critical, and the antagonism to Asiatics is becoming stronger and more thoroly organized. No deaths have resulted from the four attacks upon the Japanese quarter on Saturday night, and twenty-six of the leaders of the mob have been arrested. The Japanese and Chinese purchased arms and ammunition in quantity until the gun stores were closed by the police. They appear upon the streets freely and show a disposition to resent insults and maintain their rights. They struck work for two days and those in domestic service left their places and joined their countrymen. The quarter was roped off at night by the police, who were reinforced by 200 special deputies. The steamer "Monteagle," of the Canadian Pacific, arrived at Vancouver September 11th, bringing 901 Hindus, 149 Chinese and 115 Japanese. Mayor Alexander Bethune notified the captain that he could not afford protection to the immigrants. The ship accordingly turned back to Victoria, where the Japanese and Chinese were landed under protection of a special police force. The "Monteagle" then returned to Vancouver, but the crowd was so large and threatening that the Hindus were kept on board for two days, then secretly landed. Over a hundred were rejected as unfit by the medical examiners. The Mayor telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as follows:

"Nine hundred Hindus arriving to-day. Neither accommodation nor employment for them. Shall we house them in Drill Hall at Dominion Government's expense?"

To which the Premier replied:

"I would understand from such a request that these Hindus are paupers, therefore liable to deportation. Minister of Interior will send to-morrow special officer to deal with the questions."

The Hindus, however, could not be rejected as paupers, for they had with them $30,000 in gold, and as British subjects they could not be refused the right to travel or reside in any part of the empire. A fund was raised to send them by special train to Ottawa, "with the compliments of Vancouver," but there is no reason to think they either wish to go or can be made to. The treaty between Japan and Canada, ratified by the Canadian Parliament at its last session, provides:

"The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominion and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

There was an agreement that the number of laborers coming from Japan should not exceed 500 a month, but nothing was said about the Japanese coming from Honolulu, as they are now in great numbers. The English papers lay the blame for the Vancouver riot on the Americans, both because they set the example in San Francisco and Bellingham and because some of the leaders of the anti-Japanese and Korean League, from California and Washington, were in Vancouver when the outbreak occurred. The riot, or at least the demonstration preceding it, was planned to impress Baron Ishii, chief of the Bureau of Foreign

Commerce, who was in America to investigate the situation, with the strength of the anti-Asiatic feeling on the Pacific Coast. The Cooks' and Waiters' Union has given notice to the proprietors of all hotels and restaurants that all Japanese and Chinese must be discharged, and the labor unions have given all employers of Oriental labor thirty days to replace it by white, under penalty of a general strike. American papers have held that the recent events proved that Vancouver was the same as San Francisco, but the Japanese do not think so, as the following comment by Count Okuma, in the *Hochi,* shows:

"The latter occurrence must not be placed in the same category as the former. The San Francisco authorities directly or indirectly countenanced the acts of the rioters, while the Municipal Government was a center of corruption, almost a state of anarchy prevailing. I liken the San Francisco riot to the Boxer outbreak. President Roosevelt's attitude at first was very fair and admirable, but after his conference with a delegation from San Francisco a change came which sadly disappointed us.

"The Vancouver incident was quite different. It was an outrageous act, limited to laborers and unsupported elsewhere. The local authorities sincerely did their utmost to suppress the riot and protect our countrymen. They even went so far as to give permission to our compatriots to take measures of self-defense. The sincerity so fully evidenced of these really worthy local authorities of our ally in their effort to protect our rights makes us confident of effecting a satisfactory solution of the deplorable situation."

The Voyage of the "Lusitania"

Great interest was excited on both sides of the Atlantic by the maiden trip of the new Cunard liner "Lusitania," which is an advance over anything previously attempted in steamship construction in size, elegance of furnishing, convenience of arrangement, and the use of the turbine. The turbine is, in principle, the simplest and oldest form of the steam engine, as it was described by Nero of Alexandria two thousand years ago, and resembles the well-known form of water-wheels and windmills, jets of steam striking against the paddles of concentric wheels, alternately revolving and fixed. It occupies less space, is cheaper to construct, more economical to operate, and shakes the vessel less than the ordinary reciprocating engine. There was some disappointment that the "Lusitania" did not break all records and maintain the speed of 24 or 25 knots an hour, of which she is capable; still, the results were so satisfactory as to stimulate the making of vessels of this type in the future. The log of the "Lusitania" showed the following days' runs: Monday 561 nautical miles, Tuesday 575, Wednesday 570, Thursday 593, Friday 481; total mileage 2,780; average speed 23.01 knots per hour. The "Deutschland," of the Hamburg-American line, in August, 1900, made a day's run of 601 miles, and the "Kaiser Wilhelm II," of the North German Lloyd, in June, 1904, maintained a speed of 23.58 knots. The "Lusitania" made the run from Daunt's Rock (five miles out from Queenstown) to Sandy Hook in five days and 54 minutes. The best previous record over the same course was that of Cunard "Lucania," in 1894, 5 days, 7 hours, 20 minutes. The dimensions of the "Lusitania" are: length 790 feet, breadth 88 feet, depth 60 feet, displacement 45,000 tons, load draught 37 feet 6 inches, turbine engines, 70,000 horse power. She carried 486 first-class, 483 second-class and 1,121 steerage passengers, and 750 crew. The ship passed thru the new and straighter Ambrose Channel, in the lower harbor of New York, now being dredged out by the Government for the accommodation of such large vessels.

Liberal Church Movements in Germany

The *Monistenbund,* of Germany, a national organization rapidly growing in numbers, and the pronounced followers of the philosophy of Monism as advocated by the famous zoölogist of Jena, Prof. Ernst Haeckel, and his "World Riddles," has undertaken to organize religious societies thruout the Empire, with a fixt ritual and form of worship, in which the principles of this philosophy are to be utilized to supply the religious demands of those who have broken with Christianity. Monism is, accordingly, no longer to be a mere philosophy, but like Positivism, to be a religion. The Bund employs a large number of lecturers who have entered upon this propaganda, and Haeckel himself has delivered courses in Berlin that proved exceedingly popular.

Particularly are the Social Democrats, who have failed in their program of a general exodus from the State Churches, becoming adherents of the new creed, which in its radicalism is so anti-churchly and anti-Christian, denying even the existence of God and reducing all religion to a set of simple morals, that even Bremen, the most ultra-radical city, religiously speaking, in the Fatherland, has forbidden its pastors, Drs. Stendel and Mauritz, to continue their connection with the Bund. Another movement looking to the establishment of a new religious communion to take the place of the Church is that headed by Wilhelm Winsch, a Berlin physician, who has written a series of works against the principles of the Church. He has lately issued an "Appeal," with the central theme: "Away from the Christ of the Church and back to the true Jesus of history," in which he pleads for the organization of congregations that deny the divinity of Christ and are content to find in him a great moral model and to draw their religious strength from the inspiring influence of his example. This step is all the more significant because, at the Weisbaden convention of the Liberals recently held, it was declared necessary, before peace could be established between modern thought and the Church, to rid the latter of its "Christological yoke." Harnack, in discussing the doings of this remarkable assembly, declares that the central church and religious problem of the day is really the question as to the character and nature of Christ, or Christology. Winsch justifies his propaganda by the claim that the educated world of today has practically broken with historic Christianity, which the conservatives emphatically deny.

Foreign Notes

The French at Casablanca, Morocco, having discovered by means of a balloon that the Moorish camp was located at Taeddert, General Drude made an early morning attack upon it in the fog. The French force moved forward in two detachments, and having carried the breast of the hill, charged down the valley, where 600 Arab tents were pitched. The natives made a brave but short resistance against the combined bombardment of the French field artillery and the guns of the "Gloire," then were driven from the camp in disorder by a bayonet charge. The tents were set on fire and the whole camp swept clear.——King Leopold of Belgium has turned over the "domain of the Crown," consisting of the most valuable lands of the Kongo and covering an area ten times larger than Belgium, to a joint stock company in which he is said to be interested. The King had been compelled to agree to the annexation of the Kongo by Belgium, and a month ago commissioners had been appointed, four representing the Free State and four Belgium, to arrange the details of the transfer. His present action will leave the victory of the Belgians over their King a barren one, since large areas of the most profitable parts of the region had already been conceded to companies, some of which were under the control of prominent American capitalists.—— President Fallières of France has commuted the sentence of Soleilland to penal servitude for life. Soleilland was convicted of an atrocious murder of a twelve-year-old girl, and on account of the frequency of crimes of this character against young girls in France there was a great popular demand for the enforcement of the death penalty, which has been gradually going out of use. The Government bill formally abolishing capital punishment was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies at the last session, and the Chamber struck out from the appropriation bill the provision for the salary of an executioner. A parade of many thousand men, women and children past thru the streets of Paris expressing indignation against the President for his clemency, and demanding increased vigilance and severity on the part of the police. ——The police have investigated the dynamite explosion at Glenahiry Lodge, near Clonmel, August 13th, which was supposed to be an attempt of the Irish to assassinate Lord Ashtown, an obnoxious landlord. They find that the materials for the bomb were procured on the estate, and the inference is that the explosion was planned by Lord Ashtown himself or some domestic for the purpose of discrediting the Irish cause.



La Belle France

BY MAXIM GORKY



I WALKED a long time thru the streets of Paris before I found her. I asked many people where she lived, but no one could tell me accurately.

One old man, apparently a wag, sighed and shrugged his shoulders.

"Who knows?" he said. "Once upon a time she lived in Europe."

"In the bankers' street," a workman informed me rudely.

"Go to the right," another man told me.

It was noisy and unpleasant. Everywhere in the open places cannon and soldiers, and workmen crowding the streets. According to a habit recently acquired in all countries, the soldiers kept up a constant shooting, the cavalry bore down upon the people, waving their bared sabers, and the workmen threw stones at the soldiers. The stifling atmosphere of the gray city hummed with malicious imprecations and sharp words of command. Here and there the pavement was spattered with blood. People with broken heads, clenching their fists in impotent fury, skulked homeward. Those who could no longer stand upright and had fallen to the ground were humanely snatched from under the feet of the soldiers and horses by the police, and carried off. Spectators looked from the windows, and passed remarks upon this familiar picture of life in a Christian city.

Finally some one said to me:

"France? To the right. At the Alexander III bridge."

The bureau of police in which she was living was an old edifice, which presented nothing striking to the eye either in grandeur or beauty. At the door stood two soldiers. Their trousers were made of red banners of freedom. The remnants of an inscription adorned the door: Lib.....gal...rat..nité. I was reminded of the gang of bankers, who like vermin defile the country of Béranger and George Sand. I entered. My nostrils were assailed by a moldy odor of putrescence and debauchery.

My heart beat faster. For I, too, like every revolutionist, had in my youth loved this woman, who herself had loved sincerely and much, and had made revolutions so beautifully.

A man dressed in black approached me. His manner reminded me of a marquis. Smiling affably, he led me into a semi-obscure vault, where I could admire the elegance of the *style moderne* of contemporary France.

Pasted on the walls were copies of the notes of the Russian loans. Hides of natives of the French colonies lay on the floor. The skins were artistically tattooed with the declaration of the rights of man. The furniture was constructed of the bones of the people who had fallen on the barricades of Paris fighting for the liberty of France. The alliance treaties with the Russian Czar were sewed into the furniture coverings. The walls were hung with the armorial bearings of the European governments, made of living human flesh inlaid with iron—the armor-clad fist of Germany, the slip-knot and nagayka of Russia, the beggar's sack of Italy, the black cowl and the greedy, bony hands of the Church of Catholic Spain, and the fat stomach of a bourgeois of France.

On the ceiling was represented the open mouth of the Emperor of Germany with his sixty-four teeth and menacing mustache. Heavy curtains hung over the windows. It was dark, as always in the reception rooms of women of Balzac age, who have not yet lost hope of captivating men. The air was heavy with the smell of false delicacy and spiritual depravity. I breathed with difficulty, and my head reeled.

She walked in, and scrutinized my figure thru her lashes with the air of a connoisseur of men. I greeted her.

"You speak French?" she asked. Her manner was that of an actress who had long ceased to play rôles of royalty.

"No, madam, I speak only the truth," I answered.

"Who needs the truth?" she asked, shrugging her shoulders. "Who listens to it? Nobody finds truth pleasant even in beautiful verses."

She went to a window and half drew apart the curtains, but immediately walked away again.

"They are still making a noise out there on the streets" she said discontentedly. "Such babies! What do they want? I can't understand them. They have a republic and a cabinet of ministers not equaled in any other country. One minister is even a Socialist. Isn't that enough for the happiness of the people?" Tossing her head pettishly she added: "Don't you think so? But you've come to speak to me——"

She sat down beside me, looked into my eyes coquettishly, and asked:

"What shall we speak about? Love? Poetry? Ah, my Alfred de Musset! My Leconte de Lisle! Rostand!——" She rolled her eyes upward, but when they encountered the teeth of the German Emperor, she dropped them.

I did not interrupt her pretty tattle about the poets. I waited in silence until she would begin to speak about the bankers. I looked at this woman. Only a short while ago every knight had carried her image in his heart. Now her face was the face of one who has loved overmuch. Her lively colors had faded, wiped off by a thousand kisses. Her skilfully penciled eyes wandered restlessly, her lids were swollen, her lashes drooped. The lines on her neck and temples bore mute evidence to the tempests of her heart, her cheeks and chin, to waxing corpulency. It was apparent that now the poetry of the stomach spoke louder to this woman, grown wrinkled and stout, than the great poetry of the soul. Now the rude call of the belly drowned the voices of truth and freedom that had once pealed from her mouth and rung over the entire world. Nothing remained of her former grace and power of movement, save the habitual ease of a forward hussy, a market-wife in the international market. She had exchanged the charm of a heroine fighting for the happiness of her people for the coquetry of an old dame, of a heroine of countless amorous adventures.

She wore a dark gown trimmed with lace. It reminded me of the rust on the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. Her voice sounded weary. She seemed to speak merely in order to stifle recollections of something great and honest. At times memory still pricked her cold, worn heart, in which disinterested feelings no longer found a place.

I looked at her and was silent. It cost me an effort to restrain a cry of agony at the pitiful sight of this tormented spirit. I thought: Is it possible that this is Madame France? Is this the heroine of the world, whom my imagination always pictured as garbed in the flame of bright thoughts, great words—Equality, Fraternity, Liberty?

"You're not a cheerful companion," she said to me, and smiled wearily.

"Madam," I answered, "these days no honest Russian can feel himself happy as a guest of France."

"Why?" she asked, with a false smile. She lifted her lashes in astonishment. "In my Paris everybody makes merry—always."

"I just noticed it in the streets. Exactly the way they make merry in Russia, too. The bloody play of the soldiers with the people, the favorite sport of the Czar, your friend."

"You're a gloomy person," she observed, with a grimace. "When the people demand everything the king possesses, he must not give them even that which he is able to. Kings have always reasoned thus. Why should they think differently now? You should take a simpler view of life. You are not yet an old man. Why so despondent? As long as a man can love, life is very beautiful. Of course, Nicholas II—he is—what shall I say?—he yields too much to the influence of bad people. But really he's a good little—why, look, he gave you freedom——"

"We wrested it from him. The price was thousands of lives. And now that we've torn it from his hands, he demands more and more blood in payment. He wants us to return to him what he gave us only under threat. And now you have provided him with the money to take it away from us."

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed. "He won't

take it away, believe me. You know, he's a gentleman, and he can keep his word, I assure you."

"Are you aware that you gave money for the perpetration of murder?" I asked.

She threw her head back into shadow, so that her face could not be seen. Then she said calmly:

"I had to give it to him. You know this Nicholas is the only one who can help me when that mouth up there wants to bite my head off." She smiled, and pointed to the ceiling, where the teeth of the German glistened decoratively. "That greedy mouth, I must confess, does lead me into a little wrongdoing. Besides, wrongdoing is piquant sometimes."

"Isn't it loathsome to you to lean on the shoulder of a man who is covered with the blood of his people?"

"If there's no other shoulder to lean on? It's hard to find kings with hands unstained by the blood of their people. You've got to take them as they are. I can't tell what they're going to be. I'm a woman. I need a friend. Of course, for a republic and an Asiatic despot to go hand in hand thru the world isn't very nice. But it's original, don't you think so? Like all poets and revolutionists, you don't understand politics. Where you see politics, don't look for beauty. You'll find only a stomach and a mind that obediently subserves the stomach."

"Doesn't it seem to you that you stifled the well-deserved glory of France with the money you gave the Czar?"

She looked at me with wide-open eyes, laughed, and moistened her painted lips with the tip of her sharp tongue.

"You're only a poet. Your ideas are out of date. We live in a rude age, when it's all very well and good to write verses; but to carry poetry into everything—that's impractical, to say the least." And she laughed with an air of superiority. "My Shylocks, it seems to me, have done an excellent business. They have extorted an amount of interest from your Czar equivalent to a pound of his flesh."

"But in order to pay the interest, the Czar will have to get the flesh of all his people."

"Of course—that is, probably. What else was to be done?" she asked with a shrug. "The government engages in politics, the people pay for it with their labor and blood. That's the way it always was. Besides, I'm a republic, and I cannot prevent my bankers from doing what they please. The Socialists alone don't understand that this is a normal procedure. It's all so simple. Why fret and fume? Why fly in the face of sober common sense? My Shylocks have given much, and ought to give still more, so as to get back at least something. For as a matter of fact they are in a very dangerous position. If—not the Czar conquers —but——"

She was afraid to utter the word which had created her glory.

"They might remain poor, and even if he does conquer, I don't think they'll get their interest very soon. Why, they're my children, aren't they? Rich people are the strongest stones in the edifice of a government. They are its foundation. The poets, they are only an ornament, a decoration of the façade; they can be dispensed with. They do not increase the stability of a structure. The people are only the ground upon which the house stands, the revolutionists are simply madmen. To pursue the simile, you might say the army is a pack of watchdogs which guard the property and the security of the occupants of the house."

"Do Shylocks live in the house?" I asked.

"They and all the other people who find it convenient. But let's drop the subject. When politics isn't profitable, it's a bore."

I rose, and bowed in silence.

"Are you going?" she asked indifferently.

"I have nothing to do here," I said, and walked away from this procuress of the Czar and the bankers.

I had not found her whom I wished to see. I had found only a cowardly, cynical *cocote,* who for money, not trueheartedly but cold-bloodedly, gives herself away to thieves and hangmen.

I walked along the streets of great Paris, on that day held in captivity by the hired soldiers, the dogs, of the old, greedy woman, with their bayonets and cannon. I saw how the Frenchmen gathered at the corners, and like true heroes of truth and freedom, counted the

forces of their enemy in silence, ready to wash away with their blood the shameful stain on the face of the republic. I felt that the spirit of old France, the great mother of Voltaire and Victor Hugo, was springing into being again, was growing, and waxing strong—the spirit of France that had sowed seeds of freedom wherever the cries of her children, her poets and warriors, had penetrated.

I walked along the streets of Paris, and my heart sang the hymn of France:

Who, O France, in the early morning of his days did not love and adore thee?

In the days of his youth a man's soul bows before the Goddesses of Beauty and Liberty, and thou, O great France, dost seem their only shrine.

France! Every brave and honest man bore the name in his heart as he bore the name of his own passionately beloved bride. Thy past abounded in days great and glorious! Thy wars, they are mankind's holidays, thy sufferings, its lessons.

What beauty and strength erstwhile in thy quest for justice! Honest was the blood thou didst shed in the struggle for liberty. Can it be that this blood has dried up forever?

France, thou wast the belfry of the world. From thy tower three strokes resounded, three shouts rang out, rousing the peoples from their slumber, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! Thy Satan-faced son, Voltaire, battled thruout his life against triviality. His sage's laugh held a powerful venom. One line of his poisoned even the priests, who had been able to devour thousands of books without spoiling their stomachs. Yea, thru him the very kings, defenders of lying, were forced to respect the truth. Great was his power and his courage in striking at falsehood. France, grieve because thy son is no more. He would have dealt thee a slap—be not offended; a slap from such an one is an honor to so mercenary a mother.

Thy son Hugo, one of the brightest jewels in the crown of thy glory! A tribune and a poet, he sent a trumpet call thru the world, stirring to life everything beautiful in the soul of man. He created heroes everywhere. With his books he created heroes no less than thou, when, O France, thou didst advance before the people, the flag of liberty in thy hand, a merry smile on thy beautiful face, hope for the triumph of truth and goodness in thy honest eyes. He taught all to love life, beauty, truth and France. Well for thee he is no more. He would never have pardoned the meanness even of his France, whom he loved as a youth loves, tho his hairs were already turned white.

Flaubert would have turned from thee in disgust—Flaubert, the knight of beauty, the Hellene of the nineteenth century, who taught the writers of all countries to respect the power of the pen, to comprehend its beauty; Flaubert, the wizard of the word, impartial as the sun which shines alike upon rubbish in the street and precious laces on a lady's gown; yes, Flaubert, for whom truth was in beauty and beauty in truth, would not have pardoned thee thy greed, would have turned from thee in disgust.

Thy best children are not with thee. In shame of thee, stay of the bankers, they have drooped their honest eyes, they would not see thy fat face. Thou hast become a market-wife. Those who learned from thee to die for honor and freedom no longer understand thee. With pain in their souls they turn away from thee.

France, greed for gold, has disgraced thee. The alliance with the bankers has corrupted thy honest soul, has poured the muddy water of triviality on its burning fire.

Thus, thou, mother of liberty, thou Jeanne d'Arc, hast lent strength to beasts, that they may crush humankind under their feet once again.

Great France, once the world's leader in progress, dost thou grasp all the hideousness of thy deed?

Thy mercenary hand has placed an obstacle in the path of liberty and culture for a whole country, and if that obstacle remain no longer than a day, thy crime will be none the less. But thou hast not halted the progress toward liberty for a single day alone. Thy gold will cause the blood of the Russian people to flow again.

Let this blood paint thy worn-out cheeks, let its red cover the eternal shame of thy lying face.

My beloved!

CAPRI, ITALY

The Women Reply

[In publishing in our issue of August 22d an article by a well-known but anonymous clergyman on "My Opinion of Women," which, we knew, would arouse much dissent among our readers, we asked for comment and criticism. The letters we have received, altho not numerous enough to alleviate the deficit in the Post-Office Department, yet are sufficient to give a comprehensive and diversified argument, as the following quotations show. In fairness to the writers, it should be understood that very few of the letters are published complete. Sometimes only a few sentences are extracted containing some point not otherwise covered. To have published the selected letters in full would have involved too much repetition, for many of the writers use very similar and often identical language in expressing their opinion of the clergyman and his views. If this fact is regarded as indicating that unanimity of sentiment and uniformity of mental processes are characteristic of the feminine mind, it is referred to whichever party finds it serviceable as an argument. For the consolation of those who do not find their words in print, we will add that all of the letters have been forwarded to the author at his request, and we trust that he will read them in a humble and teachable mood to the profit and edification of his soul. The article has been so thoroly discussed that we do not think it necessary to add anything. But in our editorial columns will be found a restatement of THE INDEPENDENT's policy in regard to the treatment of controversial topics which some of our correspondents have misunderstood. To the many contributors who sent us various and satisfactory explanations of the significance of the pictorial decoration at the head of the clergyman's article, we are especially grateful.—EDITOR.]

Ask the Japanese.

Is the bird heading the article intended as an editorial comment? If so, does it indicate the editor's opinion of the writer, the subject or the article? Is it a gander or a goose? Or a wild-goose chase? Which?

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brief But Pointed.

Your clergyman has the egotism and lack of original thought common to most men of his calling. For a pen-portrait of himself I advise him to read Bernard Shaw's "Candida."

EDNA MERCHANT.

CAMPVILLE, CONN

A Thinking Man.

Will you allow a mere man the observation that "My Opinion of Women," in your issue of August 22d, written by a man who "has served, for several years each, four important congregations," seems to answer fully the question often raised of late years—"Why are thinking men keeping out of the churches?"

E. H. J.

CONNECTICUT.

What She Resents.

What I resent is, that after years of admiration for THE INDEPENDENT, I, a woman, should read such sentiments from its pages, and that I, a *church woman*, should find them expressed by one belonging to a class who at least are supposed to have the courage of their convictions and not be found guilty of the cowardice of an unsigned article, or, worse still, a signature cloaked by an office, which may, in the eyes of many, bring reproach upon that office.

A CHURCH WOMAN.

Read Mazzini.

Granted that the clergyman is right in his criticism of woman, the reason is not far to seek. The ordinary girl of eighteen or twenty is fitted by nature for great thoughts, deep feelings, and much active responsibility. At the age when Jane Addams's father was reading Mazzini with her, I imagine that in the families the clergyman knows the ordinary girl thinks and feels as best she may without much guidance and active responsibility; the most important element in her training is denied her by the circumstances of her life.

The result is that the mind of the ordinary young woman remains the poor, half-developed thing the clergyman so well describes.

JANE E. ROBBINS [M. D.]

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

As Man Made Her.

Why is it that "man" is so prone to discuss "woman" as tho she were a genus quite distinct from himself? Man has undoubtedly been endowed by nature with one characteristic—force—in larger measure than woman, and their lives are so bound up together that she necessarily becomes what his dealings with her make her.

As a little girl, he coddles her or conventionalizes her; treats her as a plaything, a household utensil, or a parlor ornament. As a young woman, he turns her attempts at equal friendship into lovers' episodes. As a woman in the most intimate private relation, he assumes that the situation is *his* by right, and quietly, but firmly, ignores her woman's point of view. Why should she reason and be logical?

A NEW YORK WOMAN.

Philosophical.

Another man butts his head against the wall of woman's nature until it aches. If he would only stop going about the task in that bull-headed objective way, and do a little subjective thinking, he would arrive somewhere. I mean by this to note carefully one's own desires and impulses, especially the little movements of the mind on the borders of the subconscious, the ways in which ideas are associated and blended. Men and women are the same at bottom and the reason they differ is because of different kinds of education and pursuit, which produce different habits of thought. If men and women are educated in such manner as to emphasize differences they will understand each other less and less, and there will be more men to bore the world with their lucubrations about women's ways.

PRAGMATIST.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Her Opinion of His Opinion of Her.

. . . The most important thing to be said of the clergyman's article is this: That it is largely true, and also true of himself. He has described the mental blemishes, not of the species *femina*, but of the *genus homo*. If a woman were to defend herself in the manner in which she has been attacked, she would probably answer as follows:

SHE.	HE.
1. She argues in a triangle.	He expects her to follow his straight line.
2. She is vague.	He is tactless.
3. Her thoughts are not consecutive.	He plods along, while she jumps the unimportant.
4. Her memory is contrary.	Pluck out the beam.
5. She takes offense at trifles.	She takes offense at the clergyman in question.
6. Her moods are variable.	His only mood is the Imperative.
7. She loves to mystify.	He loves to disillusion.

A WOMAN.

EASTON, PA.

The Pastor and his People.

As a religious woman of the old school, I wish to express my sympathy for the clergyman who told us his opinion of women. He has apparently had to deal, for the most part, not with the serious, busy women of his parish, but with those idlers who hang about the parson, flattering him by an assumed air of interest in his sermons and collection notices, by asking him to dinner and pretending to be offended when he must decline, by asking his advice and seeming for the minute to take it, to make him think that he plays a real part in their lives.

. . . It is not often that I go to my spiritual adviser about anything, but how can I ever do it again after hearing what this supposedly representative divine says about the women who do come to him? He does not wish to give advice unless they will almost surely follow it. The Founder of Christianity was willing to bear the sins of the world; this disciple is not willing to even hear about them.

HELEN C. MACNAMARA.

NEW YORK CITY.

Birds of a Feather.

. . . Ministers are a peculiar class. Unlike the members of other professions, they are comparatively isolated, are allowed to have their say on Sunday without criticism, and are listened to by a sympathetic and often an admiring audience, drawn together by similarity of views and aims. They are of all varieties, from the Rev. Billy Sunday and Sam Jones to Washington Gladden, Lyman Abbott and Edward Everett Hale, and each congregation takes its character from its minister, or the minister may be chosen to meet the characteristics of the congregation.

That there are many foolish and weak women in every city—as there are men to mate with them, goes without saying, and they all go to the church which most attracts them. The remarks which your clergyman makes are not at all a reflection on women, but on himself, for attracting that kind of women to his ministrations from whom he draws his narrow and partial generalizations. The class of unthinking and prejudiced men and women whom he represents is a large and familiar one, and his remarks excite no surprise; the surprise is that a paper of such standing and established reputation as THE INDEPENDENT should stoop to publish them.

B.

The Church to Blame.

. . . The spirit of Christ in the churches has done much for women. Men have been civilized into believing that a woman is a human being with a soul. Unfortunately, however, from the time of Paul the churches have fostered the egotism of men and have subjected the women to the same pernicious training. Why they have ignored the Savior's fair and impartial treatment of men and women is, to me, a mystery. . . .

. . . . Yet the Episcopal Church compels women to perjure themselves and admit their slavish position when they take the sacred marriage vows. They impress upon them their lowly state by the rule forbidding them to enter a church with uncovered head. The Catholics go further, and openly teach the inferiority of women. Our present privileges of education and fair legal status are due largely to the work of such churches as the Congregational, which recognizes no sex in its government and ceremonies. . . .

Most women are man-made. They are like birds whose wings have been broken to keep them from flying. At first women were imprisoned to keep them in slavery. Then a better way was found, and men crippled their bodies; but the surest way of all is to dwarf their characters and blight their intellect, and men have not scrupled to do both.

EDITH M. FITCH.

HURLEY, S. D.

You May Submit the Article.

I have read the clergyman's thesis with great interest, and I think I understand all but the significance of the drawing above the title.

Before advancing because's for the minister's why's, I wished to be sure that his questions were fair, so, of course, I applied the personal test: Is *my* mental process like an Irish snake? Is my pride groveling, and my modesty arrogant? Does a minor detail impress me more than a major premise?

It was at this point that I had to own myself convicted, for even as I read the brilliant analysis I found my appreciation brought up short at each instance of the "reformed" spelling which is used by THE INDEPENDENT. Those final o's and u's (which were no more intended to be final than a woman's judgment) took more of my attention than was held by the critic's wisdom. I recognized the state of mind they induced as the same that is caused by an eloquent preacher's playing with his eye-glasses, exaggerating his consonants, or using "will" for "shall."

And so I admit that the charges in this "laudatory" article are fair; and, therefore, it is useless for me to answer the author's questions, since I could not give explanations that he would understand. But wouldn't I like to write "A Woman's Opinion of Clergymen"!

F. L. M.

Abnormal Women.

That the clergyman is fully justified in his opinion, when based upon such data as he has available in his realm of experience, I shall not attempt to gainsay. But I am led to believe that his necessarily limited activities as a clergyman have given him an intimate knowledge of pathological rather than normal phenomena. . . .

It is a matter of actual statistics, that among lunatics whose affliction is not the result of some specific bodily injury or mental shock, an inordinate number are the only sons or daughters of their parents. This is evidence to the mental derangement incident upon excluding from the human mind all knowledge of life's pressure, and removing the individual beyond the pale of economic necessity. It therefore follows that any class of human beings, whose environment precludes the possibility of all personal knowledge of life's struggle, are rendered more or less irrational. Man is by nature as inclined to be illogical as woman, but the schoolmaster of experience stands ever ready to correct the error, until thru many repetitions he comes to err less frequently in his reasoning. Women who have felt the pressure of economic necessity are brought perforce to adopt the same processes of reasoning that men have been compelled to adopt. . . .

It would be hard to conceive of a human being, more removed from the corrective experiences of life, than the woman of a well-to-do congregation. Her mental processes are the direct outcome of her environment, and this, in turn, is the result of her social and economic condition. . . .

(MRS.) LILLIAN HALE DEAN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Overworked.

. . . The poor, deluded creature with delirium tremens never imagines for one moment that the snakes he sees, the lizards, with ice-cold feet, creeping over his body, are in reality not there. The insane man who believes himself king is at a loss to understand why the world does not treat him as such. The minister, who, according to his own statement, has accomplished the following in a half week:

Two funerals	3 hours
One marriage	15 minutes
One conference	2 hours
One lecture	4 hours

(One luncheon outside of working hours does not count for time.)

is perhaps unable to see that he has actually worked nine hours and fifteen minutes in one half week. Less than one day for a busy merchant or one night for the ordinary physician. I implore you, dear sister, have compassion on the busy minister, lest he fall from exhaustion. In such a case the family physician will be called, and who will pay the doctor's bill?

I shall answer a few of his questions, picked at random: "Another asked me to dinner, but does not state the hour." Bless your soul, brother, do you think dinner comes in the morning? Another is, "One came to me with a frightful quarrel to settle—she was angry with another woman. Next day when I called they were driving in the park together." The clergyman remarks that this was very strange, but is it not the teaching of Christ? Did not Christ teach us to forgive our enemies? In another place we find, "Do not ask his advice unless you intend to use it." How absurd and ridiculous for this clergyman to think that all the women of his congregation should bow in humble submission to his advice regardless of whether they agree with him or not. . . .

(MRS.) W. W. BALLAINE.

BELLINGHAM, WASH.

At Least He Stopped a Game of Bridge.

A surgeon friend interrupted a game of bridge to read to us women the clergyman's article, "My Opinion of Women." We enjoyed it very much by reason of genuine mirth created by its logic (?) and its diction. It is, of course, absurd to take seriously such a palpably weak flaunt of a small, red rag to "stir up the animals." The clergyman unwisely confesses that the article was ordered and hastened by THE INDEPENDENT, and so, presumably, well paid for, and it has, therefore, at least two reasons for its perpetration: one, always and painfully true, the clergyman needed or wanted the money; another, THE INDEPENDENT, gaging the quality of the man, scented a paying business venture in the "stir,"

not entirely concerned with altruistic aid for Uncle Sam and his stamp sale. . . .

When I consider the large, and, from a public standpoint, strangely silent number of these thinking, intellectually emancipated women to be met with and inspired by, today, but gone indignantly out, for the most part, from the church pews, I wonder that you, in places of authority, have not realized the continued exodus and given her more of a reckoning. I have found even editors of the old school strangely attracted by her, yet fearful of displeasing, by her too precipitate introduction, their clientèle of readers still absorbed in ancient ideals. It is gratifying that in THE INDEPENDENT, such pure, independent thinkers as Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and Miss Ida Husted Harper get a hearing. And by this token of your appreciation of these women who live in the purple altitudes of unprejudiced, unlimited thought, I see the wink in the tail of your eye, as you exploit the *mélange* of that unfortunate clergyman, and there is a tallying, responsive, appreciative wink in mine.

And so, yours merrily and sincerely,

M. W. S.

From a Private Letter, by Permission.

. . . As I read these words the pathos of that article in THE INDEPENDENT comes over me. There is something "soul-shriveling" and "man-crushing" in the old creeds and the attitude toward life which they beget, particularly at the present time, when they are uneasily felt to be at variance with truth and progress. It is pity more than indignation I feel for this ministerial soul in his prison, made by his environment, as we all are to a large extent. These women he pictures are drawn from nature. They do not strike me as being altogether caricatures. He has had to live with them, to work with them, to keep a straight face while groaning in spirit. With shriveled soul and crushed manhood he embraces the opportunity to put his tormentors in the pillory and grin at their grimaces. That is his revenge. They were the cause of his undoing, they made him what he is, they and the obsolete view of life, the unwholesome spiritual atmosphere, the empty, unsatisfying social *milieu*.

Poor fellow! I wish he could have had the privilege, so richly bestowed on me since my childhood, of knowing women—gentle, sympathetic, womanly women—capable of sustained reasoning, able to attend to their own business, ready to take their part in the public life, full of devotion to high ideals, free from petty prejudices, and great enough to allow for the tyranny of tradition and circumstance, and sympathize and co-operate with men, even tho they be not perfect, for the elevation of all human life.

As for the editor, his words, "If the replies are sufficiently logical to refute his view or characteristically illogical enough to confirm it," show beyond a shadow of a doubt that he is not in sympathy with the poor clerical jester who jokes to relieve his pain and his *ennui*, and who does not realize that his wrong attitude makes him preach in vain even to ears that would profit from listening. The office boy who brought in the goose should have a ducking.

NATHANIEL SCHMIDT.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Echo Answers "Why?"

Paul—Saint Paul—also "did what he would not and did not what he would," so *that* queerity in the woman's make-up is clearly hers, because she was made out of a man. Because, sometimes, the man trying to "persuade and convince" waxes loud, and a wee bit of a trifle domineering, and she is "convinced" for the sake of ending a discussion; and, left alone, recants. But Galileo, also, would not "stay put" when "persuaded and convinced." And she is not wiser than your wisest, is she, O man?

Now, how does this clergyman, who, I believe, never read that about a certain clergyman should-be-attribute that "thinketh no evil"—*how* does he know she "apes humility," and is not meek in her modesty? Did ever she *tell* him so? and if not told by herself, how dare he impute motives and assign evil for what she proclaims to be good? If he has never thought her thoughts behind her brain-cover, how does he dare, out of his own bitter cud-chewing, assign this motive or that motive to stigmatize the face-value of her expressed sentiment as "lies—lies—lies?"

She has, sometimes, a finer than fine honor-sense, but a wise man wrote "do not go about *explaining* yourself to the world"—or a woman wrote it; somebody that was wise. *She* knows—and her conscience is her keeper. Laughs, when angry, to keep tears down; weeps, when glad, *because* glad!

Because she muses and nurtures all the infancy and helplessness of the human race—at her breast and under and on her heart, she *always* champions the weak side; the helpless side, the "under dog," because it *is* weak, because it *is* the "under dog," and *needs* help.

And do you know, I think, privately, this man has spent much valuable time in conning feminine abnormalities that I Corinthians 13 could better have filled, and, taking some queer freakish trait in this and that woman, labels all womanhood in blind assumption that all women are alike in all things!

And no one woman is like another—she is, always and only, but her own self!

And her capacity for forgiving is most divine of all her capacities!

And why does a *man* woo a woman with ardor that would draw "an angel down," and grow cool to her when she lets him know she loves him? *Why?* And *why* does a man court one woman and marry another? And *why* does a man pet a sweetheart for dainty dress and scold a wife for extravagance? And *why* is a man voluble in love-making and voiceless of love in marriage?

And *why* cannot a man remember small commissions for downtown?

And *why* will a man buy himself luxuries and look like a martyr over the necessities of the wife?

And *why* will a man bully his own family and be utterly charming to other folk?

And *why* will a man rail at his sister's cat and pay $50 for a heathen puppy?

And *why* will a man growl and grunt at his own table and converse like a learned angel at his friend's table?

Why? B. L.

Man's Incompetence.

Of the five things, where he said women forgot, I think he lacked wit if he could not answer each. First, the woman gave her name and the year. He could have asked the clerk of the church to send the record of all her children baptized. He could have looked on the envelope for the post office address for the marriage certificate. He could have telephoned to ask the dinner hour; he could have telephoned about the meeting; he could have written Miss so it would do for either Miss or Mrs. I fear he lacked imagination or wit. As for forgetting, let me give a short list of things men forgot or blundered over in building one small house:

1. A complete kitchen sink was ordered. It was sent with no trap, no strainer, no faucets and only one leg. The sink was packed so it came broken.

2. Ordered wash tubs right size. The *man* sent more expensive, larger ones, allowing only two tubs for the space where three were needed.

3. A lavatory ordered. The men sent and put up the one she refused to take.

4. A toilet with base was ordered. One was sent and put up without marble base.

5. Door locks sent for wrong side of doors when the man had the specifications. Key put above door knob.

6. Bolt ordered for back door. It was put on the front door, where there were two, already.

7. An electric light put where a door would hit it.

8. Cut nine inches from kitchen hearth and put up range, and the whole thing had to be taken out and a new hearth put in.

9. Ordered an iron damper for kitchen range. The man put in wooden-handle damper.

10. Ordered fire spark guards without brass mountings. They were all sent with brass mountings.

11. Ordered a chair upholstered in green and white. It was sent with solid green cover.

12. Ordered table carefully packed. It was sent so one leg was broken.

13. Ordered mahogany sofa carefully packed. It came with poor wrapping; varnish scratched.

14. Dining table of walnut ordered left its own color. It came stained mahogany.

Why does *man* think after this fashion? Has he any special mental trait? Or does he lack moral sense when dealing with a woman—the desire either to work off poor things or to make her pay for more expensive things than she orders? A WOMAN OF BUSINESS.

A Logical Analysis.

I greatly enjoyed the article you published recently—"A Clergyman's Opinion of Women"—on two accounts. First, the reverend gentleman's exposition of feminine character was so strikingly original and unique; second, the article was itself such an excellent illustration of the pre-eminently logical nature of the male mind. To make this fact plain, I shall simply review the article a moment, giving the mere underlying skeleton of the argument, and rejecting all the less essential points.

I. In many years' experience as a clergyman he has found that woman, taken as a class, has the following admirable characteristics:

A. She never makes decisions on other than sentimental grounds.

B. Even then she invariably acts on impulse.

C. She cannot grasp a general principle; she must take a detail at a time.

D. She is unreliable, not to be depended on, as she seldom sticks to her decisions.

II. General facts established:

A. The mental processes, in women, are either lacking or worse than useless.

B. Women have absolutely no memory.

III. Real underlying reason for this state of things:

A. A woman's lawlessness is law unto itself, inevitable; it is absurd for any woman to attempt to ignore her essentially irrational nature.

IV. As a matter of course, in view of the facts given, it is best for men to keep women the adorable beings that have been described; in fact, they should strengthen and encourage, thru education, the present traits. (Why? Oh—just "because.")

V. Conclusion—advice to church-going women:

A. You have no memory, and can't have any, and it is desirable that you should have none; then *do* try to remember when you write your pastor to put in all essential details.

B. You always act on impulse; then never lose your temper.

C. You never make a decision on other than sentimental grounds; then do not judge a candidate for your pulpit according to his personal appearance.

D. You are incapable of grasping anything as a whole; then don't judge individual statements in this article, but consider it as a unit.

(MISS) FAY MARIE HARTLEY.

LINCOLN, NEB.

She Sees Herself.

I never realized how feminine I am until I read this paper, and laughingly confess "All them things he says I is, I *is*"; possibly he may be some of them, too.

This gives me an opportunity for self defense, which I have longed for and have felt was due to myself, in common with all other

women. Sometimes I have been talking with a man, perhaps a clergyman, and would see him look at me suddenly, lift his eyebrows and gasp a little, then get rather vague and uncertain in his speech, and shortly after terminate the interview. On recalling the occasion and hunting for the reasons for his curious actions, I would find that he or I had been talking on a certain subject and that something had been said which started a train of thought in my mind in an entirely different direction. This would flash by like lightning, bringing me simply miles beyond where we had been speaking, so that my next words would be apparently on a subject entirely distinct from the first. It often happens that owing to the length and boredom of the necessary explanations one seems even to be telling untruths. It is actually only a part of the truth, but there is no time to make the whole manifest.

I don't know anything whatever about men's mental processes, but from the results I see in most men these processes must be painfully slow and plodding. For instance, I am reading just now a most interesting book (Santayana's "Reason in Common Sense"). He takes two pages to state a fact which is self-evident. Geometry always seemed to me utterly futile. Why, when one could *see* that two right angles equaled each other, should one go all around several blocks to explain that they do so? Not *why* they do, but that they do, merely. It is that Why that interests me more than anything else, and I thoroly sympathize with my five-year-old boy, who is a living interrogation point.

To answer the clergyman's questions categorically, and speaking individually: It seems to me from my own experience and from observation of other women that a woman's curiosity may be much greater than that of men in certain lines, determined by her sympathies, but his curiosity is much greater than hers in general matters. Personally, my neighbor's affairs do not interest me in the slightest degree, but my husband delights in collecting and retailing all the small gossip of a suburban town, and so far as this particular town is concerned, the same is true of all the other husbands and wives. It is the men who gossip, going to and fro on the trains, tho they would indignantly deny the accusation.

Speaking for myself, tawdry, made-up, intentional mystery nauseates me, but in the great mysteries, the "ultimate questions" of life, I am keenly interested.

In expressing the thanks, which I am sure all women who read THE INDEPENDENT feel toward you for giving them these occasional opportunities for self defense, I am sorry to add that I feel what I have said is very inadequate, and while I have intended to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," actually I have left many gaps, speaking only half truths and giving but a partial revelation.

I am one of the many to whom I believe the clergyman referred,

AN AVERAGE WOMAN.

John's Wife.

It was half-past eight Tuesday morning. The family was just thru breakfast. "The family" consists of John and me, three boys and two girls, ranging in ages from three months to twelve years. We live in the city because John's business is here, and he has a salary of $75 a month.

I mention the salary as my justification in being at work so early in the morning. In our immediate neighborhood are the homes of several clergymen. I have frequently taken a stroll about eight in the morning to see if any one is astir in these "divine" homes. All the curtains down!

That Tuesday morning I started John off with a faithful glance at his linen, and a final whiff at the bud in his lapel, which I never fail to pin in its place not more from sentiment than from philosophy. No man of my acquaintance has ever been sent to jail with a bud in his coat. There may be other things in his coat, but never a rosebud! I noticed that the bottom of John's trousers was getting frayed, and I went immediately in to make a note of it on the family tablet, exactly as a preacher makes a note of some new thought connected with his next sermon.

I had been at work ever since five. An hour or two in bed with Baby is all the time those two, John and Baby, get in the whole day to make acquaintance. I had moved softly to not wake the children, putting the living room and hall in order, picking up yesterday's newspapers, and filling the vases. An hour this way alone in the morning all by myself makes the day's work glide along smoothly; very much, I suppose, as a clergyman's sermon glides along smoothly when it has the right start. I hadn't found time the day before to look at the new INDEPENDENT and couldn't resist the temptation to glance at it now, though I knew I shouldn't before the work was done. We've had THE INDEPENDENT on both sides of the house ever since our grandfathers' day, for those worthies were preachers, and couldn't get along without it. No more can we get along without it, preachers tho we are not.

When I opened THE INDEPENDENT the first article I saw was "A Clergyman's Opinion of Women," with the picture right above it like a guardian angel or something. I thought, "Now here will be something to help me all day."

In my joy I tipped the chair over that held the broom and immediately there was a general stir in the house. But I wasn't to be cheated out of a minute with that "Opinion" on account of any stir whatever; so I brought out the baby, who always wants a little snack after he has been awake an hour, and as I usually put in his nursing-time at reading I began on the "Opinion." At this moment I am wondering if the essence of that "Opinion" trickled down into the fountain to flavor the reflections of the little chap when he grows up. I hope not, for I counteracted the possibility by saying over the Twenty-

third Psalm before the baby was done, on purpose to settle my mind. I have found baby sleeps better on the Twenty-third Psalm than on anything else. Nevertheless, I found my mind recurring to the "Opinion" as soon as I laid baby down. It got into the coffee pot and the griddle cakes, and the children's cereal, and, I suppose, into my face, for John asked what made me so "solemn," when it was "the prettiest morning alive." For answer, I tucked THE INDEPENDENT into his pocket, thumb-nailed at the "Opinion," for him to read at the noon hour, while he is taking his lunch at the café downtown. It's a way I have always to tuck something for him to read into his pocket, for I get time to make selections while I am nursing baby, and John has so little time.

And all that morning my work "dragged." I couldn't get that "Opinion" out of my mind. It worked like yeast hid in three measures of meal. I think it was enough to have worked ten measures. As long as I live I shall never catch up with that morning work. But oh, I would love to catch up with that clergyman and ask him to loan me his "bi-focal glasses" a minute to look at him with. I was unable to take up the "Opinion" step by step, as I wanted to, on account of its being more of a see-saw than a step-ladder; and besides, I realize always that I am not "logical." And I never do try to "reason" like a man. I wouldn't if I could, unless to be like John. When John came home that night and laid THE INDEPENDENT on the window seat, he said: "Well, dear, all clergymen do not hold the same opinion. I've talked with three in the office today, and all take exceptions to this particular "Opinion"; not from any courtesy to women, either, for you know there wasn't a woman in the office except the typewriter, and she never hears anything unless she is addressed. The clergyman evidently meant that bird at the top of the page for a stork, but, as our pastor said today, 'Any man can see without bi-focal glasses that it's a goose.'"

What did John and I care that the children were sliding down the lean-to roof, dog and all, or that the dinner was getting hotter or colder in the kitchen! We two have postponed other pleasures many's the time to discuss some theological point. Not that the "Opinion" is at all a theological point—far from it. Had it been a theological matter the clergyman might have referred at least once to "those women who labored with me in the Gospel," quoting a more ancient clergyman. John put his feet on the fourth shelf of the bookcase and tilted his chair in a comfortable way he has when he wants to talk with me. I opened THE INDEPENDENT at the "Opinion," and found it dotted with John's pencil marks as thick as little Johnnie's face was dotted when he had chicken pox. John said he started out to indicate "certain points to call my attention to, but the whole thing was guilty." I took up the tray of spoons and began rubbing them with the whiting. I always have something to do ready to hand so as to not waste my time while I may be talking with John. John read the "Opinion" out loud, clause by clause, and when he was done he put his feet up one shelf higher and laughed. "That clergyman is tall, and angular, and has straight sandy hair," he said. "Never a clergyman with crinkly, black hair and mild dark eyes holds an opinion like that. And I wouldn't question for a moment that he has served 'four' or even an indefinite number of congregations. He will be serving another straightway. And it surely is not difficult to realize why he 'withholds his name.'

"You look tired, my dear, as if you had been taking this very illogical 'Opinion' seriously. You are almost as tired and overworked as the clergyman. You mustn't 'take offense,' as, in his 'Opinion,' this man of the cloth evidently expects you to. Just sit down this afternoon and give it back to him. He may turn the other cheek and he may not. You have no personal cause, you know, to take offense or to be one bit worried. The clergyman lives in New York, you know, and that's a big little village. It isn't at all likely he will ever come as far West as California."

"I wish he would come to California," I replied, laughing. "No, indeed, I haven't the slightest personal cause to be offended. You know yourself, John, I never do take to clergymen, any way. I'd as soon go tell my troubles to Superintendent Quinn, of the Dye Works, as to tell a clergyman. He isn't the only clergyman I have known to complain about how busy he is!"

John jumped up and said he was hungry. Just as he was starting for the table he kissed me on the back of my neck and both elbows, murmuring something about "these new fashions of elbow sleeves and low necks being becoming to women of the mother age." As John was going down the path to work and kissing back at baby in my arms, I noted, with satisfaction, that yesterday's frayed trouser bottoms looked as good as new where I buttonhole-stitched them in the gray dawn of the morning. Some people think, and even write, about woman's work being monotonous. I think her work anything but monotonous. There's variety enough; and for my part I'd rather be in my shoes than John's any day, and both pairs are pretty well worn.

John reminded me again to "get it back on the clergyman." But I told him I couldn't. I'm not logical by nature or grace, and don't pretend to be anything but a happy-go-lucky house-mother of pretty near middle age with a strong tendency to theology inherited from both sides of the family, John's father and mine. Oh, no, I couldn't really "give it back" to the clergyman, but as I go about the work, cooking and sweeping, and cooing to the baby, I can throw bits of walnut shells and apple cores at him over my shoulder (tho, as everybody knows, a woman never hits the thing she throws at).

(MRS.) ELIZABETH GRINNELL.
THE BIRD'S RETREAT, PASADENA, CAL.



The Leopard Frog

(*Rana Virescens*)

BY B. S. BOWDISH

[Mr. Bowdish is a special inspector of wild birds and animals for the United States Department of Agriculture, and in charge of the School Department of the National Association of Audubon Societies.—EDITOR.]

OF the really aquatic frogs common to the Eastern United States there are only about three species, the big bullfrog, whose guttural voice furnishes half of the night life to the marshes and ponds; the green or spring frog, which is less decidedly an aquatic species, and the subject of the present paper, the leopard frog. There are four geographical varieties of this frog, one form occurring from Maine to Texas, one in Florida, a third in Mexico and the fourth in the West and Southwest. The first-mentioned form, which is the one here considered, varies in color from bronze to green, depending partly on the nature of the location where it is found. Over each eye there is a blackish spot, there are two rows of dusky spots along the back, and two rows of lesser spots on each side. The throat is whitish, the under parts yellowish. The eyes are large, the pupils being black, the iris golden yellow.

Early in the spring the voice of this frog is heard from the swampy places, a guttural "chock-chock." Subsequent weather seems to affect it. The present spring, near the home of the writer, the pleasant and unusually warm weather of late March brought out a full chorus of leopard frogs. Thereafter the cold and backward weather seemed to entirely silence them and they were little in evidence for some weeks.

Under the lower jaw the males have what is known as a "vocal sac," that is, the skin is loose and capable of being greatly distended. On the ponds in the swamps they may be observed with head alone above the water, and as they prepare to emit their weird note the vocal sac is distended until it is nearly the size of the head. With legs nearly full extended, body in an inclined position and head just protruding from the water, they will lie for a long time perfectly quiet, save as the throat sac is inflated and emptied to produce their note.

The writer in the summer of 1904 had a family of four of these frogs in a wire netting enclosed box where they had both water and moss. In the early summer, when flies were rather scarce, these were caught by hand and placed in the cage one at a time, but one of the smaller of the frogs appropriated two-thirds or more of them to himself. Later, as the flies became abundant, the result of a day's catch in a fly-trap (often one hundred or more) were released at once in the cage. Then there was a lively scene. When a fly on the roof of the cage attracted the attention of a frog the latter poised himself for a second, then launched forth as tho from a catapult, with an aim that was usually unerring. He seemed to have no care how hard he banged his jaw against the wire. As he approached his victim his tongue shot

out, appearing immense in proportion to the frog's size, and like a shapeless white sponge. The fly was simply engulfed and disappeared.

On the walls of the cage flies were taken in the same manner, and the frogs captured those which fell in the water. Dead flies were invariably refused. If the frogs had not been fed recently and were hungry, usually five minutes sufficed to clean up all the flies of a day's trapping. If not hungry the frogs were often apathetic and allowed a few flies to remain for some time.

The writer's father mimicked the voices of these frogs remarkably well and could usually draw out a ready response, especially when the family were hungry. These creatures seemed to show a much greater approach to intelligence than some salamander cage-mates, appeared to distinguish between those to whom they had become accustomed and strangers, and were very interesting pets. When they were released late in the summer to allow them to seek winter quarters it was with regret that they were allowed to go.



Charges against this frog must be few if any. The good that they must do in the way of destroying injurious and annoying insects should entitle them to our consideration.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Land of Heart's Desire

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

"SOMEWHERE," he mused, "its dear enchantments wait,
That land, so heavenly sweet;
Yet all the paths we follow, soon or late,
End in the desert's heat.

"Some time," he sighed, "when youth and joy are spent,
Our feet the gates may win"——
"But I," she smiled, with eyes of deep content,
"But I have entered in."

"And still it lures us to the eager guest,
And calls us day by day"——
"But I," she said, her babe upon her breast,
"But I have found the way."

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.



A Forty Days' Troth With the Forest

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

NOTHING is more difficult to accomplish in words than the truth; first, because the descriptive ones have been coined out of the imagination and sustain but a lying—or, at best, an ornamental—relation to reality; second, because the truth is not so obvious as we think it is, and, third, even when it is obvious there is an inner vision, a mirage of mind, an emotion or a prejudice which colors and renders every expression of it more or less fanciful. However, with these limitations taken for granted, my purpose in what follows is to give an experience in resting for the benefit of those who are still capable of it. Not every one is. For to rest is to perform a kind of passive miracle. And if any one doubts this let him study the definition of that little quiescent verb in any unabridged dictionary. It is an intransitive state of being to which the active modern mind refuses consent. And it differs as much from the changes and diversions of a mere vacation as it does from hypnotizing oneself with fake philosophies concerning Nirvana, or from the more popular and expensive "rest cures." But most people do not discover the fact until after the exhilarating effect of the vacation has passed, or until the philosophic quiescence they practiced proved to be an injurious, nervous trance; or until they have to get on without the magnetic rubbings of the nurse in the rest cure sanitarium. One of the strongest delusions I ever witnessed was a company of brain-fagged men from New York who imagined they were taking a rest in New England. Now every one who knows that section knows that the Creator himself could not have rested on the first seventh day if he had been in just New England. The whole country is a prayer book of the most drastic exercises, either industrial, intellectual or spiritual; and one cannot so much as take a walk in it without coming in sight of a movement which starts a train of the most exhausting historical reflections. So these "resters" bestirred themselves with puritanical energy from one arduous pastime to another. And when every other exercise failed, they went skunk hunting by the light of the moon—altho it is certainly the nature of a normal man to avoid skunks, not to chase them. But the fact that their restlessness drives them to such diversions indicates what an obsession activity becomes in people who have lost the noble instinct for leisure.

And if this is not enough to illustrate my point the magazines are full of accounts of vacations where the victims work harder than felons. Even if one of them collapses and is ordered to "take a rest," the next one hears of him is an exhilarating article—say, in *Outing*—describing his sensations as he jumps up and down, with a kind of dying vigor, in the icy waves off the coast of Maine.

Now all this is very well for people who regard vacations as a phase of the strenuous life not to be neglected—but it is not resting. Here in the South we do not know yet how to take such vaca-

tions, and it is only within recent years that we have felt the need of these changes and massages. We had the high noon of the long summer days, in which every man gave up his ghost for the time being to the invincible heat and rested as completely as the swooning earth beneath him. But now, apt as not, our next door neighbor is a Yankee who does not know it will kill him to work with the thermometer at 99 in the shade, and whose exasperating energy keeps us indignantly busy by the very law of competition. To be sure, we could still outlive him on the old siesta plan, but not before he had sold us out of house and home. For this reason most of us are in favor of passing a law making it a criminal offense in the South to do business in the middle of the day. But, pending this deliverance, here is the experience already referred to, which proves that it is still possible to rest provided you give up all preconceived notions of vacations and of cures, and submit to the very few conditions of primitive existence—bearing in mind that the primitive man was neither a laborer nor a thinker, but that he was pleasantly lazy and naturally dull—which may account for the fact that there is no record of his ever being tired or nervous.

During the first week in July the two of us—a poor pen-viper and a preacher, married and middle-aged—climbed up out of the city for a breath of clean air, and we came, quite by accident, upon a high wooded hill that has not been used since ten thousand Federal troops were intrenched upon it during the Civil War. It has a crown of flat rock, as if nature had made it bald-headed, and the forest encircles it like a mighty laurel wreath. To the north lies the city, an illuminated tablet, written over with the poetry of towers and church spires and with long flourishes of factory smoke. On the south the forest gives way to meadows and fields; and, beyond all, on every side, is the boundary of dim blue hills.

The next day we cut the buck bushes, raked away the bullets and broken bayonets, and pitched our tents upon the crown of it with the zest of pioneers. For a week we labored with the little wilderness, not knowing that it was still the fever of the city in our veins and the bondage of false ideals which energized us and caused us well nigh to destroy the privacy of our retreat. But at the last moment—when the gray pate of the hill began to show thru, clean swept, and the birds had fled in horror at the desecration — we realized our mistake, and crept into our tents dismayed and ashamed. Since then we have lived here and kept a sort of troth with the forest. There is no more desecration and very little conversation. We do not work, because there is nothing to do. We do not read, because, by the side of nature, all books are tinkling cymbals and sounding brass. And we do not have company, because one cannot be as dull as nature intends in the presence of one's friends without giving offense. It is one of the morbid characteristics of social life among human beings that they cannot take one another for granted in silence and peace, like other creatures nearer nature's heart, but they must exasperate each by prodding the mind into a contest of wit or a conjugation of tedious experiences, just to make conversation, as if silence were a reflection upon their respective intelligences.

The point I am trying to make is the very one that should not be made in a story, namely, that nothing happened on the hill. When you are resting nothing ought to happen. You pass from morning till evening with no more change than the leaf shadows make as they flirt with the sunshine, with no more diversion than the wit of bird talk or the fiddling of katydids in the green gloom below. And from night till morning you are lost out of the body. You are a spirit waif, eased of all material sensations as the tent leaps and strains in the gale like a white sail upon an enchanted sea. The world that you lived in and wearied of is withdrawn and hangs like any other star upon your horizon.

The spell began to work first with the pen-viper, who, at the end of a week, recovered in some measure that primeval sense of hearing which makes the falling of leaves audible and the breaking of a twig startling. Also, she began to take a natural interest in simple phenomena without reference to literary expression. Her imagination ceased to be an ink-pot for extracting ideas, composition became

a sort of travesty, and she conceived, for the first time in many years, an indifference to editors and all their works. Meanwhile, the less she accomplished the stronger grew the young raven faith in her that she would be fed—somehow. It is different from any other faith and of that take-no-thought kind which enables the robin to face the prospects of the severest winter with nothing but his feathers.

The preacher was longer in yielding to this enchantment, laboring as he did under the disadvantage of certain spiritual notions. For whatever peace of mind a preacher has is not natural, but ascetic, and it is difficult for him to rest even in the green heart of a forest, sustaining as he does a sort of agonized relation to Heaven. He will not trust his soul to rest, whatever else must rest. And he suspects any Kingdom of Heaven that appears to him too obvious. But he must get it out of a prayer book or off some Patmos of his own scripture-trained imagination. So the pen-viper argued with the preacher one night against the need of family prayers under the circumstances, contending that this form of devotion was to offset the woes and temptations in the world from which they had escaped for the time being, and was not needed in this hill-top existence where they were already encompassed about by the evident good-will of God and the many mercies of trees, overlooked by stars, and cradled in the very winds of Heaven; in view of which facts it was greedy to ask for more.

"But it will not last," said he, ever dodging the world of reality.

"Neither will you," replied the Viper.

"I believe in immortality," he retorted severely.

"So do I, and the memory of this hill shall be a part of mine. I take Heaven where I find it—here first, for sure, and hereafter if I may."

"Your faith is too evasive."

"So is immortality—nothing more so."

"You do not believe in it, then?"

"I believe in life as long as I live."

"And afterward?"

"If I live again I shall believe."

"That is not faith."

"But it's the truth you have to sit down upon at last!"

Then the preacher withdrew in high dudgeon to his tent for prayers alone, while the pen-viper remained in the universe outside and watched the white moths fly past like the candle seed of souls let loose in the dark.

But all this happened in the beginning. As the days passed the poor, creed-ridden preacher's faith dissolved into something nearer peace, and the pen-viper's pagan peace tightened into thoughts that stretched up more like faith. In the forest, when the mind is not obsessed by a theory, nor dominated by a book, nor controlled by company, every man becomes his own intimate. And his mind, freed from customary routes of thought, travels into far countries, where before the soul had wandered blind and companionless. Things that were mere matters of faith, or even of speculation, become evident and binding upon the intelligence, like new realities seen in a vision upon distant stars.

I am aware that many who mistake that acquisitive restlessness of the mind for a proof of intellectual development will complain of the monotony of the existence I have tried to interpret as being a form of stupefaction, if not actual stagnation. But such is not really the case. Having become perfectly passive, the mind becomes wonderfully receptive, and is capable, as at no other time, of correcting false impressions which were gained in the more active state. For example, having conceded all the prevarications of the animal story writers as being conceited efforts of the human imagination to assign human motives of action to the creatures, the pen-viper received many revelations of the truth, in particular about birds. In the first place, so far from studying them, she was herself the object of their inquisitive investigations. Two thrushes, a mocking bird, four redbirds, a mob of robins and an apparently widowed dove all made the effort to understand the two new and obnoxious creatures that had come among them. But they had the same difficulty that we have in understanding them—a limitation within themselves. They have no cue to the motive of our existence and we have none to theirs. Not long ago I read a book in which a bird was a hero. He showed all the traits of a sixteenth

century knight and all the shrewdness of a twentieth century financier. And the whole thing was an egregious presupposition. There is no chivalry in birds unless you misinterpret them, no sense of ownership. Their amazing liberty of action depends upon this lack of sense. You cannot surprise one because every one of them is hatched and startled so by his own wings that it is impossible to add anything but swiftness to his panic. He does not know anything and he does not care anything. He sings from instinct and flies without reason. And during the forty days we spent in their company we made but one discovery concerning them, which we were not able to verify.

One Sabbath morning the preacher returned to the tent from the laurel wreath where he had been to review his sermon.

"My dear," he said, do you know why the human being is so obnoxious to the bird being?"

"I do not," replied the viper, "unless it is because he is afraid of us."

"That would be his reason if he could reason—but he can't. The robin of this year does not know he is an orphan because we killed his egg parents of last year."

"Well, what *is* the explanation, then?"

"It is our clothes. They must look very ugly and unnatural to a bird, which feels instinctively that we could not have been hatched with such things upon us. I am convinced that if we did not wear clothes those robins would not resent our presence, but would be as familiar with us as they are with one another!"

"Have you selected your hymns for the morning service?" inquired the viper, primly.

"Yes, certainly; but what has that to do with my idea about the birds? Wasn't it a good one?"

"Yes, excellent; but not practical and not what your congregation would call decent!"

"But, my dear——"

"Never mind, you would not have the courage to become such a naturalist. The forest life is telling upon you. We'd better go home," said the viper, glad of the rare opportunity afforded her to rebuke his godliness.

However, I give his idea for any who may wish to experiment with it.

And thus ends this record of a holiday in which there was rest, perfect peace, and the keenest intellectual enjoyment.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Closing Session at Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE Parliamentary Session at Westminster was prolonged much beyond the usual time for opening the recess. The autumnal holiday of the members who are devoted to their parliamentary work will therefore be much put out of time this year and many members on both sides of the House withdrew early from the somewhat dreary work and went to enjoy themselves in brighter scenes and more agreeable occupations. The Government were determined to do their best in forcing their immediate measures thru the House of Commons first, and the House of Lords after, and the next session is expected to see the opening, and we may hope the closing, of the great struggle between the representative chamber and the hereditary chamber of the British Parliament. The Cabinet itself is well known to be troubled by some division among its members, a certain number being, like the Prime Minister himself, advanced and resolute Radicals, Home Rulers, and genuine advocates of political and social reform, while on the other hand a few of the Ministers are what we commonly describe as Imperialists and little disposed to encourage the movement for Irish Home Rule and for further improvement in the laws relating to the possession of

landed property. On the other side of the House the Conservative party is very much divided by the fact that while some of its leading members have entirely re-



DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

nounced all faith in the doctrine of Protection, others who are still followers of Mr. Chamberlain really believe that the country can be brought back again to a faith in Protection, and are trying in spite of all obstacles to work out that impossible revolution. Meanwhile the Socialist movement is spreading much thruout the country and we have now for the first time members in the House of Commons who frankly describe themselves as Socialists. This fact introduces a new element into the whole political situation and an element which appears likely to expand and to strengthen in its influence. We are, therefore, evidently at the opening of a new era in the political history of the Empire.

Meanwhile the difficulties and troubles thruout India still continue to create much uneasiness among all statesmen in this country. With regard to this subject I should much like to draw the attention of my American readers to a letter which I have lately received from an eminent, influential and highly intelligent native of one of the Indian provinces, who is well acquainted with the conditions of political life in England and who is sincerely devoted to the continuance of British rule, provided only that that rule can be prevailed upon to give full consideration to the political claims and the national sentiments of the Hindustan populations. The writer of this letter tells me that "the present political situation of India is a very critical one, and unless the highest statesmanship inspires the counsels of the government of India difficulties will, I am afraid, arise of which no man can foresee the end." Then he goes on to say that "a political leader of the Punjab has been arrested and deported to Mandalay without trial." "This," he tells me, "is done under a very old regulation—regulation III, of 1818. The disturbances at Rawalpindi have led to numerous arrests, including some barristers and pleaders—a most unheard of thing in India. Orders have been issued by the Government of India prohibiting students and teachers from attending political meetings and forbidding public meetings being held in the proclaimed areas in the provinces of the Punjab and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, unless a written notice of the intention to hold such meetings and of the time and place of each meeting has been given to the Superintendent of Police at least seven days previously, and that in the opinion of the district magistrate such meeting is not likely to promote sedition or dissatisfaction or to cause a disturbance of public tranquillity." Then he adds that "in the eyes of the officials all that is in India looks seditious and mutinous at the present moment." I desire to call especial attention to the sentence which immediately follows:

> In my opinion India is entirely free from sedition; there is no native who wants or desires to overthrow the British rule; that there is discontent, deep and widespread, even the man in the street cannot for a moment doubt. It behooves our rulers to find out the causes and their remedy.

My correspondent gives me his idea as to some at least of these causes:

> A main cause is the horribly bad treatment accorded to the natives. There is no social

intercourse and the gulf between the rulers and the ruled is daily widening. Courtesy costs nothing and goes a long way in winning one's heart. A major portion of the bitterness will disappear if the Anglo-Indians only learn how to behave themselves.

One word more before I close. India still has faith in the sense of justice of the British public, and when that faith has gone her fate is doomed. A deputation of some of the leading Indian gentlemen is soon to visit England, I understand, and upon the success or failure of this mission must depend our future, at least in a great measure.

This letter, I should say, bears date of May 27th, 1907, and was sent to me from one of the Indian health resorts. I have since, however, received from the same writer a letter dated July 10th, which does not seem to note any immediate sign of improvement in the conditions which thus far tend to create dissatisfaction and even disturbance among the Indian populations. My friend has, I feel quite sure,



SIR T. H. G. ESMONDE.

made known his opinions and his sentiments to leading English statesmen and writers and I cannot doubt that his representations will have much effect on those to whom they are addressed. My friend suggests:

> that some thoughtful, broad-minded, independent, justice-loving Englishmen—in which term I include your countrymen and the Scots—come out to India in the cold season and mix freely with the natives of India of all classes, educated and uneducated, from the highest to the lowest. In this way you can easily get to the very bottom of the whole affair, and at once see how popular or unpopular the British rule in India is, and why.

He explains that the information thus gathered by those visitors could not but have a great effect in the guiding of public opinion here at home. It is quite certain that among the leading members of the present English Government there is no feeling whatever in favor of the application to India of any measures of mere oppression. Those who know, as I do, men like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and John Morley, must know very well that the heart and the intelligence of these men are influenced altogether by the desire to make India a loyal, peaceful and happy country, ruled by just and equitable legislation. The immediate difficulty is, of course, with the representatives of British authority who are stationed in India, and who apparently do not see any way of ruling that land except by mere military force, and the suppression rather than the consideration of all expressions of native discontent. If England would now act toward India as she did toward Canada at the opening of Queen Victoria's reign, and send out there some British statesman as Lord John Russell sent out the great Lord Durham to Canada, endowed with the privileges of a temporary dictator, the result, I feel convinced, might be like to that so happily accomplished in Canada, and make India that which Canada has ever since been—a free, contented, loyal partner in the empire of King Edward VII. I sincerely wish that John Morley might be entrusted with such a mission.

The Irish National party has had some internal trouble during the later weeks of the present session, a trouble which, of course, has been immensely exaggerated by some of the leading London newspapers, by those journals which have always been opposed to every

national movement in Ireland. Some few, some very few, of John Redmond's parliamentary followers — among them Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde—have lately, to all appearance, become weary of the parliamentary efforts, which thus far have only ended in the hopeless Irish Councils Bill, and are inclined to give up all parliamentary agitation as futile. My fellow countrymen in the United States need not, however, attach too much importance to these displays of an impatience which is at least intelligible, but certainly is not judicious or in the true sense patriotic. I have the best authority for the conviction that the Irish party and the Irish constituencies will, on the whole, give full support to the leadership of John Redmond, will recognize the wisdom of the policy adopted and carried out by Charles Stewart Parnell, the policy which is founded on the fact that for a country like Ireland, placed under the dominion of England's overwhelming power, there can be no means of achieving Home Rule except by patient, steady, unceasing work in the House of Commons, the one platform from which enlightened public opinion in England can be impressed, convinced and won over. I had a long conversation only two or three days ago with a very leading and influential member of John Redmond's party, and he assured me that the party, with very few exceptions, remains quite loyal to its pledged policy, and that the movement for Home Rule will go on steadily, as it has thus far gone, until it obtains what it is certain to obtain before long—its full success by the creation of a genuine Irish Parliament. The clouds now threatening will soon pass away, and only the union of Irish Nationalists is needed to put an end to that state of things created by the so-called Act of Union. The "Sinn Fein" policy, as it is designated in the national language of Ireland—the policy of acting by "ourselves alone"—may have something in it suggestive of the heroic and even the romantic, but I am quite unable to see how it can be made to count for much in the very practical conditions of our working lifetime. The policy of Parnell has achieved some marvelous reforms in the legislation dealing with the system of land tenure in Ireland, in the development of religious equality there, in compelling a great English Government to bring in a measure of Home Rule and to carry it successfully thru the House of Commons—of course to be rejected by the House of Lords, as every measure of important political reform has been in the first instance—and in making the policy of Home Rule a part of the proclaimed purpose and political creed of every administration. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has already announced again and again that he is determined to do his best toward the realization of such a measure for Ireland, and the failure of that mere first step in the path of "devolution," the Irish Councils Bill, is but an accidental mishap in the progress of a great constitutional reform. Ireland has, according to my conviction, but to hold on steadily to that course of action which her national party in the House of Commons has so long maintained and she is sure before long to find her best hopes brought to a full realization.

The world of letters has lately had a severe loss by the death of David Christie Murray, novelist, dramatic author, journalist, war correspondent, lecturer and traveler. Mr. Murray began his working life as a reporter on a Birmingham newspaper, and settled in London during 1873, when I first came to make his acquaintance and when he was a remarkably handsome and attractive young man. He wrote for daily and weekly newspapers in London and he became war correspondent for the *Times*, and he afterward delivered lectures thru Australia, the United States and Canada. I do not venture even to guess at the number of novels which he brought out, for he seemed to be incessantly adding thus to the literature of romance, but I know that many of his novels won a distinct success and are worthy to be long remembered. He loved travel, and his special recreation in quiet times was found in landscape painting. He was a brilliant talker and endowed with a wonderful memory. When one was conversing with him over some great book which he had read—and there were very few great books which David Christie Murray had not read—it was amazing to find how he could pour forth passage

after passage from the author's text without the need of a glance at the volume itself. He had lately fallen into ill health, and I am much inclined to believe that he wore out his life prematurely by incessant work and incessant movement. His temperament was especially nervous, and indeed he owed much of his success to the quick and thrilling vibration of those nerves; but a constitution of such an order does not tend to the prolongation of life in this world. He had not long passed his sixtieth birthday, and I think his case was that which is only too familiar to literary and artistic work—that of "the fiery soul working out its way and o'er-informing its tenement of clay."

London, England.

Confessions of a Prospective Senior

BY MAZIE PATRICK

I HAVE been in college for three years, and during that time I have been greatly surprised at the lack of sympathetic agreement between alumnæ and students. But gradually, as I have entered more into the life of the college, I have concluded that the trouble lies in the fact that the alumnæ cannot distinguish, it seems, between our college problems and their domestic ones. At their banquets they discuss seriously such questions as: "Why do not more of our students marry?" "Should we establish a cooking and sewing course?" "Does college fit you for married life?" etc. We try to listen patiently and politely, remembering that these women are out now, that they have too wide a perspective to get us properly focused, and that, above all, they have forgotten what is really happening. Now, before I get outside and thereby assume the alumnæ "'Rah, 'rah for the alma mater" point of view, I wish to tell what we, the students, consider the vital questions of college life.



I came from the Far South, where we know little about large colleges, where everybody is a democrat, and where everybody has ideals. I therefore had all the ingredients for making a typical freshman—ignorance, democratic opinions and sentiment. For the first month or so I did not realize that I was "green," nor did it occur to me that I should follow advice given me by upper classmen and curb my personality. I reasoned that it was the special function of college to develop individuality. Then suddenly I "caught on" and began to look about me. It did not take me long to learn that democratic principles were in ill favor and that sentiment was out of fashion. Even so early as my freshman year I found that college was infested with political parties—"the society class," "the religious class," "the 'non' class," and now, at the end of my junior year, another, our new "socialistic class," the members of which seek to protect themselves against certain professors whose code of scholastic ethics is wrong.

In every college of the East that I have visited, as well as in my own, I have found that the "society class" consists entirely, I may say, of those girls who are members of the clubs or sororities—both organizations may be classed as the same in spirit at least—and that to the average freshman it is very important that she become a member of one of these organizations. Each club stands for a certain thing—one for wealth, another for family, another for scholarship, etc.—and consequently their members perforce stand for the same. The "per-

national movement in Ireland. Some few, some very few, of John Redmond's parliamentary followers — among them Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde—have lately, to all appearance, become weary of the parliamentary efforts, which thus far have only ended in the hopeless Irish Councils Bill, and are inclined to give up all parliamentary agitation as futile. My fellow countrymen in the United States need not, however, attach too much importance to these displays of an impatience which is at least intelligible, but certainly is not judicious or in the true sense patriotic. I have the best authority for the conviction that the Irish party and the Irish constituencies will, on the whole, give full support to the leadership of John Redmond, will recognize the wisdom of the policy adopted and carried out by Charles Stewart Parnell, the policy which is founded on the fact that for a country like Ireland, placed under the dominion of England's overwhelming power, there can be no means of achieving Home Rule except by patient, steady, unceasing work in the House of Commons, the one platform from which enlightened public opinion in England can be impressed, convinced and won over. I had a long conversation only two or three days ago with a very leading and influential member of John Redmond's party, and he assured me that the party, with very few exceptions, remains quite loyal to its pledged policy, and that the movement for Home Rule will go on steadily, as it has thus far gone, until it obtains what it is certain to obtain before long—its full success by the creation of a genuine Irish Parliament. The clouds now threatening will soon pass away, and only the union of Irish Nationalists is needed to put an end to that state of things created by the so-called Act of Union. The "Sinn Fein" policy, as it is designated in the national language of Ireland—the policy of acting by "ourselves alone"—may have something in it suggestive of the heroic and even the romantic, but I am quite unable to see how it can be made to count for much in the very practical conditions of our working lifetime. The policy of Parnell has achieved some marvelous reforms in the legislation dealing with the system of land tenure in Ireland, in the development of religious equality there, in compelling a great English Government to bring in a measure of Home Rule and to carry it successfully thru the House of Commons—of course to be rejected by the House of Lords, as every measure of important political reform has been in the first instance—and in making the policy of Home Rule a part of the proclaimed purpose and political creed of every administration. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has already announced again and again that he is determined to do his best toward the realization of such a measure for Ireland, and the failure of that mere first step in the path of "devolution," the Irish Councils Bill, is but an accidental mishap in the progress of a great constitutional reform. Ireland has, according to my conviction, but to hold on steadily to that course of action which her national party in the House of Commons has so long maintained and she is sure before long to find her best hopes brought to a full realization.

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I came from the Far South, where we know little about large colleges, where everybody is a democrat, and where everybody has ideals. I therefore had all the ingredients for making a typical freshman—ignorance, democratic opinions and sentiment. For the first month or so I did not realize that I was "green," nor did it occur to me that I should follow advice given me by upper classmen and curb my personality. I reasoned that it was the special function of college to develop individuality. Then suddenly I "caught on" and began to look about me. It did not take me long to learn that democratic principles were in ill favor and that sentiment was out of fashion. Even so early as my freshman year I found that college was infested with political parties—"the society class," "the religious class," "the 'non' class," and now, at the end of my junior year, another, our new "socialistic class," the members of which seek to protect themselves against certain professors whose code of scholastic ethics is wrong.

In every college of the East that I have visited, as well as in my own, I have found that the "society class" consists entirely, I may say, of those girls who are members of the clubs or sororities—both organizations may be classed as the same in spirit at least—and that to the average freshman it is very important that she become a member of one of these organizations. Each club stands for a certain thing—one for wealth, another for family, another for scholarship, etc.—and consequently their members perforce stand for the same. The "per-

force" element of club life became apparent to me early in my membership. Altho by the time I had joined the club of my choice I had begun to be less ignorant of college life and more reserved in my "all-for-the-people" platform, I still believed enough in my original ideal of personal freedom to fight hard against becoming part of a system. I joined a club under the impression that I was simply gaining twenty or thirty friends which as a "non" I would not have. After three weeks of membership I found that, altho I had gained friends, I also became a member of a "ring," as firmly united as any political circle of the outside world. I learned that my club stood for certain principles in respect to college society, to class and college government, and to religion. As soon as I joined I was given to understand that I could no longer act independently, in that now, as a member of the club, whatever sentiments I expressed would be looked upon as the sentiments of the club generally. When I saw myself so restricted I considered withdrawing, but I went no farther than considering it, for I had been in college long enough to know that it was given to few girls to be influential without the backing of a "ring." I consequently remained where I was, was absorbed by my club, and am now such an ardent constituent that whatever success I achieve I think of it mainly in reference to my club rather than to myself. I admit quite frankly that I am no longer an individual, tho I have the influence of a thirty-fold individuality. Nevertheless, it still remains a problem for colleges whether they shall countenance club "ring" rule, or if they do not, how shall they rid themselves of the system.

In opposition to the "society class" there is the "religious class," which is probably the strongest of the college factions because its members do much in the name of religion that the laity, being merciful, cannot do. The presence of this class accounts, I believe, for what our mothers and fathers, aunts and uncles, etc., term "the lack of spiritual life in colleges." I know that as a freshman I was anxious to identify myself with some religious element, but I was unfortunate enough to join a club, thereby being cast into the outer darkness of the "religious class." For, as I have learned from subsequent observation, our "good ones" in college will have none of us club people, whom they deem of the world worldly. Of course they allow us to join their organizations and pay our dues, but we are granted no speaking or praying privileges in their assemblies. We are looked upon as publicans and sinners and treated accordingly. And so we, who are the dust of the earth, reason that the Lord will understand, and we bear as gracefully as we can the criticism of "religious indifference," tho we secretly long for some Solomon to rise from amongst us and answer the question, "How are we to Christianize our orthodox Christians as well as ourselves?"

The "nons" are the only class that enjoy typical college life. They belong to no "rings"; as a whole they are not ambitious and consequently do not object to being "worked" by other classes; they obtain offices solely thru merit and not thru political influence, unless they create it by concentrated voting. In that case they are the most powerful political force in college. They are generally fine students because they have the time. They have a good time because they have the money, and they have that because they do not feel compelled for political or ambitious reasons to belong to a number of organizations that sap you financially. In other words, they are free in that they are bound only by the most general conventions and have no problems or responsibilities save their personal ones.

But we have at least one democratic organization in college—the "socialistic class," whose members come from all the different factions and unite themselves amicably into a protective fellowship that is even now changing the tenor of college affairs. For years college girls have played the role of unassuming proletarians to the scholastic bourgeoisie of colleges—the professors. But now we are members of a Students' Union which has set about solving at least one college problem. In the past we have been the victims of vulgar jokes, inane illustrations, polite insults and sly injuries until we are finally ready to strike. We have become intolerant of those men professors who, taking advantage of their posi-

tions, bully us, and who, knowing that they are members of an august body whose members are not to be criticised, do not in any wise feel constrained to be courteous, unless forced by public opinion. Neither do we intend to be any longer at the mercy of some women professors who, while they do not employ such brutal methods as the men, do us more cunning harm. For example, in one college I know an instructor who has kept a student out of the college periodical for four years because the girl has refused to follow certain literary recipes which the professor has concocted. And yet this girl's material is accepted by the Year Book Association, which is backed by the best literary talent in college. In another institution an instructor, having received an excuse for a badly prepared report, asked before a class of fifty students, "What reason have I to believe you, Miss X?" "You have my word for it," the girl replied. "Ah, my dear young lady," was the answer, "that amounts to little. I trust no one." In my own college one instructor makes it her rule to lecture upon "psychological cheating" just before a written quiz. If we were men we would long ago have taken up such an expression as an insult, and settled it in the simplest way; but being women and knowing that we have few authorized modes of redress, we are slow to recognize insults. But we have at last been aroused, have formed our union, and have set about breaking our professors of such little tricks as throwing erasers, using sarcasm too freely, or of showing their teeth viciously to us. We know now that our bullies and sharp-edged women are afraid of public opinion, and we shall henceforth furnish the public opinion.

Now, I would not have you think me a croaker and therefore no fair judge of college affairs. On the contrary, I am the usual type of college girl, and consequently realize that these conditions which I have set forth as the "problems" of college are only undercurrent problems, which will possibly grow right as the spirit of the college world changes.

In everyday life we talk about the same things, read the same books and magazines, and have the same mental attitude toward the two great college subjects—food and men. On Sunday we revert to our uncollegiate selves and read *The Smart Set, Ainslie's* and the *Ladies' Home Journal,* tho I believe we read the latter from a certain sporting spirit that will not allow us to give up until Lady Betty has done all that a well-bred girl can do—and we have learned that *Ladies' Home Journal* heroines are always well-bred. Then, of course, when the magazines are old we have ever with us "Nedra," "The House of a Thousand Candles," "The Fighting Chance" and "The House of Mirth," which has never ceased to have a certain grisly fascination for us. Recently, for the sake of improving our Sunday reading, the alumnæ have planned to establish in the various halls libraries of Dickens, Kipling (tho we do not object to him so much), Cooper, etc., and cover the reading tables with *Outlooks, Nations,* INDEPENDENTS, *Critics* and a stray *Harper's* or *McClure's.* Naturally, we listen respectfully to all such plans, for we realize the literary value of this material they are offering us, but we won't read it on Sunday. That is our day. We will be submissive during the week; we will read what Mr. Wells has to say, tho it makes us fairly back our ears to think what we may be in the course of a few hundred years; we will even read what Mrs. Gilman and Mrs. Harris have to say about "the home," tho the majority of us have determined that we will not discuss the matter, but will go on in spite of economic pressure, and follow the old, steady plan of having a conventional family. What these writers have to say upon the subject is interesting, but we are the future generation—not they—and we are not going to take the risk of establishing a new order of things. But as for the problem of our Sunday reading, we have long since decided that we read nothing on that day which requires consideration.

As I have already said, our surface problems are food and men. The one we discuss at all times, the other only when we need them. The fact is, we have lost our perspective in the matter of men. We no longer think of them as individuals, but as commodities. The question is, "Have you a man for the stunt?" not, "Is Mr. Smith coming?" And if Mr. Smith does not come he is reviled, not because he individually did

not appear, but because his hostess has been deprived of a masculine background. We look upon them as a great care. They must be introduced and entertained more or less, and it is with a joyous "God speed you" that we bid them good-bye. However, I would not have any think that we are not sentimentalists, for we are, to an extent. We are as ready as ever to believe in the old story of the prince who runs away with the imprisoned princess, our only stipulation being that the prince be a college man.

MOBILE, ALA.

Japanese Wrestling

BY HITACHIYAMA

[Hitachiyama is the athletic callname of Taniemon Ichige, now in this city on a visit, who is the celebrated champion of champions of Japanese wrestling, and is noted for his Samurai birth and good education so uncommon to Japanese *Rikishi,* or wrestlers. He came to this country for the express purpose of acquainting himself with the Western athletic methods in compliance with the advice of many prominent men, including Baron Kaneko and American Secretary of War Taft, who became an ardent admirer of Hitachiyama while in Japan on his recent visit there. Hitachiyama was born in 1874 in the province of Hitachi under the feudal lord of Mito Clan, a tributary of the Tokugawa Shogun. His sumo career had begun at his seventeenth year, and he soon made himself distinguished by winning the title of *Yokozuna* in recognition of the championship in 1903. The champion weighs slightly over 330 pounds and is well proportioned, to say nothing of his fame as the handsomest and most manly wrestler Japan has ever produced.—EDITOR.]

SUMO is said to have originated far back in the days of Izanami, a god, and Izanagi, a goddess, but this is rather mythical and not to be relied upon as authentic. The first sumo contest told by authentic history is said to have been fought between Osumino Hayato, or Knight of Osumi, and Stano Hayato, or Knight of Ata, when the fortieth Emperor, Temmutenno, ordained the performance on the occasion celebrating the building of Okamoto Temple at Tobitori, Yamato Province.

In the time of the forty-fifth Emperor, Shomutenno, there was a very dry summer season which seemed to ruin the rice crop. Anxious at this fatal outlook, the Emperor decided to soothe the anger of the gods by dedicating a performance of sumo to their spirits, and immediately ordained his people to perform sumo at twenty-one different temples, including those at Kamo, Kasuga, Imamiya, Wakamiya and Kifuna, on July 27th of the third year of Shinki era according to the old calendar. This was the origin of feast wrestling or *Miya Sumo.*

At the time of this feast wrestling, the young folks were called together by the beating of a drum on an elevated seat called yagura. This is the origin of the name of the sumo drum which is so familiarly connected with the sumo performance.

Ever since its introduction this sumo has never been suspended either in peace or in war, and it was looked upon as a sacred performance. Consequently there are many ceremonial performances before the contest is fought. For instance: The *doyho* or outer ring is a square elevation of earth banked with twenty-eight sand-stuffed straw baskets representing grain. At each corner of the *dohyo,* there is a pillar colored with red, white, black and blue respectively. The pillars are connected with the tri-colored (black, red and yellow) long cloth, called *mizubiki,* and its top-knot is made at the northwest pillar in token of the purity of *dohyo.*

An inner ring is drawn within the outer ring, and the contesting parties are grouped outside the outer ring on the eastern and western sides. When each contestant comes into the ring, he salutes his rival by twice clapping his hands, which means the Heaven and Earth, and thrice stamping his feet in the ring, which signifies the Three Virtues, Intelligence, Mercy and Courage; all necessary virtues for a wrestler.

A wrestler must strictly observe the following doctrine and rules:

A wrestler must be cool and fearless and his muscles must be free from any excessive firmness or shrinkage. He must carry himself as if walking on glass.

He must always be ready to use his tactics as circumstances require.

The essentials of a wrestling match are to push when you are pulled and push also when you are pushed. These tactics are the most manly ones and a victory by pushing is the greatest and most honorable triumph in the sumo. These tactics are sometimes called *tomete,* or stopping tactics.

Slapping cheeks, kicking or striking foul blows and pulling hair are prohibited.

There are four principal features of sumo tactics: The tactics with head-power are called *sori,* those with hand-power *hineri,* those with loin power *nage,* and those with feet *kake.* Each of these tactics is divided into twelve branches. It is almost impossible for one to know and employ all these forty-eight tactics, and I myself must confess my ignorance of more than a dozen of them. I hardly believe there has been any one who has attained perfection in all these tactics.



HITACHIYAMA.

As to the training of the Japanese wrestler, I cannot tell how many years it requires, for it all depends upon one's ability. There are some who attain thoro development in a few years, but most of them require more than ten or twelve years. Training must be pursued every morning in the 365 days of the year for four or five hours, of which, however, one hour's lesson is all that is needed by one person. The health, especially of the stomach, must be carefully preserved. For this reason only *kayu,* rice porridge, is served in the morning, sometimes with a few raw eggs, but if possible nothing should be eaten in the morning. Liquor, of course, is strictly prohibited during training hours. One must go to bed at 10 P. M. and get up at 6 A. M.

As is the case with any contest, heavier weight has advantages over a lighter one, but so far as the art is concerned, the lighter weight is usually more apt to attain the tactical talent than the heavier. This is due to the fact that the lighter is always placed in a position of disadvantage, and therefore he is, of necessity, obliged to have more talent in tactics to overcome his heavier rival.

It will not be right for me to criticise or compare the American method of wrestling with that of our own, for I have never yet had the pleasure of witnessing American wrestling in spite of my burning desire to do so. But I hope that I will be able to tell you something about what I think of American or rather the Western method of wrestling later. I am told that in the American wrestling method one must force the enemy's two hips or shoulders to the ground to be victorious, while ours is settled by a simple fall or touching the earth with any part of the body except the feet.

This would make a contest between the two methods almost impossible; so I do not expect to challenge an American, tho I may show our method by contesting with my company while abroad.

NEW YORK.

The Era of Good Feeling in South America

BY L. S. ROWE, Ph.D., LL.D.

[Dr. Rowe is Professor of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania, and was Delegate of the United States to the Third Pan-American Conference.—EDITOR.]

THE remarkable influence of Secretary Root's tour thru South America has puzzled European statesmen and is but imperfectly understood in the United States. It is a matter of common knowledge that, especially after the Mexican War, the feeling of distrust toward the United States gradually increased in strength and was fomented by European statesmen who were anxious to utilize this feeling to prevent a closer understanding between the United States and Latin America. Every assurance by our Government that we were anxious to foster the most friendly relations with the South American Republics, to be helpful wherever possible, and that there was no thought of exercising dominion or authority of any kind, was received with polite attention but was interpreted as a mere diplomatic expression, behind which the real intent of the Government was to be sought.

It seems almost incredible that the visit of one man, no matter how eminent he may be, should serve not only to destroy much of this distrust but to give way to a desire for closer relations with the United States. The influence of Mr. Root's visit can only be adequately understood if it is interpreted in the light of the influences that have been silently at work preparing the way for a better understanding of the purposes of the United States and of the part which our Government is called upon to play in the economy of the American continent. These influences have been partly political, partly economic and partly educational.

The founders of the South American Republics, and more particularly the framers of the present constitutions, were all ardent admirers of the United States from whose example they drew the inspiration for their work. Thruout South America the Constitution of the United States was used as the model after which the institutions of the newly founded Republics were patterned. For many years the preparedness of these countries for the introduction of republican institutions was a matter of bitter discussion among the native historians. The best historical work of recent years has produced a profound conviction among the leading men of South America that in adopting republican institutions a wide gap was created between the form of government and the traditions, habits and mode of thought of the people. During the entire nineteenth century this lack of harmony has been the cause of serious disturbances in the body politic and has distributed in no small measure toward the instability and even lawlessness which have at times prevailed.

This recognition of the shortcomings of their institutional development is one of the most hopeful signs of progress. It is especially marked in the Argentine Republic where it is generally recognized that the adoption of the constitution of 1853 inaugurated a Federal Republic in form but that the real basis of democratic

institutions has been lacking. Elections have been "made" rather than "held." The great mass of the population have abstained from voting and intimidation and bribery have been freely used to discourage anything approaching an independent movement.

It is evident that these conditions had to be clearly and frankly recognized before further institutional progress was possible. The dissatisfaction with existing conditions is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, especially when combined with the desire for the further development of democratic institutions. This principle has become the political creed of a new party. The most important pledge of the present President of the Argentine Republic is his promise to follow a policy of civic regeneration which shall include free elections, the elimination of intimidation and bribery and the fostering of a wider participation of the people in the political life of the country. Whatever the value of these promises may be the fact that an increasing number of thoughtful men are lending their aid to the movement is an indication of



CORNER OF AN INCA FORT NEAR CUZCO, PERU.

the higher civic standards which are slowly bringing about a closer harmony between the form of republican government and its actual operation.

In this movement the United States has again assumed a position of exceptional importance. It is generally recognized that in no other country have republican institutions reached so high a degree of development. In fact, South American public opinion has, to a certain extent, idealized the political life of the United States. In their aspiration for better things they have come to picture certain political ideals which are supposed to be incorporated into the life of the people of the North. However exaggerated their idea of the perfection of our institutions may be, it is evident that this attitude has again given to the United States the position which it occupied during the early decades of the nineteenth century. This movement is serious treatises on political problems are constantly admonishing the Government and the people to follow the example of the United States.

Another influence which is contributing to the same end is the growing admiration for the marvelous industrial progress of the United States and the desire to instil something of the same spirit of individual initiative and enterprise into the growth of the country. Here again the Argentine Republic furnishes the most characteristic instance of the new tendency. The World's Fair, the Pan-American Exposition and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition contributed much toward bringing before the people the remarkable progress of the United States. It was pointed out that in many respects conditions in the Argentine at present are similar to those which existed in the United States in the forties and fifties, and that with the same energy, the same



MOUNT ILLIMANI, BOLIVIA.

so clearly defined that it has contributed in no small measure toward counteracting the distrust which for so many years has threatened to destroy our influence in South America. The political leaders, the newspapers and even the more spirit of initiative and enterprise the Argentine would soon push forward at the same rate of progress. There is a profound conviction among a large portion of the more intelligent classes that their country is destined to be as rich

and as powerful as the United States and this has given rise to the desire to imitate the "Yanqui," as he is here called.

The third influence which is gradually bringing the countries of South America into closer touch with the United States is the gradual recognition of the important part played by our system of common school education in the civic and industrial advance of the country. Here, again, the Argentine furnishes the most typical example. The country has never forgotten the repeated admonitions of President Sarmiento to follow the example of the people of the United States in developing a system of public education. In some of the Northern provinces of the Republic—especially Entre Rios—American teachers were secured to organize the Normal schools. All this has left a deep impress upon the popular mind. It is not surprising, therefore, that now, when the country feels itself sufficiently wealthy to expend large sums on public education, the authorities should turn to the United States for the model upon which to organize the system. Teachers are being sent to the United States to study our system of instruction, a pedagogical museum is being formed with material collected in the United States, the finest school in Buenos Aires is modeled after the New York schools; in a word the country is turning to the United States for inspiration and guidance in the great work of preparing the country for the important part which it is destined to play in South American affairs.



A STREET IN LA PAZ.

All this means grave responsibilities as well as great opportunities for the United States. We must be prepared to place the best results of our experience at the service of our sister Republics to the South. The consciousness of the influence which we are exerting cannot help but react favorably upon our civic life. When the American people once realize that their example for good or evil extends to the remotest corners of South America, the responsibilities of the situation cannot help but act as a steadying influence.

The opportunities presented are no less important than the responsibilities. The change of attitude toward the United States which is spreading thru South America is giving to the Monroe Doctrine a new significance. It is no longer regarded as an expression of a policy of aggression but rather as one of helpful-

ness and solidarity; a policy the maintenance of which is of greater moment to the Republics of South America than to the people of the United States.

Finally, this new movement is paving the way for American merchants and capitalists. With a little greater adaptability on our part, a greater willingness to supply the people of South America with the goods which *they want* rather than with the products which *we want them to take,* there is no reason why the United States should not assume a position of commanding influence in the commerce of the South Atlantic and the South Pacific.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From Hight to Hight

BY HARRIET FAIRCHILD BLODGETT

ARE all the old gods dead?
Apollo, with the golden head
And silver lyre,
And Venus with her heart of fire,
And Jove, with thunders round him spread—
Are they all dead?

When was it that they went?
Who knows the way their footsteps bent?
To what far hight
Above our little day and night,
With feasting, chase, and music spent,
The day they went.

Pan knoweth—Pan, who kept
His watch the while all others slept.
In swaddling bands
The cradled World, her helpless hands
Stretched out to reach them, woke and wept,
His watch he kept.

And then—where did he go
As gently bending down below
The great Christ came
Unto the World and called her name,
And stooped above her, smiling so—
Where did he go?

Be sure he never went,
But, hidden, buildeth now his tent
Where woods are green,
And watching thence, tho never seen,
This World of ours, he is content—
Pan never went.

The World is young, so young
She stammers with a lisping tongue
And may not say
One word of all she strives today
That Christ has taught and prayed and sung.
The World is young.

Upon unsteady feet
She wanders, where the cross-roads meet,
Narrow and broad,
Both sloping surely up to God,
Thru frost and cold, thru fire and heat,
With falt'ring feet.

And Christ, who leads her on
The way, in blinding rain or sun,
He whispers: "Love!"
To win her step by step above,
His watchword till the task is done—
He leads her on.

And then—if Christ should go?
The patient Christ, who guides her so,
Ere she can see
The turrets of Eternity
Break thru the mist that rolls below—
If Christ should go?

She would not be alone,
Since now and ever, bending down,
Tho skies be dim,
The God of ages draws to Him
Her heart to beat with his as one
Never alone.

While Pan, within the wood,
He laughs across his solitude,
And, piping, brings
Upon his reed the feathered things
To rest, and all of life is good
Within the wood.

So all of life is true,
The far away and near to view,
Present and Past,
Both woven into one at last,
The done, and what we strive to do—
All life is true.

While thus, from hight to hight,
We struggle upward for the light,
Till in the blue
The smile of God comes breaking thru
The clouds, and all that is is right,
From hight to hight

ODESSA, N. Y.

Literature

Clem

THIS is a wonderful little book* full of the glare and glory of one woman's personality, as if she had invaded the small, dark chamber in a mellow old house where all else denotes the tone of time. The author has accomplished a difficult thing in an excellent manner—a manner that is more than literary. It is fine and natural with a certain kindness of measure which is not emotional but just. She might even have been a sort of involuntary literary god-daughter of William Dean Howells but for the noble boldness with which she interprets Clem's boldness, which is elemental rather than coarse. But Mr. Howells could never be guilty of any kind of boldness. He would strip an angel of his halo rather than use a garish word to describe it. Not so Miss Kenton. She divides her gifts of interpretation impartially between a set of what we may call well-bred American snobs and a woman with that naturally conspicuous nature which comes from having been born of an actress mother and a silver-king father who gambles in mines with his hat on the back of his head and the cigar in the corner of his mouth turned up at an acute angle. He brings his daughter up with "all sorts," and then entertains social ambitions for her which flower out in the usual manner at a summer hotel. She becomes engaged to the cub-heir in one of these socially overwrought, high-bred families. And to break the engagement, the mother of the cub invites Clem to be one of a small party at her country house. The small party making up that esoteric circle puts Clem and all her kind beyond the pale by the very quality of their minds and spirits.

The interest of the story consists in the way the girl endures this delicate persecution and proves herself with a certain flaring grace superior to it. This is probably the first time such a type of woman has been justified except upon sentimental grounds. First you get this vision of her from her friend Lowe:

"She looked the primitive woman. She might have been *the* primeval woman walking untrodden sands, pressing the springing earth when the world was young. She was so nobly unashamed and so purely human—ah, yes, she was! The very atoms of her might have been scooped up from the virgin earth, from sea-born clay just washed ashore; and a Rodin hand might have modeled her!"

The author evidently thinks it is the alto sentence in her book, but it is not really so good as the description of Clem which comes later on:

"Here was a woman who had attained, thru some processes, to a man's standpoint of honor and conduct of life, and a man's standpoint on a few other trifles as light as air to the average woman. He wondered calmly how much of that which was really higher and finer had been lost in such attaining."

The conclusion of the experiment is best told in Clem's own words when she shakes the dust of their little lives from her strong young feet and fares forth with the palms of victory in her brave young hands:

"I am leaving you, feeling that, if to be your sort I'd have to be exactly like you, self-complacent and pitiless to every one outside of my little one-two-three crowd, I'm glad, glad, glad that I am Clem Merrit, what I am: a woman who's seen enough of life of all sorts to know for all eternity that no one side of life can afford to sit back in a smug little corner and say, 'I'm It.'"

*CLEM. *By Edna Kenton.* New York: The Century Company. $1.00.

The Asiatic Labor Question in South Africa

WHAT is perhaps the most pressing problem now confronting Natal and the Transvaal is dealt with in Mr. Neame's book.* In both these British colonies there is need for more labor than is available. Natal as far back as 1860 began

*THE ASIATIC DANGER IN THE COLONIES. *By L. E. Neame.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. xvi, 192. $1.25.

to import coolie laborers from India; and since 1904 there have been from forty to fifty thousand Chinese coolies at work in the mines at Johannesburg. But in the two colonies the system of importing Asiatic labor has been different. In Natal the coolies from India are imported under the indenture system. Each coolie binds himself to work for five years with a Natal planter or mine-owner, and at the end of that time three courses are open to him under the terms of the contract made with him when he left Madras or Calcutta. He can sign a second indenture and tie himself to another term of service; he can stay on in Natal as a free Indian by taking out a license that costs him £3 a year, or he can have a free passage back to India. This, in brief, is the system in Natal. In the Transvaal only the mine-owners were ever permitted to import Chinese coolies, and under the Transvaal system the coolies could be employed only at the mines, and at the end of their terms of service they were compelled to go back to China. The first contingents of Chinamen are already at the end of their three years' terms. Many of them are already back in China; and by 1909, if there is no change in the policy of the Botha Government, not a Chinese coolie will be left on the Rand.

It is the Transvaal system of importing Asiatic labor that Mr. Neame advocates. He condemns the Natal system for the same reason that it is condemned in Natal and the Transvaal—because it leaves the Indians free to compete with white men at the end of their term of indentured labor. There are now about 70,000 of these free Indians in Natal and about 12,000 in the Transvaal. Thousands of them are engaged in retail trade. The Indians have secured almost a monopoly of trade with the Kaffirs in both countries, and only by the shabbiest of devices are they prevented from securing a hold on retail trade in the towns and cities. Their natural increase is much larger than that of the white inhabitants, and there is great alarm lest South Africa should wholly cease to be a white man's country.

For the British Government the problem raised by the presence of these Indians in Natal and the Transvaal is one of the most serious that ever confronted the Home Government in connection with South Africa. Unlike the Chinese who are now on the Rand, all these Indians are British subjects, and discriminations against them — discriminations such as those now in force in the Transvaal—involve native unrest in India and many difficulties with the Government at Calcutta. Both the Natal and the Transvaal governments have had some experience of these difficulties with the Indian Government; and in the case of the Transvaal the Indian Government has refused to permit the recruiting of 10,000 coolies for Government railway service, because of the discriminations existing in the Transvaal against the Indians who are already there. It is one of the ironies of South Africa that while, in the days of the Boer Republic, the treatment of the Indians was a subject of bitter complaint from Lansdowne, Chamberlain and Milner, today the Transvaal, as a British colony, is treating the Indians infinitely worse than when Kruger was in control.

Manorial Life

If Dr. Davenport's Manor of Forncett in Norfolk[1] is fairly typical of English rural life in the centuries which lie between the Norman Conquest and the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the English rural laborer of today has some reason to sigh for the good old times. Of political freedom and the right to the franchise, the villeins and serfs of medieval days knew little. They were subject to some restrictions and calls for service from which the modern laborer is free; but certain things they had in abundance—far greater abundance than is enjoyed by their descendants of today. Land there was for all—some of it held on very easy terms—practically nominal—such as a hen and a few eggs yearly. Some of it was held in exchange for a limited amount of service, such as plowing for the lord of the manor on a specified number of days in the winter and spring. Other tenants were subject to much

[1] The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor. 1086-1565. *By Frances Gardiner Davenport, Ph.D.* University Press, Cambridge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pp. x, 105, cii. $3.00.

heavier calls—rents, Dr. Davenport informs us, were unusually high on this Norfolk manor. These more heavily burdened tenants were called upon for labor on the lord's demesne for two days in each week thruout the busy seasons of the year. The holdings of these tenants were small, averaging about two and a half acres, but during the days of labor for the lord the workers were fed liberally from the lord's table, and as each tenant could keep pigs, hens and in many cases also cows and sheep, there can have been no miserable poverty in Merrie England.

The generous food scale of the laborers for the lord of the manor is brought out more in detail by Mr. Nathaniel J. Hone in *The Manor and Manorial Records.*[2] Mr. Hone does not, like Dr. Davenport, confine himself to a single manor, but from the rolls of a large number of English manors he gives a more general survey of medieval rural life. On the Manor of Inkpen, under the Abbot of Titchfield, the tenants who harvested for the lord received a daily meal at three o'clock which consisted of bread, with beer or cider, broth and two sorts of fish or flesh; and for supper, a wheaten loaf weighing forty ounces, and two herrings or a mackerel. The manors under ecclesiastical control, Mr. Hone points out, were generous to their tenants and exacted smaller rent services than those under lay management—a fact which does not in the least conflict with the other well-known fact that boroughs which grew up on ecclesiastical ground found it much more difficult to obtain political freedom from their lords than those which owed fealty to an earl or a baron.

England of the Middle Ages is no longer an unknown region of romance and fairy tale. Neither is it any longer a subject of speculative theory. The work so well begun by John Richard Green, William Cunningham, Frederic Seebohm, Paul Vinogradoff and Mary Bateson has been continued and supplemented by many workers, both English and American. Especially useful are the monographs descriptive of individual estates, among which the present work by Dr. Frances G. Davenport has a just claim to an honorable place, for its careful accuracy and the excellent selection of essentials amid the great mass of material offered by the manorial rolls. Dr. Davenport's work carries the imprint of the Pitt Press, of Cambridge University—in itself a certificate of scholarly work. *The Manor and Manorial Records* is more general and popular than Dr. Davenport's volume. The first half of Mr. Hone's work is but slight, and seems scarcely worthy of the large amount of research which he appears to have undertaken. The second half—the transcripts from manorial records—includes some very useful and illuminating extracts from court rolls, illustrating the administration of justice in manorial courts, and also some account rolls giving details of manor expenditures. The manor houses and house plans which illustrate Mr. Hone's books, as well as the account rolls, show plainly the modest scale of life of the lords of the manor, and the great gulf that separates these rural magnates of medieval England from the modern multi-millionaire.

Burbank's Work

A GOOD deal is written about Luther Burbank, but it may be noted that he does not write much about the rest of us or even about his beloved plant creatures. His occasional catalogs of "New Creations" are models of concise and dispassionate writing. A few written out addresses and an occasional letter to the editor of some horticultural journal compose the rest of his literary output. He turns out more new fruits than words, which isn't altogether a bad thing to do for a man whose work and joy it is to do precisely that.

But now from his own pen comes a modest booklet under the title of *The Training of the Human Plant.*[1] The title tells you at once the foundation thought in the book, which is that it should be profitable to draw a lesson from the analogy between plant development and growth and life and human

[2] THE MANOR AND MANORIAL RECORDS. *By Nathaniel J. Hone.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. ix, 357. $3.00.

[1] THE TRAINING OF THE HUMAN PLANT. *By Luther Burbank.* Pp. 99. New York: The Century Company. 60 cents.

development and living. When one talks with Mr. Burbank it is quickly obvious that here is a man known to all the world for his interest in plant kind whose first interest after all is human kind. Human behavior, human thought, human possibilities are really the first interests of this great horticulturist.

"Now, about these extraordinarily varying poppies, Mr. Burbank," says your visiting student of heredity and variation.

"Ah, yes—exactly," replies the master grower, "but did you ever think of the much more wonderful variations in people, in children, the children who are going to be the people of the next generation?"

And so no wonder he has written a little book overflowing with love for children, with earnest hopes and advice and almost passionate impatience — if so sweet-tempered and quiet a man as Burbank can be passionately impatient—concerning their upbringing.

From the scientific point of view the suggestions for the nurture and culture of children rely too much on the argument from analogy. But for all the scientific man knows these suggestions may be the very best, the sanest and the most firmly grounded that can possibly be given. And so the reviewer, who is only a scientific man and knows children only to love them and to wish for them the best care and culture possible, takes neither issue nor part with Mr. Burbank in this generous and earnest attempt of his to help the child of today.

Even while we are reading what Luther Burbank has written there comes to us another new book[2] written about him. Profesor de Vries, the Amsterdam botanist, chief apostle of the theory of species forming by heterogenesis or mutations, author of several large books and numerous recent papers, appears in this latest book as a kindly describer of the ways and results of certain of the world's most effective plant-breeders; in particular of two, namely, Nilson, of Sweden, and Burbank, of America.

Dr. de Vries calls the attention of the reading public to the fact, a little likely to be obscured by the mass of fulsome magazine and newspaper writing about Burbank, that there are other plant-breeders now living, still others now dead, and that some of these others are also great ones. But chiefly Professor de Vries uses this new book to fight again for his pet theory of species-change. He finds in Burbank's results, referred to copiously, much evidence for mutations, and in Nilson's work and attitude a veritable triumph for his theory.

Whether one cling to Darwinism or be ready to go over to de Vriesism, one can read this last contribution of Holland's master biologist with lively interest and great profit. The chapter on the association of characters — correlation biologists usually call it—is simply rich in its array of facts and its suggestiveness, and the keen analysis of the methods and results of plant amelioration is equally admirable. The whole book is perfectly comprehensible by the general reader.

[2] PLANT BREEDING. *By H. de Vries.* Pp. xiii, 360. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. $1.50.

Ghetto Comedies. By Israel Zangwill. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Israel Zangwill has a strange and perverse genius. He paints his people with apparent accuracy, yet he sets the portraits in such an unlovely light that one cannot help wondering whether his Jewish models are fairly treated. The reader feels as tho he had been wandering in a land of grotesques. More than a touch of exaggeration mars some of his best tales. *Ghetto Comedies* is a bitter book, as tho Israel Zangwill had eaten of the sour herb of disillusionment, and, disappointed with his people, had taken his revenge in these stories of unsatisfactory and often exasperating Jews. They can talk; they cannot act. They debate; they cannot fight—even in self-defense. They are musicians, actors, poets, philosophers, traders; but they are never complete men. And we pause to remember that it is a Jew who satirizes rather than portrays his people. He scorns their isolation from other races, and he equally scorns their attempts toward union with them, as in "Anglicization." Why should they remain a people apart? "The English came from Denmark, and they are nation enough." The Colonists came from England, and they, too, are nation enough. To our

mind there is no good reason for Zionism or Nationalism, and the loyalty to the land of one's birth or adoption is a finer thing than perverse race segregation, where conditions are at all tolerable. We with English blood in our veins do not dream of a triumphant return to England, which could not hold us all, anyway, why should the Jewish blood yearn for Palestine? But the Hebrews are incorrigible idealists, in spite of their apparent materialism:

"It seemed to hint . . . that a plague of doctors of philosophy had broken out over the Pale, doctrinaires spinning pure logic from their vitals, and fighting bitterly against the slightest deviation from the pattern of their webs. But the call upon Israel was for Action. Was it, he wondered, with a flash of sympathy, that Israel was too great for Action; too sophisticated a people for so primitive and savage a function; too set in the molds of an ancient scholastic civilization, so that, even when Action was attempted it was turned and frozen into philosophy? The habit of actualities had been lost."

On Art and Artists. By Max Nordau. Translated by W. F. Harvey, M. A. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $2.00.

Times have changed since the appearance of Max Nordau's views on "degeneration" and "degenerates" incensed and amused the world. People no longer treat him quite so like a Terrible Turk of literature as they did a few years ago. But he has still a following, ready to welcome him and his theories with respect, tho not, as in the past, with awe. There is much that is instructive, much that irritates by its bumptiousness, and not a little that seems tedious, in his book, *On Art and Artists*, which has now made its appearance in a careful English translation. Exception, by the bye, might very properly be taken to the title of the work. It is more comprehensive, more suggestive of finality and order, than the contents of the volume. The chapters are really detached essays; and, tho the author has at the end of his book, made an attempt at summing up, he has not (as one might have expected from the title) given us a new gospel of criticism. In his opening essay he demolishes, much to his joy and comfort, the dogma of "art for art's sake." Art, as he rightly affirms, has almost from the beginning had a social mission. However personal and objectless (save as an expression of emotion) it may once have been, it was soon turned to useful purposes, to the propagation of ideas, as, for example, morality or religion, the glorification of men and other things. Paradoxical as it may seem to say so, art is therefore unquestionably in a sense utilitarianism. But—despite passing popular crazes which may be invoked as arguments to the contrary—if it is truly art, it is always beautiful even when most useful. Possibly, indeed, it is most useful when most beautiful, tho as to that there may be room for argument. Nordau has no patience with the apostles of ugliness in art, and sneers savagely at the works of Edouard Manet, Bastien Lepage and other realists who in the last quarter of the nineteenth century had so many admirers. Nor has he much more patience with that antithesis of realism, the mock-idealism of Puvis de Chavannes, with its affectation of simplicity and its dishonesty in drawing. Rodin is to Nordau a perverted and sadic personage, who has been forced from his originally high aims by the exciting clamor of praise with which the "degenerates" have hailed his crimes against art. In contrast to these artists and their imitators, Nordau holds up, as wholly worthy of our reverence, the great men of the School of Barbizon —and chiefly Millet.

Lord Beaconsfield, and Other Tory Memories. By T. E. Kebbel. Pp. xii, 360. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $4.00.

Mr. T. E. Kebbel is frankly a Tory of the Tories. He was born in a Leicestershire vicarage, into a Tory environment; and all thru his long and quietly successful life he has been a Tory journalist. His work brought him into contact with Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Balfour and other of the Tory leaders; and his heart has been in his work, because he is in full sympathy with Tory traditions and principles, and with Tory aims in English politics and social life. He has been content with things as they are in England; with the political and social dominance of the territorial aristocracy, and with the stratification of English social life due to feudal and territorial influences. Mr. Kebbel's acquaintance with Beaconsfield was not long or continuous.

But no other journalist who has published his reminiscences was ever much in personal contact with Beaconsfield; and if Mr. Kebbel's memories are not so intimate as those of Boswell, of Johnson, he comes nearer to being Boswell to Beaconsfield than any man who has yet written of the Tory leader. The chapters in the book—most of which have the virtue of being self-contained—are very uneven in value. Some are distinctly trivial, and scarcely worth publication, even in an English Tory magazine. But the chapters on Beaconsfield are informing; and there are glimpses of electioneering in England, and some insight into Fleet street in the days when Tory writers who believed in the creed they had to preach were not numerous, and the Liberals had distinctly the best of it in the daily press. American readers will find most interest in the chapters which depict social conditions; for these show how party lines and church affiliations divide social England; and especially rural England, where there is no strong and wealthy middle-class, and where consequently, social dominance and to some extent political dominance as well, fall without question to the squire and the parson of the Established Church. It is a long time since the attitude of these big-wigs of rural England toward the farmer, the inn-keeper, the small tradesman, and the agricultural laborer has been so well described as it is in Mr. Kebbel's pages. Radical newspaper writers in England never tire of describing the patronising attitude of the squire and the rector; but Mr. Kebbel writes from the inside, and it is this fact that makes his descriptions of social conditions in rural England all the more significant.

The Human Element in the Gospels. A Commentary on the Synoptic Narrative. By George Salmon. Edited by Newport J. D. White. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.50.

During the later years of his life, George Salmon, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, a thoro scholar and author of a conservative Introduction to the New Testament, copied with great pains the entire Greek text of the first three gospels, in all the sections where it runs parallel, and noted skilfully the indications of priority and interdependence of the several evangelists. His purpose was to ascertain which of the gospels was the earliest, to what degree they used common material not now extant, whether one evangelist employed the work of another, and in general to extract all possible information from the text itself as to the inter-relation of the gospels and the credibility of the record. The conclusion of Dr. Salmon is that all three writers made use of a common source, which he entitles Q. Mark abridged this material in some places more than the others, and in certain sections supplied special information from his intercourse with Peter. This does not agree with the judgment of most recent students of the synoptic problem, who hold that Mark was the earliest gospel, upon which the narratives of Matthew and Luke were based; that both the latter had access to a collection of discourses of Jesus, and each found additional material not accessible to the others. This theory is simpler than that of Dr. Salmon, does fuller justice to the character of Mark as an original writing, and more completely accounts for all the facts. The significance of this posthumous essay is not in its particular theory, but in the fact that by thoro, independent investigation a cautious New Testament scholar was led to the conclusion that documents embodied in the evangelic record are our real authority, and not three or four independent writers. This conclusion may not diminish reliance on the credibility of the gospels, but it cannot fail to affect the manner in which their testimony is combined in order to construct the history. Dr. Salmon himself says that

> "in comparing two accounts of the same occurrence, we cannot help judging on the same principles as would guide us if we were judging between two different accounts of a contemporary event. And in that case we naturally give a preference to the account most in harmony with our ordinary experience."

Possibly the most significant thing about this volume is that the Fourth Gospel is left entirely out of consideration. It is a striking fact that a scholar of the breadth and thoroness of Dr. Salmon, who gave so many years to this problem, apparently paid no attention whatever to the works of Continental scholars. Doubtless his notes were completed before the

publication of Wellhausen's "Einleitung in die drei ersten Evangelien" and Harmack's "Sprüche und Reden Jesu," but it is strange to find neglect of such works as those of Wernle, Holtzmann, Weizsäcker and Bernhard Weiss. It is commonly supposed that the Germans weight their treatises with innumerable details and produce great tomes very difficult of perusal, while the English succeed in establishing clearer conclusions in briefer compass and more graphic manner. But if one take to hand the little handbook of Wernle on "Die Quellen des Lebens Jesu," it will soon be seen that the Teuton has the advantage in point of brevity and clearness, as well as forcefulness of argument and potency of conclusion. No one would refuse admiration for the aged student who worked thru the gospels so painstakingly, but the publication of his detailed processes of investigation affords to those who seek to follow his footsteps more labor than result.

The Collector's Manual. By N. Hudson Moore. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $5.00.

This manual is a small encyclopedia for home collectors or dealers in antique house furnishings. The book is very fully illustrated, containing 336 engravings. These illustrations are not all of beautiful objects. Brass preserving kettles, candle molds, pewter oil lamps are not really art objects. It is questionable whether it is wise to collect objects simply because they are old. A Chippendale or Adam chair can be old and beautiful and deserves an illustration, but candle molds and preserving kettles are not ornamental except in a Dutch painting. The illustrations in the chapter on "English Pottery and Porcelain" are particularly good. Fig. 31, "Fleurs and Blenheim," and Fig. 35, "View of Southampton," look almost blue, altho in black and white, they are so well reproduced. The objects in the pictures of shelves and cabinets are too small and crowded to be of much use to the reader. The borders of the pages are in brown and designed to suit the subjects of the chapters treated. There are seven chapters on furniture. The first is "Tables and Sideboards." The second is on "English Pottery and Porcelain." Then comes "Chairs and Sofas." The two most interesting chapters are those on "English Pottery" and "Cottage Ornaments." The fine illustrations, as well as the information, make the pottery chapter valuable. The illustrations in the chapter on "Cottage Ornaments" are not distinct enough to be very interesting, but the subject is fresh, and one wishes that the Bennington pottery had been continued. It is pleasant to learn where the speckled cow cream-pitcher was made, and to know that there artists liked their work because they could make their own designs. "Antique Glass Ware," "Old Pewter," "Brass and Copper Utensils," "Luster Ware," are titles of other chapters in the book. These chapters are all full of information, given in a popular, chatty way from the collector's standpoint, giving account of shrewd bargains and the money value of things, rather than of their artistic merit.

Personal and Literary Letters of Robert, First Earl of Lytton. Edited by Lady Betty Balfour. 2 vols. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. ix, 348, 448. $6.00.

The deepest impression left on the mind after coming intimately in contact with the life of Earl Lytton is one of failure. A remarkably handsome and striking personality, a heritage of some literary fame and honor from his father, Edward Bulwer, Baron Lytton; a social position secure and honorable; a mind endowed with brilliant intellectual and poetical gifts, and a moral character above reproach, Earl Lytton early enjoyed fame as a poet; later honor as a diplomatist and ambassador, and reached the summit of ambition in his four years' rule as Viceroy of India. He was most happily married to a wife whom he continued to adore to the end of his life. His home life was without flaw, in spite of the sorrow cast upon it by the death of his eldest and second sons; and no man in English life ever enjoyed more loyal friendships from men whom all the world honors. Yet in spite of all this success and all these favorable circumstances, Earl Lytton continually failed to reach the level to which he aspired and which his gifts and position seemed to make possible for him. As a poet, "Owen Meredith" has long ago been ranked

among the minor or third-rate poets of Queen Victoria's reign, and despite the one-time popularity of "Lucille," he is now scarcely read at all. As a diplomatist he was happy and successful as long as affairs went smoothly and his duties remained of a social and routine character; and history has long ago recorded his failure as Viceroy of India and his colossal blunder in bringing on the calamitous war with Afghanistan; tho time has absolved him from the bitter accusations brought against him of dishonorable, perfidious or self-seeking motives and conduct. His mistakes and failure were due to two causes—a lack of steady, well-balanced judgment and an utter incapacity to understand the English nation, whose representative he was.

A Revolutionary Princess. By H. Remsen Whitehouse. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

The Princess Christina Belgiojoso was one of the picturesque actors in the drama that closed with the coming of Victor Emanuel II to the throne of United Italy. Lacking correspondence, the main interest often of modern biography, this still succeeds in being essentially a character study. Without glossing her faults and her foibles, Mr. Whitehouse has yet drawn a sympathetic portrait of the sometimes fantastic, always patriotic, noble woman, and tho the reader does not meet a wholly great soul, he does find one dominated by a mighty enthusiasm. Before pleasure, admiration, all to which her bizarre tastes might have tempted her, the Princess counted the freedom of Italy. As a girl she intrigued with the Carbonari. As an exile her salon at Paris was the center of the Italian interest. On her estate she strove for the betterment of the peasants. At Rome she was organizer of the soldiers' hospitals and a tireless nurse, while always, everywhere, her pen was busy for the cause she had at heart. Guided tho it was by a whimsical and ill-balanced mind, yet hers was a valuable service. In its general sanity and happiness of effort her career is a noticeable contrast to the restless and thwarted life of a more gifted woman, Sonya Kovalevsky, belonging also to an oppressed land. Shut from labor for her own people, it seems as tho the brilliant Russian wandered bewildered thru a painful world, while the flighty Italian, steadied by a great practical object, made a whole of what might well have been a broken and meaningless existence. Mr. Whitehouse has given the English reader an interesting account of a romantic personality, and he is to be congratulated on a volume that tho solid in appearance is yet light to the hand.

Decorative Styles and Periods in the Home. By Helen Churchill Candee. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.00.

This book has 126 illustrations. The first is of a Venetian bed. The author describes a Renaissance bed as "an enchanted castle of sleep, where one may give himself over to unconsciousness or the celestial irresponsibility of dreams thruout all the enchanted dark to purple twilight, and wake to harmonious surroundings, which breathe a benison on the waking day." In spite of such fine writing, this book is a valuable one and full of information. It is written from the art standpoint and there is not one unworthy illustration in it. The text also grows more simple and direct when the author really gets to work. The decorative periods and their historic connection are described intelligently and fully illustrated. The author states that decorative style came from Italy to France under François I, and that Louis XIV "developed a style of such magnificence that now only palaces and hotels *de luxe* can attempt to reproduce it in its perfection." "A degree of lavishness —and sometimes perfection—rarely seen outside the homes of the unnecessarily rich." This perfection was due to the Royal Academy of Painting, Architecture and Sculpture. The author has a catholic taste and seems to admire all the styles about equally well, but the late black walnut period, she says, "must remain a horror to all who remember it."

The Birth of the Nation. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Mrs. Pryor has told vividly and well the tragic story of the Jamestown Settlement. That earliest mystery of Raleigh's company—one hundred men

and women and little Virginia Dare, who vanished utterly, leaving no trace of their fate—was but the forerunner of continuous disasters from 1607 to the great massacre of 1622. The followers of Powhatan wear none of the glamour thrown about the Northern red men by Cooper and Longfellow, but Mrs. Pryor makes a welcome defense of the romance of Pocahontas, and gives the friendly Chanco the recognition his faithfulness deserves. The Indian girl is truly human, a gay little barbarian at first, a saddened dweller amid English civilization at the end. Percy, from his picturesque antedecents, and John Smith, from his own personality, are the heroic figures in the somber scenes. With flagrant faults, doubtless, Captain John Smith fires the imagination and touches the heart, as he wages his dauntless and futile war against enemies without and within the camp, against discouragements and treachery. Tho the book was prepared for the year of the Jamestown celebration, it escapes every fault of the timely pamphlet and the made-to-order history. It is the careful, finished work of one who loves the task for its own sake, and who has lived long with her materials.

A Short History of Social Life in England. By M. B. Synge. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

More and more history concerns itself with the social life, as the basis upon which is built up the political life, of a people. Mr. Synge's book is exceptionally helpful in giving an idea of the occupations, the pleasures, the manners and customs of the English people of all ranks from the days of the early Britons to the present. The treatment is popular and the style simple and pleasing. One is enabled to see the great masses in distant times in their daily round of life. The meagerness of comforts in the early days is especially borne in upon the reader. Most of the things which civilized mankind today considers as necessities were utterly unknown to the people of the Middle Ages, and many of them unknown to the people of a century ago. Possibly the most interesting feature of this book is the attempt to give dates for the appearance of the various comforts in food and household living and of articles of dress. Take, for instance, the present-day common precautions against getting wet. Our ancestors were not so particular. The first umbrella seems to have appeared about 1756, and the Londoner who carried it was promptly mobbed. It was some years later before its use became general, while the mackintosh did not appear until 1825, and rubber overshoes probably not until some time after. Hundreds of such dates are given for the curious. Many glimpses are given of the people in their associative life—their gatherings, sports, pilgrimages; and one may trace herein the fluctuating position of woman, now one of comparative freedom and again one of marked subordination. Of the Middle Ages (say to the year 1500) we are told: "Boys and girls were educated together; they had games in common; together they hunted, together they went shooting. It was also an age of romance, of lovemaking and of great immorality, for the which both sexes were punished equally." Children were pitilessly flogged in Henry VIII's time, as they probably had been for centuries before, and as they certainly continued being flogged for many generations after. It it not just certain when the Saxon custom of wife-beating began to decline. But it seems to have lasted well into the reign of bluff King Hal, if not into that of Elizabeth. Altogether the book is most interesting and instructive.

Ian of the Orcades. By Wilfred Campbell. New York: Fleming H. Revel & Co. $1.50.

The author of this novel is better known as a poet. It is said, indeed, that if there were such a degree to confer, Mr. Campbell would be the Canadian poet laureate of the British Empire. And however that may be, this story of the mad earl of Girnigoe Castle, on the North Sea coast of Scotland during the reign of Robert III, shows many qualities which are peculiar to Highland verse. The author appears to have inherited that melancholy fancy from some Ossian forefather of his muse which stirs the gloom of far centuries and shows terrible visions of crime within. Yet is the story told in a kind of argent prose which lies above the dark deeds done as the white mist lies above the

mountains. The book is to be valued, not merely as a thrilling tale of bygone times, but as a curious work of art by which an author has produced the impression of a chant with words that are common and are musical simply by imparting into them the meaning of old fancies.

Literary Notes

....Miss Clara Barton, in response to many requests from her youthful admirers, has told the story of her childhood in a booklet published by Baker & Taylor.

....Those who hold that the stage is necessarily the teacher of immorality would have to modify their opinion if they saw or read Clyde Fitch's new play, *The Truth,* published by Macmillans (75 cents). It is an interesting and lifelike drama, with the strongest of moral lessons. A good play to "read 'round" in a literary club.

....The Rev. Dr. James M. Gray's *Antidote to Christian Science* (Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents) will be of little avail, except in the case of those who hold to the plenary and literal inspiration of the Bible, since the "Antidote" depends for its efficacy upon this theory. Dr. Gray is dean of the Moody Bible Institute.

....Those interested to know what manner of sermons are preached by Mr. Rockefeller's New York City pastor, the Rev. Charles F. Aked, D.D., recently imported from Liverpool, may be informed through *The Courage of the Coward* (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25). They impress us as devout, evangelical, constructive, and sufficiently forceful in thought and earnest in feeling to be called good preaching.

....It has hitherto been very difficult to get reliable information about the progress of the work on our great national undertaking, the Panama Canal, and both the criticisms and the eulogies that have been past upon it have been deficient in numerical backing. It is, therefore, a good idea of the Isthmian Canal Commission to start a weekly journal, *The Canal Record,* published at Ancon, Canal Zone, which gives the details of excavation, expenditures, etc., as well as some account of the social life of the Zone.

....Any one with a taste for the antique and well-established will find *The Parish Clerk,* by Mr. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.), a delight to the eyes, and also a book to be desired to make one wise. It is full of quaint and curious information of the picturesque, semi-clerical personages who have now almost disappeared from the parishes of England, but whose memories are certainly deserving of the tribute of kindly and generous appreciation which Mr. Ditchfield accords them. The book is a useful addition to the history of English ecclesiastical institutions.

Pebbles

"Ah," said her father, "did you want to see me?" "No," said her lover, "but there didn't seem to be any way out of it."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Wisconsin Board of Education recently resolved "to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high exclusive of the basement." Tall scholars!—From The Independent, August 27, 1857.

LITTLE JACK HORNER.

Chaucer—

A ladde ther was—Jock Hornere was he clept;
A gret Yule pye of mynse-meete didde he gette
To eten whiche in cornere sate hym don,
Ne sheren it ate alle with ony oder on.
With greedye thumm he hamerd atte the cruste
And whan abuve a plumm, it crake and buste.
And eke the wordes he to hymselfe hath sedde
Doth shew a veray parfitlee sweld hedde.

Coleridge—

Mince-meat, mince-meat everywhere
On fingers, nose and chin;
Mince-meat, mince-meat everywhere,
Much more outside than in.
Yet tho he felt right good at first,
Eersoon he felt forlorn;
A sadder and a wiser boy
He rose the morrow morn.

Shakespeare—

To eat or not to eat—that is the question;
The pie it seemeth good, yet I may suffer
The wrath of outraged Bridget if I take it.
Who steals mince pie steals hash!
This quality of mince-meat is not strained.
And stomach-ache—the worst of all the ills
That flesh is heir to—doth murder sleep;
But if I do sleep—
Why then perchance I'll dream—ay there's the rub.
What ho! Footsteps! The cook!
One little plum I'll filch and then skidoo.

Tennyson—

Come into the kitchen, Jack,
For our black, fat cook has flown.
Come into the kitchen, Jack;
Make the pies and answer the phone,
And all of our Christmas cooking this year
Will have to be our own.

Longfellow—

On a corner of the teepee,
Sat the little Hiawatha,
Eating pie in messy mouthfuls,
Feasting on the greasy pie-crust,
Feasting on the juicy mince-meat,
With the plums his thumbs adorning,
Murmuring to himself the meanwhile;
"You're the stuff, oh Hiawatha!"

—*The West Jersey Academian.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The Vancouver Race Riot

THE accursed prejudice of race is making trouble everywhere. It is unchristian; it is inhuman; but narrow vanity and arrogance maintain it against all decency and policy. The trouble on our Pacific Coast, in California and Washington, had not blown over when it broke out again, worse than ever, in Vancouver and British Columbia. There the attack is on Chinese, Japanese and East Indians, the latter British subjects, the Japanese being special friends under the new treaty with Great Britain. If the trouble was awkward for us it is doubly awkward for Great Britain, and we anticipate that she will deal with it with somewhat more determination than we have done.

And yet it must be considered as to what the Home Government can do with the very loosely attached Dominion of Canada, and equally what Canada could do with British Columbia, with its population largely from the United States. Intimidation and force are hardly to be thought of. England would not send an army to coerce Canada, and Canada could not coerce British Columbia if she were to try. It is a case to test to the utmost the persuasive powers of diplomacy, for Japan will not be satisfied to be humiliated, and those who have refused to allow the Asiatics to land are not likely to yield. They will try to patch up some agreement by which Japan will dissuade her sons from coming here, and equally the authorities will prevent Hindus from going to British Columbia. Already the British possessions in Africa have taken measures to limit the influx of Asiatics. Chinese are being sent back from the Rand as fast as their time is expired. Australia and New Zealand entirely exclude Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and Malays. We have shut out the Chinese from the Philippines, but not yet the Japanese. Even Sumatra and Java put a close limit on Asiatic immigration. What we have done to exclude the Chinese, and are trying to do to exclude the Japanese, is no more than the arrogant English-speaking peoples have done elsewhere. We are not, then, surprised to see this outbreak in Vancouver.

But Great Britain is in a less favorable condition to exclude Japanese laborers than we are. She has no treaty which gives her any right to do this, while our treaty with Japan distinctly provides that, while allowing the citizens of either country to enter, travel and reside in the other, this agreement does not annul any laws as to the immigration of laborers which have been or may hereafter be enacted in either country. This gives us a legal, but not a moral, right which Great Britain does not possess.

The excuse made in British papers for the outbreak—that it was produced by the advent of American labor agitators, has no validity. The Canadians on the Pacific Coast are just as eager to prevent competition as are our people. Their unions have the same purpose to exclude all competition. It is a general phase of trade or class or race selfishness, to whose vicious force is added the ugliness of race hatred. We are not yet altruists, not to say Christians. We have not yet, many of us, even reached the breadth of those extreme French Socialists who refuse to allow their patriotism to compel them to hate the Germans. A Catholic priest, just after the Franco-Prussian War, was telling the French Canadians in his church in North Adams, Mass., that they might, during Lent, fry their food—*aliments*—in lard, and his unfamiliar tongue pronounced the word like

Allemands (Germans), greatly to his hearers' delight. We have not yet got very far beyond such racial antipathies, but it is our business to rebuke it and fight against it in every way. That hatred has done us sad injury of late with Japan, even in business. It has done the same in China, where we have been boycotted for it, and deserved it. It is our one occasion of trouble in the Philippines. It is nothing else but the supercilious, arrogant and domineering attitude of the Englishman to the native that is just now actually endangering British rule in India. It is the great wrong of English-speaking people the world over. How Great Britain will settle her new difficulty with her Eastern ally we wait to see; but it is a sad thing that the sympathetic peace of nations can be endangered or wrecked by a small fraction of ignorant people in some distant land who have no sense of international comity, and who have not learned the alphabet of the oneness of humanity.

The Emancipation of the Mob

Mr. Victor Grayson, the first Socialist elected as a Socialist to the British Parliament, has been telling why he is a Socialist. Briefly, his reason is that he believes in "the emancipation of the mob."

The phrase has quality. It is one of those happy combinations of words that suggest facts, conditions and ideas that in turn suggest other facts, conditions and ideas indefinitely. But, first of all, it raises a question. What is "the mob" to be emancipated from?

Mr. Grayson and his fellow Socialists would answer, we suppose, that the mob should be emancipated from what some of them rather crudely call wage slavery. Mr. Grayson, with more precision, would probably say: From an economic thraldom consequent upon privilege enjoyed by a land-owning and capital-owning class. The means of production he would undertake to show are monopolized. The mob can live only as it is more or less advantageously employed by the propertied class. The mob can be emancipated from exploitation and poverty, he would argue, only by transferring the ownership of the means of production from a privileged class to the people collectively.

A hundred years ago if any one had talked about the emancipation of the mob he would have meant political enfranchisement. The political ballot was enjoyed only by a class. Property and other qualifications made it not a common right, but a privilege monopolized by a class. Even the United States of America, with its political system professedly based upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, knew nothing of universal suffrage. Its government was republican, not yet democratic. Even now an entire race, emancipated from chattel slavery by the Civil War, is practically barred from participation in political life by the constitutions and laws of Southern States. Thruout the North, however, property qualifications have been mostly swept away and universal suffrage gives to "the mob" the power to emancipate itself to any further extent possible by legal or governmental means. If, then, the mob does not make an end of economic thraldom it must be for one of two reasons. Either something more than political and legal measures is necessary to this end, or the mob does not know how to use its power.

A little reflection will probably convince most people who are interested in the question that to a very great extent economic emancipation could be achieved by political and legal means. It is not disputed, we suppose, that our present economic system rests altogether too largely upon privilege. Franchises and corporate rights have been granted too freely and thoughtlessly, and economic opportunity has thereby been unjustly distributed. The people have become very much alive to this fact, and they agree with President Roosevelt that the chief political issue at the present moment is the question whether this country shall henceforward be ruled by the people, or by a class of very rich and very powerful men who have shown a disposition to be, as the President describes them, both lawless and predatory. There is no doubt, then, that by fighting out this

issue to the end a great deal of economic emancipation can be achieved.

Everything, however, depends on the ability of what Mr. Grayson is pleased to call "the mob" to use its political power wisely, and this consideration suggests that the mob may possibly be in need of emancipation from thraldoms neither political nor economic.

It needs but a cursory study of American political history to discover that a large majority of American voters has always had certain mob characteristics. It has moved in herds, under the influence of party traditions and shibboleths. The percentage of really independent voters has always been small, and it has always been exceelingly difficult to obtain a decisive vote upon the merits of any particular question, however important. Political meetings are swayed by emotional excitement and the political influences that act upon voters individually, when they are not massed in great gatherings, are typified by the sensational newspapers with their shrieking headlines, rather than by the calm argumentation of substantial political discussion.

These facts, true of America, are true also of England, of France and of Germany. The mob is still the mob because of its mobbishness, and this is a large part of the inner content of that bit of ancient esoteric philosophy which declares that the curse of the poor is their poverty. In America and in Europe popular education has achieved wonderful results in quickening the intelligence and enriching the knowledge of the multitude, but it has not yet succeeded in emancipating the mob from that impulsiveness, emotionalism and unthinking solidarity which makes it the pliant tool of designing leaders who invariably play into the hands of a privileged class, thereby riveting the fetters of the mob at the very moment when the mob imagines that it is "breaking out" into freedom.

The emancipation of the mob, therefore, will not be the work of a decade or of a generation. The centuries have been contributing to it, and it may be that centuries more will pass before the end is attained. The emancipation of the mob is the emancipation of the human mind and of the human will, and that is a large enterprise.

The Coming Episcopal Convention

No more important question will come before the Protestant Episcopal Convention in Richmond next month than that of separate missionary districts for negroes, in which they shall meet by themselves, govern themselves under a negro bishop with some sort of subordinate designation and guided by a white advisory board. Already the denominational journals are giving pages on pages to it, and we observe that *The Churchman* is strongly opposing the plan as proposed by several Southern bishops, especially the three bishops of the two Carolinas. A similar question is to be a principal bone of contention in the coming Methodist Conference. Indeed, the negro question is bound to be a disturbing one everywhere, so long as it is based on the postulate that the negro is essentially and necessarily an inferior race, to be always kept subordinate.

The Carolina bishops recognize the fact that their Church is not attractive to the colored people, and does not grow. They see the strong and self-reliant Baptist and Methodist African churches, and they think that if the negroes are set off by themselves they will acquire self-reliance and strength. They recognize the fact that the separation of the negro ecclesiastically would be "an extraordinary departure from the law and custom of the Church," but in the present conditions they think it necessary. The Bishop of East Carolina thus states the case:

"We all know that in the South there is separation between the negro and the Caucasian in school, in church, and in all things tending toward social life. This separation is more decided now than it was twenty years ago; and there is no probability of its ever growing less. Some twenty years ago the diocese of South Carolina passed a law excluding all negro clergymen and laymen from their Convention. For the past two years the diocese of North Carolina has been discussing the exclusion from their conventions of the negro clergy and laity. If the General Convention does not act, this diocese surely will, and at once. In East Carolina the negroes have, as yet, all the formal rights of the white man; but this formal position is hardly more satisfactory. In the first place, they take no real part in the de-

liberations of the Council. The clergy go as their duty; but the laity hardly ever attend; they sit on back seats, have little or nothing to say, and they get little or no good out of the work of the Council. In the second place, I *know* that if the work among the negroes grows in East Carolina, the diocese will exclude all of them from its Council: the growth of the Church among the negroes thus assuring their ecclesiastical disfranchisement. The condition of these three dioceses makes a good picture of the state of affairs in the Church in all the Southern States.

"Thus, we see, outside of their own parishes or missions, these negroes have no standing in the Church; they have no really representative gathering, they form no part of any law-making body, and they have no voice in any real Church council. They are not treated like the white man; for they are given no opportunity to develop as men in meeting with their equals for free discussion of their hopes and perplexities, and in bearing the responsibility of making laws which affect their religious welfare. Now, I ask, is this fair or wise?"

We let him state his case at length. He agrees with us that this is not fair or wise, but his conclusion is, not to give the negro equal rights in the Church, but to put him out by a Jim Crow law into a separate district where he will contaminate nobody. Is it any wonder that the States frankly disfranchise the negro when the Church acts in this unbrotherly and unchristian way to its poorer brethren.

But what do the negroes themselves think of it? They have consistently voted, for the sake of principle, to oppose the separation, even tho it would give them a certain ease; for at present, as one of the most noted white clergymen of the Carolinas, who has been devoted to their interests, said to the bishop whom we have quoted: "The present condition in the Church in regard to the negro is simply *intolerable*." In the diocese of Southern Virginia, where the organized work of the Church among the negroes is oldest, where two of her strongest and best known institutions of learning for them are located, and where there are over 1,520 negro communicants, they have earnestly protested against the proposed separation, and have, in convocation assembled, petitioned the council of the Church to oppose it. In North Carolina, where the colored Episcopalians have a meeting by themselves, the bishop met them the other day and advised that they be formed into a separate jurisdiction, with a bishop of their own, and asked their vote on the subject. They unanimously voted that they preferred the present diocesan arrangement, but, "in case that cannot be retained," they approved of the bishop's plan—evidently a matter of submitting to necessity.

The serious question is: What is Christianity worth? Has it any principle or power? We have a way of saying now that the essence of Christ's doctrine is expressed in the words "Our Father," that God is the equal father of all men, and all ye are brethren. Is the notion of a Christian democracy false? Some think so.

Deuteronomy

THE impossibility of attaining an adequate knowledge of the Bible by means of the International Sunday school lessons is illustrated by the selections from the book of Deuteronomy for the course now in use. There are but two lessons from Deuteronomy, and one of these is the last chapter, which is of the nature of an appendix. Yet the last book of the Pentateuch is one of the most important literary documents the world contains, and unquestionably has had larger influence for good upon religious thought and practice than any other portion of the Biblical legislation.

The vogue of Deuteronomy among readers of the Bible is not extensive. The name is unattractive, and it is not particularly inviting to be asked to read a second lawbook when the first has proved uncommonly dull. Leviticus and Numbers have already tired out many, and they skip over to Ruth and Samuel, where the prospect both for interest and profit is known to be much brighter. It is commonly of small use to quarrel with a popular verdict, but in this case it is certainly mistaken, for if one read the earlier chapters in large sections he will find himself delighted with persuasive oratory of a high order, while the spirit of wisdom and humanity, coupled with deep religious passion, which prevades the later portions of the book, must perforce be of interest to all but the dullest spirits.

Deuteronomy is oratorical legislation. As its title indicates, it is a restatement

of law, but the contrast in spirit between the legislation of the central books of the Pentateuch and that of the last book is very great. The former are severe, monotonous, dry; the latter is humane, charitable, eloquent, and on fire with religious fervor. What other book of law in the world gives reasons for its enactments? But Deuteronomy is continually at pains to explain why the commandments are thus and so, and it argues and pleads for the enforcement of its laws, as if it despised the obedience of force or fear. "Thou shalt love" is its typical law, as it is also its highest. The commandment to love is illogical, and it is not at all in the spirit of a lawgiver, but the author of Deuteronomy was not a legalistic logician, but a seer and prophet, whose lips were eager with moral truth and religious zeal, and his book is one of the few in the world in which oratory, legislation and poetry lie side by side.

The student of Deuteronomy is made to face one of the most interesting and important problems in the Higher Criticism of the Old Testament, and one in which technical and philological knowledge is not requisite to a decision. On the face of the book it was composed by Moses immediately before his death and on the eve of the conquest of Canaan, say 1150 B. C. But students are quite generally agreed that it did not originate until 400 years later, or not long before the discovery of a book of law in the temple at Jerusalem by Hilkiah, the priest, in the eighteenth year of King Josiah—*i. e.*, 621 B.C. This view has been much spoken against, and has been declared to imply "fraud" and "forgery" on the part of the author, but the reasons for it are cogent. They are not chiefly philological and literary, but historical, and we can summarize the argument by saying that there is no evidence of the existence of Deuteronomy before the age of Josiah, but, on the contrary, very clear proof that it was not in existence before that time, and finally there is a clear and explicit statement of the promulgation of the Deuteronomic law by Josiah and of its great influence upon the nation.

That Deuteronomy did not exist much before Josiah is shown by the fact that Gideon and Samuel, Saul and David, Elijah and Elisha—in fact, all the best men of the nation—habitually conducted themselves in violation of the plainest precepts of Deuteronomy, with no thought of disobeying the commandments of God, but rather in sincerest effort to do His will. Deuteronomy commands a central sanctuary, and condemns all other places of worship as belonging to heathen cults. That this was a new requirement in Israel, unheard of in the greatest days of the nation, any one who reads the books of Samuel and Kings with his eyes open to the question cannot fail to perceive.

Deuteronomy condemns the use of images, yet Gideon made an ephod in honor of Jehovah, and there were teraphim in the home of David—not at all in disobedience to law, but in simple ignorance of it. It is inconceivable that such a law book as that of Deuteronomy should have been in existence since the time of Moses, and have borne his authority, while the religious ideas and usages of the nation, as revealed in the books of Judges and Samuel, were as they were.

A full statement of the argument may be read in Robertson Smith's "Old Testament in the Jewish Church," a book which still retains its exceeding value. This is the view which is taken by Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible," not only in the special article by Professor Ryle, but on hundreds of pages thruout the work. Professor Orr, in "The Problem of the Old Testament," has labored strenuously on the other side of the question, but he has not succeeded in weakening the ramparts of the critical position to any appreciable degree. Perhaps the best brief article on Deuteronomy is that of Prof. George F. Moore, in the "Encyclopedia Biblica," while a good, scholarly commentary is that of Canon Driver, in the International Critical Commentary series.

One might write a book on the influence of Deuteronomy upon the religious life of the world. It has been given to but few men more deeply to impress their fellows than this unknown Hebrew of the seventh century before Christ. The authors and editors of the Hebrew histories patiently followed his footsteps, and judged their kings and princes for

centuries by his standards of religious and moral right. The first commandment of Judaism, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is one Lord," and the greatest commandment of Christianity, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart," are from the book of Deuteronomy. This author was the first to enact the commandment of love in the relation of God to man, and the first to declare that love is the prime attribute of God.

Jerusalem, the holy city of Jew and Christian, which made Judaism possible and which quickens the Christian's imagination of the life to come, was the creation of the Deuteronomist, for it was his law that centralized Hebrew worship there. The book of Job sprang from the problem which Deuteronomy introduced into Hebrew thought; Paul wrestled with the doctrine of election because of the teaching of this book; and even Emerson, little as he may have known it, was stirred to his noblest utterance, the "Essay on Compensation," by influences from the prophet-lawgiver of the seventh century before Christ.

Norway's Music Master

Edvard Hagerup Grieg, who died rather suddenly on September 4th, at Bergen, Norway, where he had lived thruout most of his life, was undoubtedly the greatest of Scandinavian musicians; had been esteemed highly by the leaders in his art from the days of the supremacy of Liszt as the musical arbiter of Europe even unto the present, and in America, at least, where the pianoforte is the national instrument, was the most popular of contemporary composers with those people who have any liking for real music as distinguished from ragtime claptrap. While his widest reputation with us rests on his pianoforte pieces, he holds also an enviable place as a writer of orchestral and chamber music; and American music lovers have some acquaintance with his rarely beautiful and original songs—tho not so extensive as they deserve, for these songs (and he published no fewer than 125 of them) are far finer than most of his later piano works, which, indeed, are mainly transcriptions of his songs tricked out with frills and arabesques that do not enhance their originally simple and haunting beauty.

Born in Bergen on June 15th, 1843, Grieg was a descendant of a Scottish Covenanter, a merchant who emigrated from Aberdeen soon after the Battle of Culloden, and his grandfather and father successively served as British Consul at Bergen. His mother was a patriotic daughter of Norway, and a woman of wide musical culture, a pianist and a singer of more than ordinary ability, and it was from her that the boy received his earliest musical training. Doubtless it was from his mother also that Grieg inherited the intense national spirit that characterized all his work after he had found himself. As a child he had composed several little pieces, but it was not until Ole Bull visited his parents when the boy was fifteen years old that he had any serious thought of music as a career. A thoughtful lad, he had inclined rather toward the church. After listening to the boy's own playing of some of his youthful compositions the celebrated violinist gave him enthusiastic encouragement and urged his parents to send him to Leipsic. They raised no objection and thither he went, in 1858, to remain a student at the conservatory for four years and to be graduated with honors in 1862, despite an attack of pleurisy which destroyed one of his lungs and compelled him to return temporarily to Norway.

At Leipsic Grieg came under the dominant influence of Mendelssohn and Schumann, and his own individuality for a time almost suffered eclipse. On returning home, however, he fell in with Rickard Nordraak, a brilliant young Norse composer, who was ambitious to produce genuinely Scandinavian music. Of Nordraak's influence Grieg wrote:

> "The scales fell from my eyes. It was from him that I first learned to appreciate the popular melodies of the North and to be conscious of my own nature. We became determined adversaries of the effeminate Scandinavianism, which was a mixture of Gade and Mendelssohn, and with enthusiasm we struck out the new path now trodden by the Northern School."

Nordraak died in 1866, but Grieg had been set upon his own feet. From that time forward he strove unceasingly to

give expression in all that he did to the Norse spirit and the Norse character. Before he was forty he had won world-wide recognition as a composer of original and remarkable genius and a European reputation as a conductor and pianist of eminence. He received many honors, among them the degree of Doctor of Music from Cambridge University in 1894.

In all of his music Grieg utilizes the characteristics of the folk-songs and folk-dances of that Northland he loved so ardently, often etherealizing them into things of weird but compelling beauty. And this gives to his work an exotic touch, and at the same time a certain fascination for he succeeds in evoking as if by magic the moods of the place and the people. On the wings of his music we are carried to the Land of Fjords, we breathe its inspiriting air, and our blood dances and sings with its lusty, yet often melancholy, sons and daughters. In a sense he is an impressionist in music—and always a remarkable individuality. After Chopin he is, perhaps, the greatest nationalist among composers, and he possesses unmistakable affinity with the great Pole, for he speaks in no dialect but in the universal language—he has raised his nationalism to a cosmopolitanism as broad as the love of music. Technically Grieg never learned some important lessons that are essential to the composer who would do big things in the grand style. His artistic development seems to have halted half-way. In his later years he wrote nothing that surpassed, even if it equaled, the work of his early prime. His genius was not epic. He produced no great symphony, and he could not for he lacked a comprehensive grasp of elemental things. His nearest approach to symphonic breadth is to be found in his charming piano concerto, his sonatas for violin and piano, his string quartet and his "Peer Gynt" music. But in these compositions as in everything he wrote his lyric quality predominates. His abiding characteristic is an exquisite delicacy of feeling. He is a master mosaic worker in music. Our own poet, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, once sang:

"I would be the lyric,
Ever on the lip,
Rather than the epic
Memory lets slip."

It is a mood common to most of us sometimes, and to some of us at all times. It is the mood that Grieg satisfies perhaps better than any other of the world's great musicians. The mosaic has its place in art—and it is by no means an insignificant or an unworthy place.

How the Other Half Thinks

Some years ago Colonel Robert J. Ingersoll and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field had an interesting newspaper discussion on the authenticity of the Bible, and at its conclusion Colonel Ingersoll proposed that they "make a sandwich of the articles" and publish them in a book. But Dr. Field refused on the ground, as he expressed it, that most people would regard such a sandwich as slices of very ordinary bread with a layer of poison between.

Some of our readers evidently regard The Independent as such a sandwich, for we have received several letters of the following tenor:

"In asking that my subscription to The Independent be immediately stopped, I feel that I should give the Editorial Department my reasons. I am convinced that America is in a critical state, that the brute in all humanity is lying exceptionally near the surface in our people at the present time. It takes very little yellow journalism to rouse our nation to acts of injustice, or even deeds of horror. We should make no appeal to low ideals, unreason and bitterness.

"This being so, I regard the opening of the columns of a paper like The Independent to an article such as the one on women in your last issue as pernicious. My attitude is just such as it would be were you to publish a rankling, anonymous diatribe on the negro by Vardaman or an attack on the Jews. To give such things wide circulation is not broad-minded and catholic; it is shortsightedness to the point of harm. I am confident that you would not dare to insult the Jews or negroes with their powerful interests behind them as you have insulted women.

"Of what assistance is it to the triumph of right to make a short editorial comment favorable to woman's admission to hotels, or give a few lines on injustices at Ithaca, when thirteen columns of insult to women are dished up for benighted innkeepers and 'Cornell kids'? It is infatuation to believe that nothing you print weighs one feather's weight—no matter how or by whom written, how able, how long—when opposed by a single word from the Editorial Department."

In reply we would say that we have been guilty of the very things that our correspondents think we would not

"dare" do. We have often published articles, both signed and anonymous, stating the Southern side of the negro question, even in its most intolerant forms, and the only reason we have not had an article from Governor Vardaman is because he has not consented to write for us. As for the Jews, it is, fortunately, difficult to find, on this continent, a literary exponent of anti-Semitic feeling that unquestionably prevails to an alarming extent, but we did the best we could in obtaining an article by Prof. Goldwin Smith on what he called "the parasitic race," which, we are glad to say, called forth a chorus of disapproval from our readers.

THE INDEPENDENT was founded for the specific purpose of combating race prejudice, which at that time was directed chiefly against the negro. We have ever since consistently and persistently applied the same principles of equal rights and the recognition of the value of the individual to Italians, Slavs, Irish, Jews, Chinese, Japanese and women. We believe that it is a safe statement that THE INDEPENDENT has done more to secure for women the educational, property, industrial, marital and political rights she now enjoys in America than any other periodical, except, perhaps, those devoted specifically to that cause. And we hold that a record of fifty-five years of such work entitles us to publish an article on "the other side" whenever we think it advisable without having our own position misunderstood.

THE INDEPENDENT is taken in many homes where there is no other periodical except fictional magazines and local papers. It is their only window on the great outside world. Therefore we believe it our duty to give not only a strictly impartial record of bare facts, as we do in our "Survey of the World," but also to secure the ablest possible discussion of these facts from diverse standpoints. We aim to have every important cause or movement presented some time to our readers by its authoritative advocates, even when, or rather especially when, their views do not coincide with our own.

In considering in the Editorial Conference the advisability of publishing a controversial or provocative article we try to exclude from our thoughts the fact that we shall inevitably lose subscribers by it, altho we regret the alienation of a friend as much as the Publication Department dislikes to lose $2. The only question considered is whether the subject is of sufficient importance in itself or commands a sufficient following to engage the attention of thinking people.

In the case of the woman article we reasoned somewhat in this way: "Here is a rather novel expression of an old but not extinct idea. It is unusually frank because of its anonymity, and obviously sincere in spite of its tone of satiric exaggeration. It may interest our feminine readers to know just what a man of this standing and presumably many other people, including some of their own sex, think of their mental characteristics."

We have a great many prohibitionists among our readers. So far as we know none of them subscribe to *Beverages,* the official organ of the Liquor Dealers' Association. We thought it was important for them to know, if only from a tactical point of view, what the editor of that journal thought of the "Growth of Prohibition," and what efforts were being made to counteract it. Therefore we published such an article two weeks ago. The medical heresies of Christian Science and Osteopathy are undeniably attracting a large number of people. Altho we are not in sympathy with them we were the first to publish articles by Mrs. Eddy and Dr. Still.

It is, of course, natural that the policy of THE INDEPENDENT should be so often misunderstood, because it is radically different from other periodicals. Most magazines conform to the rule of the dinner table, avoid mentioning politics, religion or any other subject on which people differ widely and feel intensely. The aim of their editors is to attract as many and offend as few as possible, and they have their reward in the shape of mammoth subscription lists. A pleasant love-story, kept within conventional lines, an illustrated article on the cathedrals of Italy, without reference to their purposes and uses, a critique of Blake, not mentioning our common everyday mystics, a study of ant life, proof-read by the President; all these are perfectly safe and satisfactory materials of which to

make up a popular magazine. Then there are the recognized organs of associations, parties, churches, movements and interests, and the periodicals of general literature which have taken up the advocacy of particular reforms or the exposure of specific abuses. These do not usually give space to the competent presentation of the opposite side, and in the interests of their cause they avoid publishing articles on other subjects likely to provoke antagonism or give offense.

It is with magazines as it is with wives. Some husbands want a docile wife who will never say anything that they do not agree with. But there are those who really prefer a trifle of independence and originality in the woman they have subscribed for, and, altho they may get mad at her occasionally, and even scold her, never think of getting a divorce for incompatibility of temper.

A Plea From a Convict Camp

BIRMINGHAM is in Jefferson County, Ala. Like many more of the Southern States, Alabama is largely prohibition territory thru the local-option law. They are trying to prohibit saloons in Jefferson County, but the large city vote in Birmingham and Bessemer is slow to accept prohibition. The convicts, at hard labor in Slope No. 10, Pratt City, have taken a hand in the discussion, altho they cannot vote.

In a big, barnlike room, with whitewashed walls, rough benches, a rusty stove and small, iron-barred windows, sat two hundred men, mostly negroes, dressed in the broad black and white stripes that brand the convict, resting on the Sabbath day. But the men were intent upon the report of their committee, and they lost never a word that fell from the lips of a young white convict as he read the following paper:

"To the Voting Citizens of Jefferson County, State of Alabama, Greeting:

"FELLOW CITIZENS—In view of the approaching campaign against the liquor trade, deeming ourselves eminently qualified to judge intelligently on this question, greatly deploring our own hard conditions, and not unmindful of the host of victims whom liquor threatens with a like social banishment, we, the inmates of Slope No. 10 prison, Pratt Mines, do most heartily subscribe ourselves to the following prayer:

"Whereas, Strong drink has been the cause, directly or indirectly, of our several crimes for which we are imprisoned; whereas, this penal condition is most grievous to be borne, since it visits upon ourselves and upon our loved ones innumerable hardships, and since this same unholy traffic is the prolific source of every sort of crime—a broad avenue along which multitudes of our fellow countrymen are destined to stagger into the penitentiary; whereas, in the event of the liquor business being outlawed, crime of every sort will be greatly diminished, while the prosperity and happiness of the general public will be immeasurably increased, we hereby severally pray that every well disposed citizen in the county of Jefferson will unite in voting out of existence the greatest of all modern evils—the whiskey curse.

"We submit herewith a tabulated statement of facts, the result of a personal canvass made by certain convicts among their fellow inmates, for the purpose of ascertaining the sentences of those who were either directly or indirectly made criminal thru the influence of strong drink:

	Years.
"30 white men	791
"115 colored men	4,090
"Total	4,881"

"Shall we submit this paper to the voters of the Birmingham district?" asked the chaplain in a clear, authoritative voice.

There was a shuffling of feet upon the bare floor as the one hundred and forty-five men sprang to their feet, many of the excitable ones shouting: "Aye! aye!" and one burly young negro adding:

"Tell 'em whisky done brung me heah! An' tell 'em I loves it so much dat I prays de good Lawd dey gits it out ob de country afore I gits out ob heah! An' I thinks dey will, 'cause I'se got ten yeahs yit."

"Dey'll *sho'* do it 'fore I gits out," cried another with a sorry attempt at a laugh. "I wuz proud ob bein' de wust niggah in Bumming'um, all on account ob whisky an' totin' a gun. Now I'se in fo' a hundred yeahs."

"Yes, yes, men," answered the chaplain, a bit wearily. He had evidently heard these words and such as these many times. "The question is decided, then, that we shall send our committee's report just as it stands to the people of Jefferson County, Ala., as a truthful statement of facts, and our plea that they vote for prohibition, to take effect January 1st, 1908."

The "Lusitania"

We give elsewhere the record of the "Lusitania's" maiden trip across the Atlantic, in which she beat all previous records for the shortness of the passage from shore to shore, but not of average speed. We doubt not she will take that record also when she is well in hand. But this does not prove that the turbine engine is to replace the old sort. She must be tested by a dozen passages across before her strength or her weakness can be known. The Cunard Company is in no hurry to build a racer like her, and the Germans will wait and see. It is her bulk that will give her popularity as well as her speed. A boat that is as big as an island, and floats nearly as steady as solid land, resting on the waves from crest to crest, will be the favorite of travelers. The White Star line is building one nearly as long, and wider (and slower), and therefore even steadier, and the Germans will not be behind. It would be extremely reckless, even with the simple mechanism of the turbine, to put a great and costly ship in an ocean race against time, with no more accurate knowledge of her behavior than could be had from the trial run. Every marine engineer knows that new engines, however perfectly built, do not run quite true in their bearings. This is always a matter of adjustment, and such adjustment is effected when the ship "finds herself"—automatically, if the workmanship is good. Some bearings require more careful watching than others to maintain the continuous films of lubrication, and which these are can be determined only by such knowledge of the temperament of the engine as comes from intimate acquaintance with it. To have started the "Lusitania" on her maiden voyage with instructions, or even permission, to strive for a record, would have put a very large investment in peril, and it was not done. Her remarkable speed was well within her capacity, and is the more significant because it was attained without risk of damage to ship or engines. It is safe to say that the "Lusitania" belongs in a new four-day classification,, and that, if no misfortune befalls her she will ultimately break previous records. The "Lucania's" record was not made until the third year of her service; that of the "Etruria" was not made until her tenth year. The only generalization which the maiden voyage of the "Lusitania" warrants is that the steam turbine has "come to stay," and that the era of the reciprocating compound marine engine is ended. Meanwhile, the fight between rival lines is making passage eastward very cheap just now, when the travel that way is light and the various lines are competing for it. And it is to be never forgotten, and with no pride, that these great boats and lines are all foreign. Why should not the United States have steamship companies that own as fine vessels as the English, German and French companies? Simply because Congress forbids it. Congress protects American shipwrights by refusing to allow a vessel to fly the American flag that is not built in the United States. But we cannot build a ship as cheaply as they can abroad, and so we have none. To be sure, we have coasting vessels which we build, but Congress shuts out that commerce from foreign-built craft. Meanwhile, the Government will hire foreign-built tramp vessels to carry coal to foreign lands, but will not allow an American to run that business. It is a stupid policy, but we will not change it.

Papal Honors

We noted last week the grant of the title of Countess by the Pope to Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, in recognition of her very large gifts to churches and institutions. Such Papal grants of title are by no means unusual, but are a part of the policy of the Church continued from the time when it was a civil State. Among American citizens now living who hold such Papal titles may be mentioned Marquis Maloney, who controls the Philadelphia gas interests, and who has been very generous in his gifts. There is also the Countess Leary, of this city, who built the church for the Fathers of Perpetual Adoration, and brought the order to this country. Such grants of titles and positions are a large source of revenue at Rome. The Italian ecclesiastic Grimaldi printed a book, since suppressed, giving the regular tariff for Roman favors; so much for canonries, monsignori, the miter, civil titles and various kinds of dispensations. The

Dataria is the office for public dispensations, and its revenue is said formerly to be from $800,000 to $1,000,000 yearly, now very much less. Besides this, there is the Pœnitentiaria, which has similar revenues for secret dispensations, such as cover kinship, marriage, illegitimacy, vows, etc. The European bishops are expected to pay a considerable expense on receiving the miter, according to the wealth of the diocese, the lowest being about $40, but American bishops, we understand, have refused to do this. The Cardinal's hat comes high. Two messengers have to bring it from Rome at a cost of $5,000. Of course the payment is not regarded as simony, not for the holy thing, but for the expenses connected with it. The various indulgences are allocated to various orders, or to the Holy See itself, with the receipts attached. Thus if one wants the Papal blessing, of value *in articulo mortis,* and believed by the recipients to insure the safety of the soul, he gets it for two dollars and postage from a shop in Rome. Some sisters, perhaps, do the engrossing and painting, and a bundle of them is taken to the Pope for his blessing in bulk, and then they can be obtained at the regular price. Of course the shopkeeper gets his commission.

Conscience in Georgia

When it came to voting on the bill designed to disfranchise the Georgia negroes, not every single member voted for it. A correspondent, a white man, sends us with some pride the speech of the Hon. W. J. Neel, of Bartow County, "One of Nature's noblemen," giving reasons for voting No. He was not satisfied to show that the bill was unwise and unconstitutional, but he added:

'But there is a more serious objection and one that involves my conscience and my oath. I took an oath at the beginning of this session to support the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution directly and in terms prohibits us from passing laws that make any discriminations on account of race, color or previous conditions. The advocates of this disfranchisement measure openly declare that its purpose is to disfranchise the negro. This violates the spirit, if it does not violate the letter of the Constitution which I have sworn to support. At heart I do not have as much respect as I might for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to this Constitution, but as long as they stand as a part of the fundamental law of our country I am bound to give them my support. And certainly I should not openly and knowingly violate them. Holding the views I do of this measure, I would violate my oath and override my conscience if I gave it my support."

We should think that such words, and more of the sort, would have made other legislators hang their heads.

Fast Day Abstinence

The Roman rule of abstinence from meat on Fridays and other fast days is one that can be changed at any time, and, indeed, the rule differs in different countries, and the bishops in the dioceses have great liberty in modifying it. In Spain and its colonies no Friday abstinence is required. The MacDermot (not *Mr.,* but The MacDermot) has written a letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin asking the Irish bishopric to request the Pope to change the rule so that it shall be abstinence from alcoholic liquors that is required, instead of abstinence from meat, and the Cardinal's answer was more sympathetic than one might have expected. He said:

"Personally I am inclined to fall in with your view. Indeed I have more than once expressed myself in favor of an effort made to have some change of the kind made, but not on quite so extensive a scale."

On the face of it the request seems abundantly reasonable and would be helpful to the souls of the people. Indeed, an ex-president of the Irish Royal College of Surgeons has written saying that "there is no one who would not be better for a day's fast from stimulants, but from a long experience of those who eat meat I am convinced that the loss of it for a single day lowers vigor." The reply of the enemy is that more people are hurt by eating too much than by drinking too much, and that total abstainers would not get any fast at all. An interesting proposition is to leave the Fridays as they are and to remove the rule of abstinence from all other days for those who have been total abstainers for twelve months and intend to continue such. Nevertheless, we do not believe that any change will be made, wise as this would be.

The Zionists are giving Mr. Schiff abuse enough for his protest against Zionism as lacking in American patriotism, but we presume he can stand it with equanimity, and we presume it will not interfere with his giving their colonies a comfortable donation when they are in trouble. Yet they are half right. A man can be a good American, and prefer to keep his home and allegiance here, and yet believe that Palestine ought to be again the seat of a Jewish state, where Hebrew will be the spoken tongue, and where he will be glad to have those unfortunate people go who will better their condition in this way. Then, if they can build up a temple in Jerusalem and get rid of the Turk, Mr. Schiff and the two million Jews in America will be glad to visit it, and come back and be better Americans than ever.

In an article to *The Outlook*, Mr. McKelway makes the acknowledgment that, altho he predicted some years ago that the educational clause of the North Carolina suffrage amendment would be a stimulus to negro education, he was mistaken. We are glad to say that we were not mistaken when we said that giving the suffrage is a vastly greater stimulus to education than the withholding of it. A law limiting the suffrage to those who can read will not stimulate those who have proved to have little ambition, and never will stimulate the voters to diminish their own power by giving an education which will enlarge the electorate.

Not long ago we published an editorial on the danger to infants from the unwillingness of mothers to nurse them. Now we are told by Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, that the average span of human life is increasing, and that one reason is that it is again becoming fashionable for mothers to nurse their infants, having learned that "baby foods" are a poor substitute for the natural sustenance.

Our readers may have been surprised at the frankness with which Mr. J. F. O'Reilley, editor of the liquor organ, *Beverages*, spoke of the evil character of saloons, which threatens the liquor trade, but he speaks even plainer in his own editorial columns as follows:

"It is an unfortunate circumstance that most wine rooms, parlors or whatever else these places off saloons where women assemble may be called, are nothing but assignation retreats and covers for the social evil. They are not family resorts, and it is a misnomer to call them such. No saloon keeper who has adjuncts of this character to his business is entitled to public consideration, and no business that tolerates them can be otherwise than looked down upon and scorned. . . ."

That Governor Hughes is no pessimist may be judged from what he told the farmers last week at the State Fair:

"Let me say a word in conclusion. It is that what we need in this State more than farmers, more than hay or apples, the fruit of any tree, we need to grow men, and, thank God, the crop of good men is greater to-day than ever in our history.

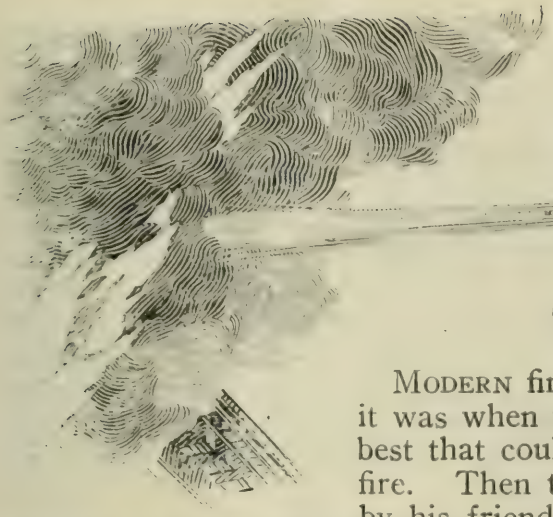
"We have men who are devoting themselves to the needs of their fellowmen. Never did philanthropy reach such hights as in these opening years of the twentieth century. Never did noble desires of American men find such opportunity; and the parting word I have to offer you is a word of good cheer, for as I look into the faces of this typical American assemblage I read the prophecy of prosperous years and of a happy and prosperous people."

The negro soldiers coming back after two years in the Philippines are to be quartered in New York State. Somebody says that somebody has objected. We doubt it much. New York is not as insane as was Brownsville, Tex. We do not question that these negro troops will be as decent and well behaved as any white soldiers.

Lieutenant-Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, of New York, is being boomed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Why not? The last Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency was selected solely for his great wealth, altho an octogenarian; and Mr. Chanler's chief asset is his money. His name has not yet got into "Who's Who?"

What kind of seamen have they in Russia. Think of the imperial yacht, with the Emperor on board, going on the rocks just on the near coast of Finland! If that is the best they can do at home, it is not strange that their battleships were sunk off the coast of Japan.

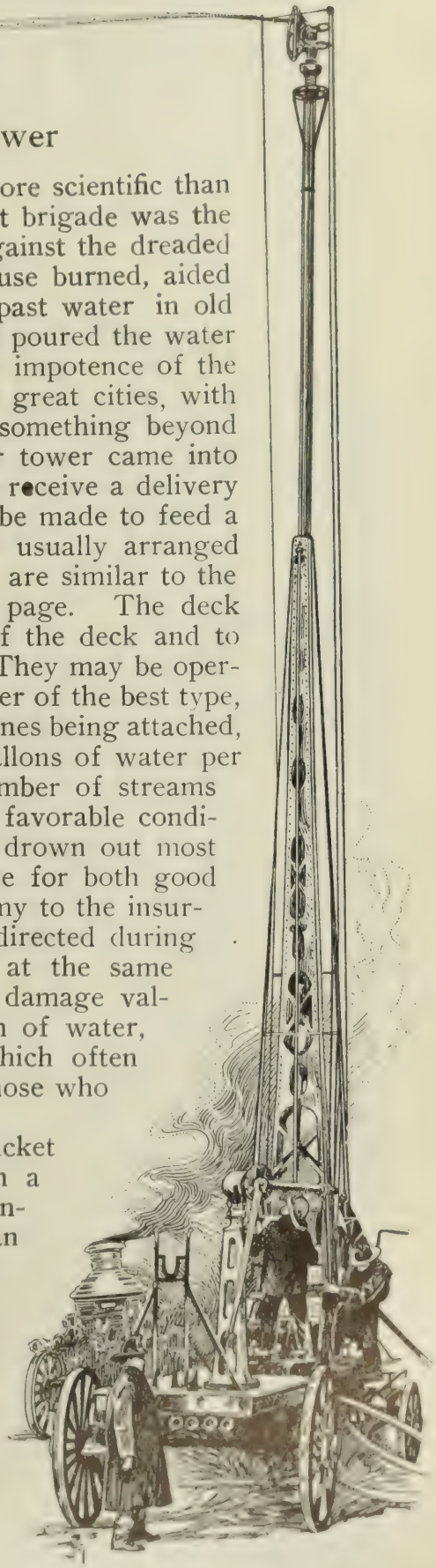
INSURANCE



The Water Tower

MODERN fire fighting is far more scientific than it was when the old-time bucket brigade was the best that could be marshaled against the dreaded fire. Then the man whose house burned, aided by his friends and neighbors, past water in old leather fire pails, slowly filled from well or stream, and poured the water upon the fire. If a strong wind chanced to blow, the impotence of the fire pails was painfully apparent. Modern life in our great cities, with the growing hight of our business blocks, called for something beyond the engine that replaced the fire buckets. The water tower came into use about 1880. Most of these towers are arranged to receive a delivery of at least six engines. Sometimes eight engines can be made to feed a water tower as now constructed. Water towers are usually arranged with one or more so-called deck turret nozzles. These are similar to the nozzle at the top of the tower which figures on this page. The deck nozzles are arranged to be operated from the level of the deck and to throw water into the lower stories of a tall building. They may be operated simultaneously with the tower nozzle. A water tower of the best type, at its full capacity, a sufficient number of steam fire engines being attached, would easily be able to deliver from 2,000 to 5,000 gallons of water per minute, according to the size of the tower, the number of streams thrown and the size of the streams. Under the most favorable conditions the water from a well-managed tower ought to drown out most fires. The water tower of today is a mighty machine for both good and evil. It is at once a great friend and a great enemy to the insurance companies interested in a risk upon which it is directed during a conflagration. It quickly puts out a big fire, but at the same time its tons upon tons of water destroy or greatly damage valuable property. The power and force of the stream of water, delivered practically on a line with the fire, and which often washes out the fire, is hardly to be comprehended by those who have never seen one of these towers in operation.

The contrast between the superannuated bucket brigade and an up-to-date water tower combat with a great fire is tremendous. The water tower is so constructed that it lies horizontally when at rest, and can then be easily and quickly transported to any desired locality by means of trained fire horses. When the scene of the fire is reached the tower is mechanically raised to an upright position, the top being from 55 to 75 feet from the ground, and the nozzle at the top can be operated and deflected by a fireman from the ground, so as to direct the stream of water in any direction. Without the water tower, or some adequate substitute therefor, fires in the so called skyscrapers would be insurmountable problems to the best firemen.



Financial

New York's Bond Sale

Six years ago New York City was able to borrow on bonds at rates yielding a net income of a shade over 3 per cent. On the 10th inst. the city accepted subscriptions for $35,000,000 of 4½ per cent. fifty-year bonds, at prices averaging 102.063 and upon an income basis of 4.39 per cent. Owing to the failure of the June and August offerings at 4 per cent. to attract bids at par or better, the interest rate for last week's offering was raised to 4½ per cent. But the price realized for the long-term bonds was only 102.063, and the average for $5,000,000 of ten-year bonds was only 100.30. The bonds were in good demand, however, for the sum of the 886 good bids was $207,159,420, and awards were made to 376 bidders. Prominent among these were the Mutual Life, $5,000,000; J. & W. Seligman and William A. Read & Co., $3,750,000; the Morgan syndicate (including J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the First National Bank and Harvey Fisk & Sons), $3,508,200; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $3,000,000; the Equitable Life, $2,500,000, and Mrs. Sage, $2,000,000. There were many successful bids for amounts below $1,000, and one of only $50. Of course, the city's credit is good, altho recent unsuccessful experiments in bond offerings have not exhibited much financial sagacity. Investors would not take 4 per cents at par because they could do better in mortgages and other securities. Similar conditions exist elsewhere. This is shown by the experience of other cities in this country and in Europe. A world-wide strain upon loanable capital has raised interest rates. The figures of last week's bids for New York's bonds from great banking houses indicate that our leading financiers expect no decline of the prevailing rates in the near future.

....The American Bankers' Association will hold its thirty-third annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 24, 25, 26, 27. Edwin C. Stokes, Governor of New Jersey, will deliver an address of welcome on the opening day of the convention. Practical banking questions will be discussed and a report of the currency commission will be presented by Hon. A. Barton Hepburn. Special meetings of the Trust Company Section, the Savings Bank Section and the Clearing House Section have been arranged.

....According to *Poor's Manual,* issued two or three weeks ago, there were 222,635 miles of railroad in the United States at the end of 1906. Gross earnings for the year were $2,346,640,286, an increase of 11 per cent. Net earnings from operation were $790,187,712, an increase of more than 15 per cent. The capital stock amounted to $7,106,408,976, and the bonded debt was $7,851,107,778.

Obituary

D. Willis James, who was one of the best-known metal merchants of New York City, died at the Mount Washington Hotel, at Bretton Woods, N. H., last week Thursday, after a lingering illness, with heart disease. Mr. James was born at Liverpool, England, on April 15, 1832. His father was a prominent merchant there. The son became interested in the manufacture and importation of metals and built up a fortune said to approximate $40,000,000. At the time of his death he was senior member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., of this city. Mr. James was widely known and highly respected in commercial and banking circles. He was prominently identified with a number of industrial, banking and mining concerns. His interest in educational and philanthropic work was large and his benefactions for these causes were very generous. He was a liberal supporter of churches and mission boards. He was for many years president of the Children's Aid Society. He had a deep interest in Amherst College and was for years one of its trustees. His suavity and courteous bearing made him much loved by all who knew him.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907 No. 3069

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

The Oil Trust on Trial

Testimony was taken in New York last week, beginning on the 17th, in the suit of the Government, under the Sherman Act, for a dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which is the central or holding corporation of the Standard Oil interests. The proceedings in New York are before ex-Judge Franklin Ferriss, of St. Louis, who was appointed special examiner by the Federal Court. Upon evidence furnished by the company and procured elsewhere, the great profits of the company have been shown and a part of its financial history has been set forth. The limits of our space permit us to touch upon only the most prominent parts of the testimony. During the last eight years the profits of the company (which is capitalized at $98,338,382) have been $490,315,934; the net value of its assets has increased from $196,220,017 to $359,400,193, and it has paid out $308,359,403 in dividends. While the annual average of profits has been about $61,000,000, they rose to $83,122,251 last year. Testimony has been given as to the gains of the seventy subsidiary companies owned or controlled by the New Jersey corporation. It is noticeable that the earnings of the Standard of Indiana (upon which the great fine was recently imposed) were $10,516,082 in 1906, or more than 1,000 per cent. on its capital stock of $1,000,000. All but ten of this company's shares are owned by the central company. John D. Rockefeller has by far the largest holdings of the latter company's stock. His dividends since 1899 have been about $80,000,000, and it is estimated that, in the last twenty-four years, or since the Trust was formed, they have amounted to something more than $143,000,000. The list of the principal stockholders is as follows:

	Shares.	Value at present prices.
John D. Rockefeller	247,692	$108,984,480
D. M. Harkness Estate	80,000	35,200,000
Charles Pratt Estate	52,802	23,232,880
Oliver H. Payne	40,000	17,600,000
Henry M. Flagler	30,500	13,420,000
O. B. Jennings Estate	17,000	7,480,000
Henry H. Rogers	16,020	7,048,000
J. A. Bostwick Estate	15,000	6,600,000
William Rockefeller	11,700	5,148,000
C. M. Brewster Estate	10,000	4,400,000
Charles Lockhart	8,500	3,740,000
L. C. Ledyard and Payne Whitney	8,000	3,520,000
William C. Whitney Estate	8,000	3,520,000
Wesley H. Tilford	6,000	2,640,000
John D. Archbold	6,000	2,640,000
W. G. Worden	5,858	2,577,520
University of Chicago	5,000	2,200,000
Charles M. Pratt	5,000	2,200,000
Daniel O'Day Estate	2,655	1,168,200
H. C. Folger	2,145	943,800
Samuel Andrews Estate	1,050	462,000
H. H. Rogers, Jr	1,050	462,000

In this table the value is computed at the rate of $440 a share, but for a time the market price exceeded $800. It was shown by the testimony of Secretary Pratt and of the books, that 2,747 shares of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company were held apparently outside of the company for some years, during the legal proceedings against the combination in Texas. They were at first in the hands of Mr. Pratt, who sold them for $4,000,000 to John D. Archbold's son-in-law. The latter in due time restored them to the Standard for the purchase price, altho in the last year of his possession of them they had yielded a profit of $1,850,000. It is inferred that in this way the Standard's control of the Waters-Pierce Company was concealed. Mr. Pratt said he

didn't know that this course was taken on account of the attack upon the company by the State of Texas. By an order of the Texas Supreme Court, the Standard was forbidden to do business in that State. Counsel for the Government asserts that the Standard has disobeyed the order and is doing business there by means of the Corsicana Oil Company, which, he says, is controlled by H. C. Folger and C. M. Payne. Treasurer Tilford admits that these men are officers of the Standard, but says he does not know they control the Corsicana Company. Counsel for the Government also undertakes to show that the Texas court's order has also been disobeyed by a similar use of the Security Oil Company. There is evidence tending to show that the Standard of Ohio, having been ordered, in 1892, by the Supreme Court of that State to wind up its business and dissolve, continued in existence for seven years thereafter, under the same management and pursuing the same methods as before. There has been an agreement with seventeen independent companies of Pennsylvania and Ohio, binding them to sell their oil for export exclusively to the Standard, which in return has sold crude oil to them. This has enabled the Standard to monopolize the export trade. A statement now being prepared by the Government will show that the Standard's profits since organization have been between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000. It is the Government's aim to prove by the evidence that the present corporation is merely the original Trust under another name, and that it has been controlled and managed by the same men who made the original combination.——It became known last week that the health of H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, had recently been seriously impaired, owing, it is understood, to a stroke of paralysis, from which, however, he is recovering.——John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has resigned the leadership of the Bible Class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, fearing a recurrence of the illness which disabled him two or three years ago. Increasing demands upon his time, together with a desire to preserve his health, have led him to retire from this work.

Political Topics

At the election in Oklahoma, on the 18th, the new constitution was adopted by a vote of 3 to 1; the entire Democratic State ticket, headed by Charles N. Haskell, of Muskogee, was chosen by a plurality of about 20,000; Democrats were elected to fill four of the five seats in the national House of Representatives, and prohibition was approved by a majority of 30,000. The Democratic majority in the Legislature will send to the United States Senate Robert L. Owens, a Cherokee Indian, and T. P. Gore, a blind orator.——In Cleveland, the Democrats have nominated Mayor Tom L. Johnson for another term by acclamation. His opponent is Theodore E. Burton, a prominent Republican member of the House at Washington, who made public last week a letter in which President Roosevelt urged him to accept the nomination in opposition to Mayor Johnson. After speaking of Mr. Burton's usefulness in the House, the President said:

"I would therefore be tempted to protest against your leaving, if it were not for my profound conviction that it is exceedingly desirable that you should win out as Mayor of Cleveland. In view of the fact that our democratic system undergoes its most severe strain in the government of our cities, I feel that it is of the utmost importance to have a man of your experience, power and character, of your long training, theoretical and practical, in public life, take such a position as that of the mayoralty of Cleveland. Accordingly, if you ask my advice, I should say, make the fight."

Mr. Burton says that he seeks to "redeem the city from the administration of a ring." Under cover of a claim, he adds, that "the main desire of the present administration is to give the people cheap street car fare, there has been built up in the city a tremendous political machine," to perpetuate the power of which "every department and agency of the municipal government has been utilized." Mayor Johnson remarks that Mr. Burton is the candidate of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company and stands for a five-cent fare:

"Our side of the question is simple and plain, set forth in the ordinance already passed, and means a three-cent fare, revocable franchises, universal transfers, public accounting, the right in the Council to reduce fares to the cost of service. Mr. Burton's platform means that this monopoly is too big to be controlled

by the people, while we insist that the people are too big to be controlled by it. He would surrender the victory already won and postpone the fruits of it for twenty years by an immediate and cowardly compromise."

The Harrisburg Capitol Frauds

Fourteen persons named in the recent report of the Pennsylvania Capitol Investigating Commission as being involved discreditably in frauds connected with the contracts for furniture and decorations in the new building were arrested on the 18th, upon warrants which the Attorney-General of the State caused to be issued. It is expected that all of them will be indicted by a grand jury now in session. The list is as follows:

Joseph M. Huston, architect, of Philadelphia, whose commissions as architect for the Capitol Commission (which constructed the building) and of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds (by which it was furnished and decorated), amounted to $525,000, all of which he collected, except $104,000 which the new State Treasurer withheld, alleging evidence of fraud.

John H. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, to whom was awarded the contract for furniture, lighting fixtures, painting, etc., and who collected from the State more than $5,250,000.

Congressman H. Burd Cassel, of Marietta, a prominent Republican and treasurer and executive officer of the Pennsylvania Construction Company, which has had a monopoly of the contracts for metal furniture required by the State during several years past, and which collected more than $2,000,000 for steel filing cases placed in the new building.

James M. Shumaker, of Johnstown, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, and executive officer of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds during the construction and equipment of the Capitol, who receipted for the furnishings without question, and upon whose certificate and that of Architect Huston the bills for furnishings were paid.

William P. Snyder, of Spring City, who, as Auditor-General and member of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds (being also a member of the Capitol Building Commission), approved the warrants of the contractors.

William L. Mathues, of Media, who, as State Treasurer, paid the bills of the contractors upon the certificates of Huston and Shumaker.

George F. Payne and Charles G. Wetter, of the firm of George F. Payne & Co., of Philadelphia, contractors for building the Capitol, who collected $303,000 for fitting up the attic.

Charles F. Kinsman, Wallis Boileau, John G. Neiderer and George K. Storm, all of Philadelphia, stockholders in the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, organized by Sanderson for the manufacture of the lighting fixtures, for which more than $2,000,000 was paid.

Frank Irvine, an auditor in the Auditor-General's office, who audited the contractor's accounts.

Stanford B. Lewis, of Philadelphia, assistant to Huston, the architect.

Shumaker has been a member of the Legislature and Sheriff of Cambria County. Snyder for twenty years has been the Republican leader in Chester County, and a similar position in Delaware County has been held by Mathues. It is understood that the statute of limitations has run against a prosecution of Frank G. Harris, formerly State Treasurer, and Edward B. Hardenbergh, formerly Auditor-General, who were members of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds when Cassel's contract was awarded. Civil suits for the recovery of several millions will be brought against a majority of those arrested. All of the defendants are charged with conspiracy to defraud the State by means of false invoices. Sanderson, Cassel, Payne and Wetter are also accused of having obtained money by false pretences. Many specific instances are cited, to which we have referred heretofore in these pages. It is said that there will be no legal proceedings against ex-Governor Pennypacker, but the prediction is made that warrants will be issued for two or three prominent politicians who are said to have received considerable sums from the favored contractors in the guise of campaign contributions. The discovery of the frauds was due mainly to the election of William H. Berry, a Democrat, to the office of State Treasurer, as one result of the political upheaval caused by the revolt against ring rule in Philadelphia. The cost of furnishing and decorating the new capitol was about $9,000,000. Mr. Berry asserted that not less than $5,000,000 of this had been obtained improperly by fraud and collusion. An official investigation followed.

Canada's Japanese Immigrants

Seventy-seven Japanese laborers were expelled from the mining district of Atlin, in the northern part of British Columbia, on the 20th, by 300 white miners, who escorted them to the steamship which had landed them there. Warning was given that they

would be driven out by force if they should return. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Labor Congress, in Winnipeg, on the 18th, after an exciting debate, resolutions were adopted protesting against the admission of Japanese and calling upon Premier Laurier to give the required six months' notice for the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Japan. Thinking that the Congress had in mind the treaty between Japan and Great Britain, the Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa, Mr. Nosse, remarked that by the terms of the treaty it could not be abrogated for three years to come. The Congress referred, however, to the treaty between Japan and Canada. Having received a copy of the resolutions of the Congress, Premier Laurier replied as follows:

"I have given due consideration to your request that immediate steps be taken to terminate the treaty with Japan. I would observe that this treaty, when brought into existence some fifteen years ago, did not apply to Canada, and that some few years ago, in response to repeated expressions of public opinion, and with a view of affording to Canadian producers an opportunity of taking their share of the growing Japanese trade, the Canadian Government became a party to this treaty, and that it was unanimously ratified by the Canadian Parliament. The treaty has proved of great advantage, and our trade with Japan under it has considerably increased.

"You base your appeal for the denunciation of this treaty on the allegation that a crisis has arisen in British Columbia by reason of the unprecedented influx of Japanese. While it is true that most regrettable incidents have lately occurred at Vancouver, there seems reason to doubt that the cause was the influx of Japanese, as I am in possession of a telegram from the Mayor of Vancouver (which has been made public), which expressly avers that the disturbances were directed against Asiatics generally rather than against Japanese. Under such circumstances any precipitate action might be regrettable, and before committing themselves to such a course the Government think that they should carefully inquire into the causes which, within the recent past, have caused a greater influx to our shores than previously of Oriental people."

On the following day, at Halifax, the grand council of the coal miners' union past resolutions protesting against the employment of Asiatic laborers in Canada and asking for legislation forbidding such employment. It is reported from Ottawa that the Premier desires to amend the treaty by providing for further restriction of immigration, and that he was told by Mr. Ishii, Japan's special envoy, that it would be extremely difficult to procure such an amendment. The present restriction applies to Japan, but not to Hawaii, from which a majority of the Japanese entering Canada now come. It is evident that further restriction finds no favor in Japan, where it was said in an official statement published on the 18th that "to consent to a limitation would mean to limit Japan's status as a world power, and to this she would never consent." This statement related, however, to limitation in the main treaty with Great Britain. The Mayor of Vancouver says that the Government ought to exclude both Japanese and Hindus Several hundred of the Hindus, driven out of Bellingham, Wash., have made their way into Canada.

For Peace in Central America

Beginning on some day, hereafter to be named, in the first half of November, the long-desired peace conference of the five Central American republics will be held in Washington. When it seemed that the delay might be interminable, a special invitation was sent simultaneously by President Roosevelt and President Diaz to each of the five Governments, with the result that a protocol providing for the conference was signed in Washington on the 17th inst. by representatives of the five countries. It is hoped that they will agree in the forthcoming peace treaty to refer all their international disputes to the Presidents of the United States and Mexico as arbitrators. In order that the conferees may meet in harmony, Nicaragua and Salvador recently accepted the good offices of Costa Rica for a settlement of their differences. —— Elaborate preparations have been made in Mexico for Secretary Root's visit to that country. He starts from Washington on the 25th and will be met at the boundary by an entertainment committee. From that point to the capital he will travel in President Diaz's private car, and during his stay he will be lodged in the castle or palace of Chapultepec. A march to be played in his honor has been written by the Mexican composer, Preza. It is expected that his entertainment will eclipse anything of the kind that has heretofore taken place in Mexico.

The Hague Conference As the Peace Conference draws to its close there appears to be increasing difficulty in getting mutual concessions and agreement. Most of the projects which were brought forward hopefully at the beginning are now held up in some committee on minor differences of opinion between the Powers. It is taken as indicative of the general discouragement about the work of the Conference that the British Government has ordered that work be commenced on a fifth battleship of the "Dreadnought" type, altho it had been announced to Parliament that no more of these great ships would be built until it was determined that The Hague Conference had failed to take any practical steps to insure the peace of the world. On the question of the regulation of mines for harbor defense there is hopeless disagreement. Great Britain wishes to restrict their use and Germany opposes it. General Porter, of the American delegation, spoke in opposition to the British proposal to confine their use to three miles from the coast. He favored a ten-mile limit on the ground that ships with guns whose range might be thirteen miles would be able to bombard a city while outside the three-mile line. The proposals to prohibit the use of mines after five years, and to allow floating mines only when so constructed that they would sink in an hour failed of acceptance. The rule that anchored mines must be made so as to be harmless when they break loose was the only one adopted unanimously. The first commission approved of the principle of establishing a naval prize court. The commission to which was referred the question of the selection of the judges of the permanent court of arbitration has given up trying to secure an agreement and the project will be reported to the Conference in plenary session with this clause blank, leaving it to the Powers to arrange by diplomatic negotiation how the court shall be constituted. The larger Powers insist upon having a greater representation in the court; the minor Powers are determined to stand for equality. Various compromise plans were proposed, such as that of leaving it to the present Hague court to select the fifteen judges from lists sent in by the different countries, and that of electing them by direct votes of the governments, but they all failed to secure a majority in the commission. It is expected that the Conference will adjourn October 10th. The heads of the delegations meeting, with President Nelidoff of Russia as chairman, adopted the following resolution in regard to future conferences:

"The Conference recommends to the Powers the convocation of a third Conference within a period similar to that which elapsed between the former conferences, leaving the exact date to be fixed in common accord by the Powers. The Conference calls the attention of the Powers to the necessity of having the work of the Conference prepared a sufficient time before its meeting, so that its deliberations may be taken with indispensable authority and rapidity.

"To attain this object the Conference thinks it very desirable that about two years before the probable date of convocation a preparatory committee be intrusted by the governments with the collection of the different propositions to be submitted to the Conference, and the gathering of matters susceptible of being embodied in international regulations, and that the committee prepare a program about which the governments will agree early enough to have it earnestly studied in each country. The Conference recommends that this committee be also instructed to propose a system of organization and procedure for the Conference."

The Papal Encyclical Pope Pius X has issued an encyclical on "Modernism," in which he explains the late syllabus, and lays down rules for its enforcement. Under "Modernism" are embraced many errors in biblical criticism, and in philosophy, including the doctrine of immanence. It refers in detail to the various features of modernism and condemns it as dangerous in philosoph, faith, theology, history, criticism and reform, and arrives at the conclusion that modernism is a synthesis of all heresy and must logically lead to atheism.

The encyclical makes the following provisions:

1. The teaching of philosophy, positive theology, etc., is to be carried on in the Church schools and universities, but in a Catholic spirit.

2. Modernists are to be removed from professorships and the direction of educational institutions.

3. The clergy and faithful are not to be allowed to read modernist publications.

4. A committee of censorship is to be established in every diocese to pass upon the publications which the clergy and the faithful shall be permitted to read. No books or newspapers of modernist tendency are to be allowed in the hands of any pupil in the universities or seminaries.

5. The encyclical of the late Pope Leo XIII prohibiting the clergy from assuming the direction of publications without their bishop's permission, and providing for supervision of the work of ecclesiastical writers, is confirmed.

6. Ecclesiastical congresses, except on rare occasions, are prohibited.

7. A council is to be constituted in every diocese to combat modern errors.

The encyclical says:

"Everything must be done to banish from your diocese every pernicious book. The Bishops are to be above all human fear, to trample all fleshly imprudence under foot, and, heedless of the outcry of the wicked, are to remember our proscription and to proscribe and tear out of the hands of the faithful all bad books and bad writings. This is not only a right conferred on them, but a duty we impose on them. . . ."

"The movement of modernist errors is in the direction of agnosticism and immanence—agnostic in that it limits to simple phenomena the knowledge of men and refuses to grant to human reason the power to raise itself to God; and immanent because it explains faith in God as proceeding from the vital want of the human mind. Modernism is not so much a special error as an amalgamation of all the heresies. Logically its double principle of agnosticism and immanentism abolishes the distinction between man and God. Pantheism is its normal result."

The encyclical holds that pride, curiosity and ignorance of scholastic philosophy are the causes of modernism. In concluding the Pontiff says he foresees that the adversaries of the Church will take advantage of this encyclical to represent him as the enemy of science, progress and humanity. To that accusation he replies by acts. He has decided to support by every means in his power the "foundation of an institution which shall group the most illustrious representatives of science among the Catholics, and which shall have for its object to favor with Catholic truth for light and guide the progress of all that can be designated under the name of science and erudition."

Russia

The Imperial yacht "Standart," which was stranded on a rock near Hangoe, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, has been refloated by a salvage company and will be repaired. It appears that the rock on which she struck had been reported to the Russian Admiralty a year ago, but had not yet been plotted on the charts. ——It is reported from St. Petersburg that a treaty is being negotiated between the United States and Russia for the exchange of a coaling station near Vladivostok for one near Manila. Russia is also said to be trying to obtain from some South or Central American country a coaling station near the entrance of the Panama Canal. During the next five years the Minister of Railroads proposes to expend $458,000,000 for improvements in the state railway system.——All the dormitories connected with institutions of higher education at St. Petersburg and Moscow have been closed because of the many recent discoveries of revolutionary literature and arms concealed by the students in their rooms. Twenty-two more of the revolutionists who were concerned in the revolution in the Baltic provinces three years ago have been condemned to death and eighteen to imprisonment. Matuchenko, the Russian non-commissioned officer who led the mutiny on the battleship "Kniaz Potemkine" on the Black Sea in 1905, has been hanged. Matuchenko escaped after the abandonment to New York, where he worked for two years in an iron foundry, but on his return to Russia he was arrested and sentenced to death. Of the eighteen persons tried by court martial for plotting the assassination of the Emperor Nicholas last May twelve were found guilty of varying degrees of complicity and three of them sentenced to be hanged. According to the police report for August there were during that month 309 assassinations of which 107 were Government officials. In encounters with police 173 persons were wounded; 31 persons were condemned to death. A Russian statistician has calculated the losses due to the

revolutionary movement to be 47,020, of whom 19,144 were killed. It is further shown that 2,381 sentences of death were carried out, that 1,350 prisoners committed suicide, and that 21,405 persons were wounded. The largest loss of life, 12,953, resulted from encounters with the soldiers or police. The anti-Jewish riots numbered 7,962 and there were 4,540 anti-Armenian riots and 2,193 mutinies. The agrarian disorders were comparatively insignificant, only 533. The revolutionists assassinated 83 Generals or Governors, 61 Prefects and 8,079 officials of various ranks.—— Count Tolstoy's residence at Yasnaya Polyana was attacked on two successive nights by a party of peasants, who fired at the windows, breaking them and shattering mirrors in the rooms. As the gardeners and employees of the farm were not strong enough to protect the place, Tolstoy consented to call in the rural constabulary, who have arrested three peasants on suspicion of being concerned in the attack. Tolstoy has issued another tract entitled "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Alluding to the fact that a man was recently imprisoned in St. Petersburg for circulating his former tract on the same subject, published seven years ago, he says:

"One who would expect that a Government which has struggled so long and unsuccessfully with the mania for murder that dominates the Russian people would ever try to do more and more to encourage those who circulate thoughts discouraging murder; but, strange to say, the Government, on the contrary, punishes them."

He holds governments responsible for the present era of violence, because they have inculcated the belief that it was not only right, but necessary, in certain cases to kill people.

Reform in China

The kaleidoscope of Chinese politics has been given another turn and the progressives are again in the ascendancy. The failing health of the Dowager Empress and the growing power of the anti-Manchu movement, which has become a formidable rebellion, have forced immediate action if the Manchu dynasty is to be saved. Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai, of the Chi-li Province, the leader of the progressive party in China, took advantage of the crisis to memorialize the Throne in favor of administrative reforms and the establishment of a constitutional government. The Viceroy calls attention to the fact that no voice has been raised among the Powers to protest against the absorption of Korea by Japan, and the Japanese aggression in Manchuria, and he argues that the recent treaty between France and Japan may prove to be inimical to China. He gives emphasis to his petition by alluding to the fact that his health is frail and that he is liable to die of hemorrhage at any moment, and in accordance with Chinese custom the advice of an official uttered under such circumstances receives especial attention. The memorial covers fifty pages and has not been published in full. The main points are the following:

"1. The Pekin Government should carefully study the consequences of the Franco-Japanese agreement so far as it concerns China and devise means to safeguard the national interests.

"2. The adoption of a fixed and unequivocal policy regarding the introduction of a constitutional administration into China.

"3. To abolish the K'ao-sha Cheng Chi-Kuan, or Office for Investigation of Political Affairs in Pekin, which is only of nominal service now.

"4. The immediate establishment of the proposed Chih Chen-Yuan, or Ministry for Discussing State Affairs in Pekin.

"5. The extension of Tientsin local government system to the various provinces as soon as possible.

"6. The adoption of compulsory education.

"7. The establishment of Government good faith with the people.

"8. The reorganization of the Lu-Chun Pu, or Board of War.

"9. The thoro investigation of China's financial condition, so as to pave the way for the adoption of a gold standard in future.

"10. To punish all high Manchu Chinese authorities in Pekin and the provinces if they try to build up barriers between Manchu and Chinese in the employment of their subordinates."

In response to this Viceroy Yuan Shi-kai was summoned by the Dowager Empress to Pekin and made a member of the Board of Foreign Affairs and the Grand Council. At the same time, in accordance with Oriental custom of balancing opposing factions, Viceroy Chang Chi-tung, an aged and conservative but scholarly and influential official, was also made a Grand Councillor. His attitude in the present crisis is not clearly known

but it is reported that he has united with Yuan Shi-kai in urging moderate reforms. The Dowager Empress holds that the time has not yet come for the establishment of a national parliament, but has authorized Prince Pu Lun, who was Chinese Envoy at the St. Louis Exposition, with others, to arrange for the establishment of a council or ministry for the discussion of state affairs. Viceroy Yuan has succeeded in getting many of his friends, especially young men educated in foreign lands, appointed to responsible positions in the Imperial Government. Sir Chentung Liang-cheng, who has been Chinese Minister at Washington, is taking an active part in the governmental reorganization. It was announced that he would be succeeded at Washington by Liang-Tun-Yuen, a Yale graduate, but later reports state that he has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Wai-Wu-Pu, or Board of Foreign Affairs, and that it is proposed to send to the United States Wu Ting-fang, who filled the position of Chinese Minister four years ago. Minister Wu was popular in the United States both as a diplomat and after-dinner speaker, but it was reported that on his return to China he took an active part in support of the anti-American boycott movement. Viceroy Yuan has succeeded in getting appointed three Imperial Commissioners, two of them Chinese and one Manchu, to visit separately Japan, Great Britain and Germany for the purpose of studying the constitutional systems of those countries and their adaptation to Chinese conditions. The two Manchu commissioners, Tuan-fang and Prince Tsai-tse, who went around the world last year, made a report which was very unsatisfactory to the progressives. The Government is expected to adopt radical means for the obliteration of the distinction which has been maintained thruout the present dynasty between ruling Manchus and their Chinese subjects. It is proposed to disband the Manchu banner troops situated at Pekin and to bring both officers and men into a single Imperial army; to permit the daughters of Chinamen of high rank to marry into the Imperial family; to prohibit the binding of feet of Chinese women which distinguishes them from the Manchus, and to require the Manchus to take surnames like the Chinese.

The Moroccan Situation

At the beginning of the week the French Government had hoped that the Arab tribesmen might consent to make peace on the terms which were offered by General Drude. Three delegates of the Chaouia, the principal tribe in the vicinity of Casablanca, were given by General Drude until Thursday to accept the following terms: First—The punishment of the authors of the Casablanca massacres and the ringleaders of the movement. Second—An agreement that no tribesmen shall enter with arms within a radius of twelve kilometers of the city. Third—The acceptance in principle of the payment of a war contribution, the amount of which will be fixt hereafter by negotiations between the Moroccan Government and France and Spain. Fourth—The surrender of hostages to insure the fulfillment of these conditions. But the time having elapsed without any action having been taken upon them, General Drude resumed the offensive, and on the 22d demolished their camp at Sidi Brahim, south of Casablanca. The disinclination of the tribesmen before Casablance to make peace is probably due to the fact that they are awaiting the arrival of the new Pretender, Mulai-el-Hafid. Mulai-Hafid has sent a letter to the representatives of European Powers asking them to remain neutral "until it shall appear to whom God will give the victory and the throne." He protests that he has no antagonism to foreign nations, but proposes to establish a strong and orderly government, appealing to the Koran in support of his claims to the throne. He has confiscated the property of all the Europeans at Marakesh who are suspected of favoring the reigning Sultan. The property seized includes the villas of an Englishman and a German. Sultan Abd-el-Aziz has successfully made his royal progress from Fez to Rabat, gaining in strength as he went along. When he left the capital he had only 5,000 adherents; now he is reported to have an army of 15,000.

Is the Supreme Court Constitutional?

BY THE HON. WALTER CLARK

[The Hon. Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, author of many volumes of history and law, is among the most careful and earnest students of constitutional law. He created a wide interest among lawyers thru his lectures upon the Constitution of the United States, before the Department of Law of the University of Pennsylvania. In the following article he advances subjects for thought pertaining to the application of the Constitution to the Supreme Court of the United States.—EDITOR.]

IN the great Convention of 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was framed, a proposition was made that the judges should pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress. This was defeated June 5th, receiving the vote of only two of the States. It was renewed June 6th and again July 21st, and finally for the fourth time it was urged on the 15th of August, but tho it had the powerful support of Mr. Madison and Mr. James Wilson, at no time did it receive the votes of more than three States. On this last occasion, Mr. Mercer summed up the thought of the convention, as reported in Madison's Journal: "He disapproved of the doctrine that the judges, as expositors of the Constitution, should have authority to declare a law void. He thought that laws ought to be well and cautiously made and then be incontrovertible."

Prior to this Convention, the courts of four States—New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia and North Carolina—had expressed an opinion that they could hold the acts of legislatures as unconstitutional. It was a doctrine never held before—nor in any other country since. It met with strong disapproval. In Rhode Island a movement to oust the offending judges was only stopped on the suggestion that they should be dropped by the next Legislature, which was done. These matters were recent and before the Convention. Mr. Madison and Mr. Wilson favored the new doctrine, doubtless deeming it a safe check upon legislation to be operated only by lawyers. They attempted to get it into the Federal Constitution in its least objectionable shape—a judicial examination and veto *before* the final passage of the bill, which has, indeed, obvious desirable features. But even in this diluted form and tho four times presented, by these two very able and influential members, the suggestion of a judicial veto at no time received more than one-fourth of the States in approving vote.

The subsequent action of the Supreme Court in assuming the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional is without a line in the Constitution to authorize it. The Constitution cited carefully and fully the matters over which the courts should have jurisdiction. There is nothing, and, after the struggle four times repeated and the persistent refusal to vote jurisdiction, there could be nothing indicating any power to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional or void.

Had the Convention given such power to the courts it would certainly not have left its exercise final and unre-

viewable. It gave to Congress power to override the veto of the President, thus showing that in the last analysis the will of the people, speaking thru the Legislature, should govern. Had the Convention supposed the courts would assume such power it would certainly have given Congress some review over judicial action and not have placed the judges irretrievably beyond "the consent of the governed," as well as further clothing them with the undemocratic prerogative of life tenure and making them appointive.

Such power does not exist, and never has existed, in any other country. It is not essential to security. It is not conferred by the Constitution, but is contrary to the will of the Convention. Judges not only have never exercised such power in England, where there is no written constitution, but they do not exercise it in France, Germany, Austria, Denmark or any other country which, like them, has a written constitution.

A more complete denial of popular control of this government could not have been conceived than the placing of such unreviewable power in the hands of men not elected by the people and holding office for life. The legal-tender act, the financial policy of the government, was invalidated by one court, then validated by another after a change in its personnel. The Income Tax was held constitutional by the court for a hundred years, and then, again held so, but by a sudden change of vote by one judge it was declared unconstitutional, nullified and set at naught, tho it had past, by an almost unanimous vote, both Houses of Congress, containing many lawyers who were the equals, if not the superiors, of the vacillating judge, and had been approved by the President. This was all negatived, without warrant in the Constitution, by the vote of one judge; and thus one hundred million dollars and more of annual taxation was transferred from those most able to bear it and placed upon the backs of those who already carried more than their fair share. Under an untrue assumption of authority, supposedly given by thirty-nine dead men, one man nullified the action of Congress and the President and the will of seventy-five millions of living people, and in the few years since has taxed the property and labor of this country by his sole vote one billion three hundred million dollars, which Congress, in compliance with the public will and relying on previous decisions of the court, had decided should be paid out of the excessive incomes of the rich.

One-third of the English revenue is derived from the superfluities of the very wealthy. The same system is in force in all other civilized countries. In not one would the hereditary monarch venture to veto or declare null such a tax. In this country alone the people speaking through their Congress and with the approval of their Executive cannot put in force a single measure of any nature whatever with assurance that it will meet with the approval of the courts, while failure to receive approval is fatal; for unlike the veto of the Executive the unanimous vote of Congress cannot avail against it. Of what avail, for example, will be the Rate Regulation bill if five lawyers holding office for life, not elected by the people, shall see fit to destroy it as they did the Income Tax law? Is such a government a reasonable one? And should it be tolerated after one hundred and twenty years of experience have demonstrated the capacity of the people of self-government? If five lawyers can negative the will of one hundred million intelligent people, then the art of government in this country is reduced to the selection of those five lawyers.

A power without limit, except in the shifting views of the court, lies in the construction placed upon the Fourteenth Amendment, which was passed solely to prevent discrimination against the colored race, but has been construed by the court to confer upon it jurisdiction to hold any provision of any statute whatever "not due process of law."

Nothing can obtain benefit from the growing humanity of the age, expressed by the popular will in any States or the Congress, if such statute does not meet the views of five elderly lawyers selected by influences naturally antagonistic to the laboring classes and whose training and daily associations cannot incline them in favor of restrictions upon the power of the employer. The preservation of the autonomy of the several

States and of local self-government is essential to the maintenance of our government, which would expire in the grasp of a consolidated despotism. Nothing can save us from this centripetal force but the repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment or a recasting of its language in terms that no future court can misinterpret.

The vast political power now asserted and exercised by the Court, to set aside public policies after their full determination by Congress, cannot safely be left in the hands of any body of men without supervision or control by other authority. If the President errs his mandate expires in four years and his party and himself are held accountable at the ballot box. If members of Congress err they must account to their constituents. The Federal Judiciary hold for life, and tho popular sentiment may change the entire personnel of the other two great departments of government, a generation must pass away to change the Supreme Court, which possesses an irresponsible and unrestricted veto upon the action of the other departments—irresponsible because impeachment is practically impossible, and even otherwise could not be invoked as to erroneous decisions.

The control of the policy of government is thus not in the hands of the people, but in the power of a small body of men not chosen by the people and holding for life. In many cases which might be mentioned, had the Court been elected, men not biased in favor of colossal wealth would have filled more seats upon the bench; and if there had been such decisions as in the income tax, under the tenure of a term of years, new incumbents would have been chosen to pass upon it; men upholding the right of Congress to control the financial policy of the Government in accordance with the will of the people of the present day and age, and not according to the shifting views which the Court has imputed to language used by a mere majority of the fifty-five men who met in Philadelphia in 1787. Such methods of controlling the policy of government are no whit more tolerable than the conduct of the augurs of old, who gave the permission for peace or war, for battle or other public movements, by declaring from the flight of birds, the inspection of the entrails of fowls, or equally wise devices, that the omens were lucky or unlucky.

It may be that this power in the courts, however illegally grasped originally, has been too long acquiesced in to be questioned; if so, the only remedy which can be applied is to make the judges elective and for a term of years, for no people can permit its will to be denied and its destinies to be shaped by men it did not choose and over whose conduct it has no control, having no power to change them.

Every Federal judgeship below the Supreme Court can be abolished by Act of Congress. The United States district and circuit judges can be legislated out of office by simple Act of Congress. In 1831 the attempt was made to repeal Section 25 of the Judiciary Act of 1789, by virtue of which writs of error lay to the State Supreme Courts in certain cases.

The section was not repealed, but the repeal was supported and voted for by Henry Clay, James K. Polk and other leaders of both of the great parties of that day. But what is needed is not the exercise by Congress of such limited powers as it undoubtedly does possess and in emergencies will exercise regulating the functions of the courts, but a constitutional revision by which the Federal judges, like other public servants, shall be chosen by the people and for a term of years.

It will be said that Federal judges are now in office for life and that it would be unjust to dispossess them. State judges in each State, when it changed from life judges to judges elected by the people, were under the same conditions, but it did not prevent much needed reform.

When the Constitution was adopted, in only one State was the Governor elected by the people, and the judges in none. In most, if not all the States, the Legislature, especially the Senate branch, was chosen by restricted suffrage. The schoolmaster was not abroad in the land, the masses were illiterate and government by the people was a new experiment of which property holders were afraid. The danger to property rights

did not then as now come from the other direction—from corporations.

In the State governments the conditions existing in 1787 have long since been changed. The Governors and members of both branches of the Legislature have long been elective by manhood suffrage. In all the forty-five States save four, judges now hold for a term of years, and in three of these they are removable upon a majority vote of the Legislature. In Rhode Island the judges were thus summarily dropped when they once held an act of the Legislature invalid. In England the will of the people, when expressed thru their Representatives in Parliament, is final. Even the King cannot veto it and no judge ever dreamed that he had the power to set it aside.

It has never been charged that our judges are corruptly influenced; but the passage of a judge from the bar to the bench does not necessarily destroy his prejudices or his predilections. They go upon the bench with a natural and perhaps unconscious bias from having spent their lives at the bar in advocacy of corporate claims, which will unconsciously but effectively be reflected in the decisions they make. Having attempted as lawyers to persuade courts to view debated questions from a standpoint of aggregated wealth, they doubtless end by sincerely believing in the correctness of those views and not unnaturally put them in force when in turn they themselves ascend the bench. This trend in Federal decisions has been pronounced. Then, too, incumbents of seats upon the Federal Circuit and District bench cannot be oblivious to the influence which procures their promotion and how fatal to confirmation by the plutocratic majority in the Senate will be the expression of any judicial views not in accordance with the "safe, sane and sound" predominance of wealth.

In 1820 Mr. Jefferson had discovered the "sapping and mining" as he termed it, of the life-tenure appointive Federal judiciary, owing no gratitude to the people and fearing no inconvenience from them however arbitrary in the discharge of office; possessing the autocratic power of absolute responsibility. This is glaringly evident when we compare their jurisdiction in 1801, when Marshall ascended the bench, and their jurisdiction in 1907. The Constitution has been remade by the courts since then and rewritten in the judicial glosses put upon it. Had it been understood, in 1787, to mean what it is construed to mean today, it is safe to say that not a single State would have ratified it.

If the people are to be trusted to select the Executive and the Legislature they are also fit to select the judges. The people are wiser than the appointing power, which, viewing judgeship as patronage, has with scarcely an exception filled the Federal bench with appointees of its own party. Public opinion, the cornerstone of free government, has no place in the selection or supervision of the judicial augurs who assume power to set aside the will of the people tho declared by unanimous Congress and Executive. The late Judge Seymour Thompson said: "If the proposition to make the Federal judiciary elective instead of appointive, is once seriously discussed before the people, nothing can stay the growth of that sentiment." But great aggregations of wealth know their own interests, and there is no reform and no Constitutional amendment they will oppose more bitterly than this.

Some one observed to Mr. Gladstone that "the people are not always right," to which he replied, "No, but they are rarely wrong." When they are wrong their intelligence and their interests combine to make them correct the wrong, but when rulers, whether kings or life judges or great corporations, commit an error against the interests of the masses, there is no such certainty of correction.

The Government and the destines of a great people should always be kept in their own hands.

RALEIGH, N. C.



Song of the Cedar-Maker

BY IVAN SWIFT

Of the many picturesque characters produced by American outdoor life the "Lumber-Jack" or "Timber-Jack" of the Michigan and Wisconsin woods still does credit to the memory of the older time. The Indian brave, cowboy, buccaneer, soldier and sea adventurer have passed out for want of employment; but the identical men and more of similar spirit are to be found to-day in the lumber camps and cedar swamps of the Northwest. The tatooed star and anchor and the saber scar of other adventurous lives are common in the lumber camps, and the term *Jack* may have come from the sea. They are of many breeds and are drifting men, but workers who scorn dependence. They are for freedom at any cost. What is known among them as the *cedar-maker* is an expert workman, paid by the "tally" or "scale." His work is the reduction by hand of the standing timber into a marketable product—poles, logs, ties, posts or shingle butts—and skill and judgment are required to do this with minimum waste or tare. His name requires no definition among lumbermen, and he has come to stay till the cedar, too, is a thing of the past, when his and the forest's memory will challenge our greater respect.—Author.

Deep is the wall of the cedar,
And tough is the take of the Jack;
But a man with a girl must feed her,
And the fire must burn in the shack.
Ax, spud, crooked-steel!
Chop, cut, mark, peel!

We tackled the world and shook her—
A wench with an eye for hate;
We winked at the woods—and *took* her,
For better and bunk and plate,
Whack, crack, hew, chip!
See, saw, sip, sip!

Man is a thing for labor,
Or what's the game of the trees?
The saw is as good as the saber—
And tallies are made with these.
Ax, spud, jagged-steel!
Cut, chop, skid, peel!

Our talk ain't the regular Latin—
But we cut to the cedar's core!
Our manner 'll stand some battin'—
But we pay for our beans and more!
Sim, sow, zip, zip!
Whack, skid, stack, strip!

Tough is the take of the cedar,
And rough is the lift of the Jack;
But a man with a wife must feed her,
And the kettle must boil in the shack.
Saw, spud, crooked-steel!
Trim, mark, cut, peel!

A *chew* for the church and the nation!
We *work*—and the scale is right;
Sweat be our souls' salvation,
And *freedom* is *Saturday Night!*

(Accelerando)
Whack, crack, strip, chip!
Zim, zow, zip, zip!
Ax, spud, saw, steel!
Chop! cut! mark! peel!

Harbor Springs, Mich.

Glossary

"Crooked-steel"—cant-hook.
"Jagged-steel"—One-man saw.
"Speed-steel"—For stripping the bark.
"Tally"—Count.
"Scale"—Measure.
"Take"—An allotment of timber area.



ALL PEASANTS WORK TOGETHER

The Real Russian People

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

[In our issue of July 4 Mr. Walling, who is our correspondent in Russia, gave our readers an article on the Russian people at church. In this article he considers their village life.—EDITOR.]

THE peasants have shown as much character in their attitude toward the laws of the Czar as toward his Church. The thousands of bloodily-suppressed revolts and the hundreds of thousands of cases of rebellious peasants that have languished away their lives in prison and exile are only the lesser manifestation of the hatred for the Government. Where the people have been literally beaten into submission by the Cossacks, and this has happened at one time or another in most of the villages, there has arisen a spirit of passive resistance which has often ended by a complete victory over the Czar.

The Czars have always been able to exact from the peasant a terrible tribute of recruits and taxes. They have been able to tie the peasants to their villages and to prevent their escape from these exactions, but when they have attempted to interfere with the villagers' internal affairs, the Imperial Will has been shattered against the people's own ideas of right and wrong. When they have tried to upset the people's own laws of property it is the "autocrats" who have had to surrender. The peasants as a whole have not yet permitted the Czars to subvert their laws of inheritance or their equitable system of distributing the land.

The hundred thousand villages where the mass of the Russian people live are so many little immemorial republics. At the present moment, as at the earliest dawn of history, they are ruled by a pure spirit of democracy not only in political but in economic affairs. A large part of the land is village property used by all the villagers in common; the rest is divided and from time to time redistributed



UNDER ONE ANOTHER'S EYE.

according to the ideas of equity of the whole village. An estimate is made of each family's claims, either at the death of its head or at a general census. When it is decided what proportion of the village plowed land is to fall to each family, it is entitled to receive so much land annually at the hands of the village. But no man is ever allowed to claim a right to a particular piece of soil; he has merely a right to a certain quantity. There is no such thing as an abstract and private ownership of the land itself, since it is not a product of individual labor, but a "gift of God." The family is allowed possession of the land long enough only to secure it the fruits of its labor—that is, for the three-year rotation of crops which prevails. Even in the western parts of Russia, formerly under Polish dominion, where there is no longer any redistribution of shares and some families are richer than others in their personal rights, there is still no recognition of the right of private property to a particular piece of soil, and the same triannual readjustment prevails. This is why the peasants in the Duma can say with perfect truth that the peasants do not want the land to buy and sell, but merely to plow it. They want more land in order that they may have more work. They have never in their own experience known what rents or unearned profits from land ownership are.

The village community, since it controls the peasants' means of livelihood, has an unlimited power over his existence. But this power is democratic in proportion as it is unlimited. All the peasants live in the village and are infinitely more intimately related to one another than a country people of isolated farms. They work together and are always under one another's eye. The spirit is profoundly social, and the very fact of the village ownership of the land has made it all the more so. The democracy is, therefore, profound and rests on the feeling of full social and economic equality that is the only sure foundation of democracy in any land. The village meetings concern themselves principally with questions of the chief and only great business of every member, the winning of the daily bread. And so the democracy of the

tens of thousands of little communities has gone deeper than any other we know.

There is no conflict between this village government and its citizens. The villagers do not elect temporary masters to rule over them, like many so-called democratic communities. The *starosta,* or head of the village, is in very truth the servant of the community and remains its servant in spite of all the St. Petersburg Government can do to make of him an authority. The Czar has enacted that the *starosta* shall receive a good salary and be immune from taxes and corporal punishment. The Government has endowed him with enough insignia of office to buy the souls of the nobility of some European countries. But the village assembly considers him as its servant and gives its orders at every meeting as to its secretary or clerk. Peasants elected to the office occasionally even try to avoid the honor, and some of the villages have even had to compel their members to take their turn.

But the real business of the village is concentrated in the assembly itself, and there are few villagers that do not take an active part. There is nothing more immediate or important in their lives. Conducted on a scale sufficiently small so that all the elements of the vital questions under discussion can be understood by everybody, the village meeting has come to form a part and parcel of the peasant's existence. Public life is not a thing apart as in some externally democratic countries, where private business overshadows public affairs and politics are a mask for private interests and the greed for office. "As soon as public service ceases to be the principal business of the citizens," said Rousseau, "the state is already near to ruin." Of all modern communities the Russian villages are perhaps farthest from this calamity.

In some cases already there is complete communism, that is, both common ownership and common cultivation of the soil—a system that allows the advantages not only of every modern method of agriculture, but of large scale production and the use of machinery that no small farmer can afford. Peasant companies (*artels*) often buy or rent a piece of land from the landlord, work it together, and share expenses and profits according to a pre-arranged plan. In all the villages the peasants manage their cattle in common, cut their hay in common; in many cases they own a common granary. A large part of the peasants, and the most progressive and enlightened experts on Russian agriculture as well, hope and believe that this co-operation in production, a natural outgrowth of the prevalent social spirit, will so develop as to make it possible that common property in land will remain the basis of Russian agriculture and of Russian society. The peasants' party in the Duma wishes each State to be allowed to adopt communism if it will. This privilege would certainly be widely accepted and would result in the abolition of private property in two-thirds of the land.

The Czar's Government has looked with suspicion enough at this village nucleus of democracy and socialism. Like demigods, the Czars of the past have pondered this or that social system that might be the answer to their ends. And so Alexander II a generation ago was deliberating over the village commune or *mir.* The dangers of maintaining such a democratic institution were obvious. But for several generations the Czarism has been caught between two equal dangers—one due to the education and development of the people within the country and another due to industrial progress of the rival nations without. If the village commune were to be dissolved to give place to private property, this would do away with the immemorial village republics, but it would also hasten the economic development of Russia by creating two new classes, landless working people furnishing cheap labor, and a rural middle class to furnish capital enterprise. For if individual peasants were allowed to buy and sell land, the more needy ones would necessarily sell everything, while the few well-to-do would take advantage of their poverty to add to their own wealth. The development of capitalists and cheap labor might enable Russia to develop her industry, to accumulate wealth and to build up an army and navy fit to resist those of other modern lands. But this seemed impossible. Both working people and small capitalists are democrats everywhere, and it was they that had

brought about the European revolution of 1848. So Alexander decided to keep the *mir*. He preferred a democratic village to a free nation, a pauperized people to a constitution.

But the same Czar also used all his power to maintain another class, whose interests were in sharpest contrast with the peasant commune. He had made the landlords free their peasant serfs, but he

taxation, had protected industry, established a gold currency, built railways and borrowed billions of rubles from abroad. But a counsel of state, during Count Witte's financial ministry, was forced to confess the failure of all these measures to reach their chief aim. It declared that the Government was "powerless for the reorganization of the life of the peasants and assisting agricultural industry."



"PUBLIC LIFE IN THE VILLAGES IS NOT A THING APART AS IN SOME EXTERNALLY DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES."

These three typical village emissaries, acting without pay, were first beaten by the officials at the provincial capital for demanding the restoration of some land stolen by a high landlord official. They then walked 2,000 miles to St. Petersburg to complain there, only to be sent home empty-handed.

allowed them to take away part of their land, while he forced these famishing agriculturalists to take on a new and crushing burden of taxes and payments of indemnity for their own freedom. The result was that the peasants starved more and more as the years went on, agriculture stagnated and even deteriorated, it became impossible to beat more taxes out of the villages, industry was without country-purchasers and the State finances were hopeless. The finance Ministers had introduced every manner of

Read for "peasants" "the mass of the people" and for "agricultural industry" "the economic basis of Russian society."

The Czars had no hope for their people. But matters could scarcely be worse, and they began to reverse their older policies. So the present Czar decided to abandon the *mir*. If there was no chance to save the mass of the people from starvation perhaps he might aid a few of the peasants to establish an agricultural middle class on the ruin and pauperization of the rest. But it was too

late even for this desperate and inhuman move. The new class, with the aid of which it was proposed to save the country from revolution, had no time to develop before the Duma met, and the majority of the peasants proposed instead of their own pauperization the expropriation of the property of the landlords, the abolition of Czarism's last support among the people, instead of the creation of a new prop to the throne, and the transfer of the power over both the landlord and the Government into their own hands.

Minister Stolypin now proposes to give the last stroke to the village commune, to allow every starving peasant a right to sell his land, and to assign the communities' political powers to other higher, newer and less dangerous local authorities. It is doubtful if the villages will surrender their political power; more than doubtful if they will allow a few of their number the right to buy up the land of the rest. For the popularity of communal property has been growing, and the well-defined socialist and revolutionary politics of the peasant representatives in the second Duma, leave no further doubt of the socialistic principles Russia is about to apply to her land—that is, to the larger part of her national wealth. The great peasant institution will have given the basis of the future Russian State.

The peasants show every sign of creative power—in religion, in politics, in economic institutions. They are independent and positive in their individual thought and feeling, social and democratic in public life. Have they also the practical qualities that will bring the revolution to a successful conclusion? We can be certain of at least two of the characteristics most essential to a rapid and sound development—open-mindedness to modern ideas, and the spirit of unity among themselves. They are open-minded with regard to national institutions because Russia has had no national traditions except those imposed by the violence of the Czar. The peasants



A GROUP OF VILLAGE "INTELLECTUALS."

A woman doctor, her assistant, the school teacher, his wife, an agricultural expert and a visiting student. In city and village alike the educated classes have succeeded in establishing the most cordial and intimate relations with the people.

neither assisted in the law-making nor, except under coercion, obeyed the law. The peasants are progressive also because conditions have united them by a close material and spiritual bond with two other classes that are as progressive, if not more so than the corresponding classes of any other country, the working people and the professional element.

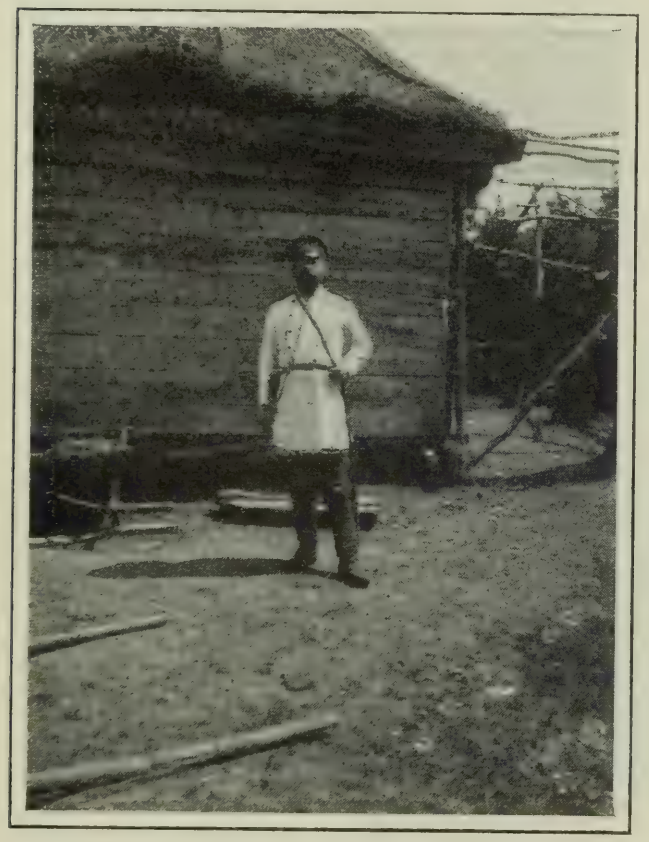
In Russia as in no other land, the city working people and the country people form a single whole. The city workingmen were drawn only lately from the country. All of them have relatives, in the villages most of them have shares in the village property. Most of them are in the habit of returning there from time to time, and many go back for every harvest. Often the city work, service, driving and so on, is less important than the village interests. And as if these bonds were not sufficient, the Government sends rebellious workingmen back to their villages by tens of thousands. All these workingmen have brought back with them to the village the revolutionary ideas and the city culture of the towns.

In city and village alike the educated classes have succeeded in establishing the most cordial and intimate relations with the people. It is as if the whole country were a social settlement, in which the sacrifice made by the settlement residents is not merely that of a few luxuries and pleasures, but the risk of imprisonment, exile and execution. In all the great popular organizations of the revolution the "intelligence," or educated and professional classes, have played a predominant rôle, have been gladly accepted by the people, and have acted alongside of their own leaders, who often owed their education in turn to that same class. The political parties are governed almost exclusively by these tried and cultivated democrats. The still more typically popular organizations, the Peasants' Union, the Railway Union, the Councils of Labor deputies, were managed almost equally by men of university training and by self-educated peasants and workingmen. From the greatest professors and lawyers of the land down to the village doctors and schoolteachers there has been one common movement toward the people—a movement not only for union against despotism, but for bringing to the people all the great ideas and aspirations of civilization. The culture of this educated class being in many respects superior to that of other countries, as, for instance, in knowledge of foreign languages, literatures and history, and in the sincerity of their social theories, the people secured a corresponding advantage. Some of the greatest ideas and highest aspirations of humanity are in common circulation among the masses. Many Russian peasants and workingmen are now seriously and intelligently interested in foreign history, literature and politics. The politics and economics of their own land are not alone forced before their attention by events, with a rapidity unequaled anywhere since the French Revolution, they are put into terse and readable form by the "intelligence" spread over the country in a sea of leaflets and illegal or short-lived newspapers, and read and literally devoured by the people of every village and workshop in the empire.

So there is a great unity among the masses, not excepting the educated and professional class. On the other side and in favor of the Czarism are only the landlords, officials and army officers and those who accept their pay. Neither the bitterness of class hatred of Germany nor the selfishness of the individualism created by the early conditions of the United States have existed in Russia, to plant in the minds of the people anti-social or non-social instincts that it may take generations to eradicate. The origin of the Russian people, its common struggle against those united powers of evil that call themselves the Czarism, and above all the situation in which it finds itself to-day, have joined together to create the strongest social spirit and the first socialistic nation of history.

It is not only the psychology of the people, it is the present situation itself, that has created this socialistic sentiment. For whatever the causes of the revolutionary crisis, the crisis itself demands and requires a social solution. The situation is in sharpest contrast to that which prevailed at the birth of our nation. The United States of America were formed by a democratic population, whose problem was to people a vast and

uninhabited land. The United States of Russia will be formed by a democratic nation, whose problem will be to provide a vast people with land. Our internal problem was purely political, to protect individuals from violent encroachments of other individuals. Most economic and social problems were left in the individuals' hands, and out of control of society. The result was the most developed individualism the world has known. The Russian people, on the contrary, are confronted with a problem that is at once social, economic and political.



THE URIADNIK OR VILLAGE DESPOT.
But "when they have tried to upset the people's own laws of property it is the autocrats who have had to surrender."

The political problem is to do away, not with the violence of individuals, but with that of the State. The economic problem is the common need for all classes of the nation to lift the methods of the national industry of agriculture and the condition of the whole agricultural class to the level of the times. But as the great mass of the farms and farmers are on the same low level, there is not only a common problem, but one in the solution of which society as a whole can and will certainly take an active part—assuming, at least, the functions of our Department of Agriculture, to be extended in many new directions and multiplied many-fold. Then there is the purely social problem of the present and future division of the land. If the Duma were to allow unrestricted private property, free trade in land, under the present conditions, the penniless and needy peasants would be at the mercy of such among them as had a little capital with which to buy the others' land. They are painfully conscious of the danger, and have declared at innumerable village meetings that the right of private property would mean the still further impoverishment the absolute pauperization of the many for the benefit of a new landlord class. Some are therefore in favor of the retention of the old form of property, the village commune, adapted to new needs. All are for special laws restricting the rights of the individual owner and possessor, and all are in favor of the absolute subordination of private interests as the foundation of the new law and the nationalization of the land.

The social spirit goes to unimagined lengths. It has no somber exceptions for persons of foreign race. The same feeling that holds individuals and classes together has bound into one whole—as much as in the United States—all the races of the enormous empire. Finns and Tartars, with their separate religions, have lived for centuries in friendly neighborliness with the Russian peasants all over the land. In certain sections, German and Jewish colonies have been treated in a cordial and neighborly manner for a similar period. The White Russians and South Russians have lived for generations in harmony with Letts, Lithuanians and Poles. The Siberian settlers have gotten along with innumerable Asiatic tribes, as we failed to get along with our Indians, and the English failed to get along with their native subjects. When the Czars have decided to undertake a special persecution and robbery of some subject race—like the Jews—they have not been able to get the least support of the people on racial grounds, and have had to resort to the same purely religious pretexts with which they persecuted the purest Rus-

sian sects. The few popular persecutions of the Jews on Russian territory have been, not the work of Russians, but of Poles or of Rumanians, like Krushevan. This absence of race feeling is perhaps the last and severest test of the profundity, the completeness of the social spirit that binds together this great-hearted people.

It is not merely a new race or a new nation that is coming into being in the great territory that stretches half-way round the world, from the Pacific to the Black and Baltic seas. In this vast region there are many races, and even several nations, bound together only by a common problem and a common idea. The Czarism has tried to force these peoples together into a single imperialistic nation, and under the domination of a single race. The new country, casting aside all governmental violence within and invincible to external attack in its freedom and immensity, will be held together only by the common social problem and the common social idea. By its freedom and power it will be constituted a great and almost decisive influence for peace among the nations. An essentially new people on the stage of the world, in possession of a boundless and almost undeveloped land, unhampered by traditions, accustomed to economic equality, and permeated with the social spirit, the Russians are likely soon to become the chief inspiration of the other nations, a position recently lost after having been held for a century by the United States.

ODESSA, RUSSIA.



To the Rescue of Liberia



BY BISHOP ISAIAH B. SCOTT

[The writer of this article is Bishop for Africa of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is in charge of the interests of his Church in Liberia.—EDITOR.]

THE Republic of Liberia occupies a strategic point on the west coast of Africa and its importance in this particular will increase more as the continent is developed under European supervision. Its situation at present is similar to that now occupied by Siam in the Indo-China territory in the Eastern Hemisphere in which Great Britain and France figure as competitors for spheres of commercial influence.

The political neighbors of Liberia are Great Britain and France. The territory of the former forms the northwestern and of the latter the southeastern boundary. The northwestern boundary which separates the British colony of Sierra Leone has been settled with some advantage to Liberia—as the Delimitation Commission, which was recommended by England herself, gave to it more territory than it had claimed, and which, up to this time, had been regarded as British territory.

Since this delimination, however, the Government railroad of Sierra Leone has extended nearly 220 miles across the colony, now not far from the banks of the Mano River, the northwestern boundary line. Beyond this point lies the virgin soil of Liberia, which is rich in natural products and in agricultural possibilities. Great Britain seems desirous to possess it; but cannot consistently do so, in the face of the report of the commissioner, himself a British subject, and the treaty rights of Liberia.

Nevertheless, frequent trouble is reported by England on this northwestern frontier, in which Liberia is made the aggressor, seeking, as it does appear, an occasion for the usual cry that Liberia is unable to exercise police jurisdiction over this portion of her possessions and therefore England, for the protection of her own interests, must occupy the disturbed section. Strange to say, however, no trouble arose in this section before, until Liberia undertook to exercise her treaty rights and to collect the revenue which was her lawful heritage.

The Mano River was agreed upon as

the northwestern boundary between the British colony of Sierra Leone and Liberia. Liberia had the right to expect that the line would have been drawn in the center of the river as is usual in matters of this kind, in order to give both parties to the agreement the privileges of the stream; but the strong *forced* the weak to fix the boundary beginning at its western bank at low-water mark, thus depriving Liberia of the use of the river, and making her trade with the interior difficult. The matter has since been taken up with the British Foreign Office, but as yet nothing definite has been decided. In the meantime Liberia suffers from a lack of water communication with the hinterland; but the Sierra Leone Railroad must have, not only room for extension, but traffic for the road, and the hinterland of this section offers a fitting solution.

The condition on the southeast is even more acute since the boundary line remains unsettled. Notwithstanding the cession of the Ivory coast by Liberia to France, the latter still manifests an insatiable appetite for more of Liberia's territory. France evinces an unwillingness to live up to the Treaty of 1892, and is indifferent to every effort made by Liberia to settle the question of a permanent boundary. This delay not only creates unrest and retards the progress of commerce in the hinterland of Liberia, but it puts her to a decided disadvantage in the contest—for France in the meantime continues, in the face of the Treaty, to encroach upon the disputed territory by the establishment of military posts and the exercise of undue influence over the chiefs of that section.

Before this communication reaches you President Barclay will be in London to attend a conference in which both England and France will be participants. The Franco-Liberian boundary has reached an acute state so as to render the presence of the Chief Magistrate necessary. What will be done at that conference no one can tell.

Liberia is powerless to check either English aggressions on the northwest or French encroachments on the southeast. No power can save her from the designs of these formidable nations, which regard this fertile spot as Ahab did Naboth's vineyard, but the United States. And the United States owe it to Liberia at least to manifest an interest in the subject on account of the traditional relation between the two nations; and it would seem from the following extracts that she stands committed to such a policy.

Secretary Evarts, in his instructions to Minister Hopkins April 21st, 1880, said:

"The United States are not averse to having the great Powers know that they publicly recognize the peculiar relations between them and Liberia, and that they are prepared to take every proper step to maintain them. To this end, it is not inexpedient that you, and Mr. Lowell also, on his return to his post from his present leave, should evince a lively interest in the movements of both Great Britain and France in the neighborhood of Liberia, without, however, showing any undue anxiety or offensive curiosity in the matter."

And again Secretary Blaine followed in a similar strain to Minister Smythe:

"Liberia, although not a colony of the United States, began its independent career as an offshoot of this country, which bears to it a *quasi* parental relationship which authorizes the United States to interpose its good offices in any contest between Liberia and a foreign State, and a refusal to give the United States an opportunity to be heard for this purpose would make an unfavorable impression in the minds of the Government and the people of the United States."

It is needless to say that any effort on the part of the Government of the United States to keep Liberian independence unimpaired would be received with grateful consideration by the ten millions of Afro-American citizens in that country who are interested in Liberia's future—and for that matter negroes and humanitarians all over the world without regard to race or nationality.

Dr. Lyon is the accredited diplomatic representative of the United States to Liberia during this critical period of the history of this black republic. His conduct of the affairs of his own Government—his manly bearing as dean of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps—his relation to his colleagues and the officials of the Government at Monrovia, Liberia, have been satisfactory not only to the State Department at Washington but to the Liberian authorities and all others concerned.

He has had exceptional opportunity to become familiar with the questions that are now most vital to Liberia. He made

an official tour of that section of the Republic which is now regarded by France as disputed territory, and made careful study of the boundary in question. Hence I feel quite sure that the Government at Washington has been supplied with all necessary information on the subject and is therefore prepared to give the matter intelligent consideration if it concludes to do so.

Knowing THE INDEPENDENT's interest in all questions affecting human rights without any regard to race or color, I felt that I could not do better than to present the matter affecting the interests of Liberia to the class of persons who are your constant readers and very largely sympathize with the view you present.

Liberia has need of the moral support of the United States and of good people everywhere to maintain herself against the great odds with which she is forced to contend at this most critical period of her history.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, AFRICA.

Vacations and Holidays in the Schools

BY THOMAS L. BURT

THE working year of the average business, or professional, or clerical man is about 290 days. This number is reached by deducting, from the total of 365, fifty-two Sundays, eight holidays, ten secular days of vacation and ten half-holidays on Saturdays in summer.

The working or schooling year of the average public-school child who is never absent from school is, in our Northern towns and cities, about 185 days. This number is reached by deducting, from the total of 365, 110 Saturdays and Sundays, ten weeks of vacation in summer, one week in December, one week in the spring, and ten half days at the times of the semi-annual examinations. The teacher's working year includes these ten half days and consists of about 190 days.

The business man's year is about eight hours daily for 290 days, a total of 2,320 hours. The teacher's year is about four and three-fourths hours daily for 190 days, a total of 902, less than 40 per cent. that of the business man. The pupils actually attend school on an average only 144 days in the year, a total of 684 hours. I mean by this that absences from school, from many causes, are sufficient in number to bring down the average attendance of all pupils to 144 days, or 684 hours; less than 30 per cent. that of the business man.

These figures are not cited simply to suggest that the school days per year, 144, of the average public-school pupil are too few; but to call attention to the obstacle which the holiday and vacation habit offer to public school education. Common sense, the testimony of teachers and our memories of school days, all point to the demoralization which approaching holidays work in the classroom. A like demoralization is worked by them as they take their flight. Even after one mid-week holiday it takes almost a day for work in the schoolroom to reach its maximum effectiveness again.

If the influence of the schoolroom is greatly to affect the children it should have an opportunity to reach them, if only for a few minutes, nearly every day in the year. Its influence is, as a matter of fact, constantly broken by holidays and vacations. It is probable that school children could attend school a few more hours each year without injuring themselves. It almost goes without saying that they could easily do this if the hours of attendance were spread over a greater number of days. Their present, normal, school year is about 900 hours long. If this were distributed, as it well might be, over 300 days, it would give them only three hours each day. This is not enough for the whole year, even if it is a little too much for some of the summer months. The hours might be less in summer and as many as five or six during part of the

winter. I believe that no teacher and no expert in education would deny that this distribution of time would, as far as the pupils are concerned, enable them to cover a great deal more ground than they cover now, to cover it more effectually and to make much greater progress in the acquisition of knowledge and in the gaining of habits of attention and concentration.

The Germans understand the value of persistence and continuity in the training of the young. Their school year is 270 days long, instead of 185 as ours is. Their schools are open six days in the week, for forty-five to forty-six weeks per year. The weeks average nearly thirty-three school hours each, making a pupil's normal school year over 1,400 hours, against about 900 in this country. It is not surprising that the German children progress more rapidly in formal education than ours do.

In favor of our short and much-interrupted school year it is urged that the young people of this country are of a more nervous temperament than the German youth, and could not be in school more hours than they now are without injury to their health. The truth of this claim has not been demonstrated. The evidence that our young people are injured by their school work is not to be found. There are occasional breakdowns, it is true, but they may usually be traced to outside work or to evening games and parties. Most boys and girls in average good health go thru their public school life without receiving from it any undue strain. If this were not true the argument for the readjustment of school hours which I suggest would be thereby strengthened. The present method is one which puts on and takes off the pressure of discipline and the regimen of routine by fits and starts. Each week the teacher presses her pupils to get them again into the study habits which two days of complete cessation of routine have broken up. By the middle of the week the routine is well established again, and then the teacher keeps up the pressure that she may drive the pupils thru the week's appointed tasks before Friday afternoon is upon them. Each term the same unhygienic course is followed. A vacation of a few days or of a few months breaks up the schoolroom habits; the teacher hastens to reestablish them; the routine at last is well established; another vacation, with its preliminary examinations, is near; the pressure is kept up; school closes; and the healthful round of a moderate amount of study, with reasonable schoolroom discipline day after day, month after month, and year after year, is never reached.

The present method not only lessens the effectiveness of the schoolroom work of children and makes it more trying on health of body and brain than it should be; it also fails to affect out-of-school education as helpfully as it should. Whatever be the merits or demerits of the present system, our schools today very largely take the place of the parents. In our cities—and it is of city schools I am particularly speaking—the parents look to the schools, if they look anywhere, for the training of their children. I mean that most children in our cities get most of their training for citizenship—training in accurate knowledge, straight thinking and morals—in the schools. When the schools close they run wild in the streets. The street education has its great virtues, it is true. But how much more helpful would it be were it touched every day by a little of that spirit of respect for law and order which underlies all schoolroom work! It would be thus touched did we, with school in session almost every day, on some days make the school hours very short, the exercises simple, and the work done such as delights every child, touching closely the games, pastimes and occupations which fill the rest of the day. Thus each day would begin with or end with or be divided by at least a few moments of orderly life, where every act is of necessity courteous, and where discipline, truth and order are in the air.

The schoolmen as well as the parents have acknowledged the educational error of the long summer vacation by establishing summer schools. But why acknowledge it in this half-hearted way? Why not confess that the present method, with its ten long weeks of empty schoolhouses, idle teachers and street-roaming children, lacks grievously in the fundamental matter of time distribution, and

proceed to organize the schools for year-long and every-weekday work?

It will be objected that the custom so many families have of leaving the city would make the arrangement of continuous schools quite impossible. This is absurd, for few of the public school children of our cities go away in the summer. Those who are left crowd our vacation schools. Where classes grow small from absences a concentration would be possible, and there would thus be gained opportunities to give teachers by turns the four or five weeks vacation they should have.

Some will say a rearrangement of pupils, teachers, hours and subjects in the summer would be impossible; I reply that it is such a rearrangement as is made now at a great outlay of time and energy, for summer schools; and could be done very easily were there not an absolute break, as there is now, between the school course proper and the makeshift, nondescript course of the present summer school.

Some will say the parents do not wish the pupils to go to school all summer and all the year round. I would reply that no one has yet asked the parents. Also I would reply that parents are very glad to send their children to summer schools, and more would no doubt send them thru the summer were the schools continuous and the break between winter and summer work done away with.

The teachers themselves will say, to my suggestion of continuous schools, that they are underpaid and that their short hours, Saturday holidays and long vacations are partial compensations for the lowness of their salaries. I would reply that for the quality and quantity of work most of them do they are not very poorly paid. The education of the majority of them is meager and their acquired skill not great. This is partly because a better education for teachers is not insisted on. It is true that better educated teachers can not be secured with the wages now paid, and the wages should be higher; but the higher wages should be in money and not in holidays and vacations, and should be given only as fast as the conditions of the labor market make it necessary to give them. Better work should be demanded by parents, and the school board will then be compelled to pay higher prices to get it. A part of this needed better work will be found to consist in extending the school sessions over a greater number of days in the year. The year's work will then be less trying to health and nerves; but the results will be greater and worth the greater pay.

It will be said that the work of a teacher is so arduous, so severe a tax on the whole system and especially on the nerves, that she needs many more vacations and holidays than do persons engaged in any other occupations. In reply I would first question if the strain of school teaching for four and three-fourths hours per day for five days in a week for thirty-eight weeks per year, is greater on most teachers than is the strain of their respective occupations on many men and women who work eight hours a day, six days in the week for nearly forty-eight solid weeks each year. I say I question this statement, and I believe I can safely add that it has never been carefully verified. Its truth has long been assumed without question. It will be found that teachers of intelligence, who take pains to equip themselves for their work, who use a little of their resting time in studying to keep up with the demands of their daily tasks, who try to make themselves masters of their calling, who do not exhaust themselves by an undue amount of social life, find teaching not more wearing than is any hard, honest work, and keep well under it.

In further answer it should be noted that many teachers find that they have sufficient energy left after their day's work to teach in the evening schools, and that an increasing number find it possible to make their work almost as continuous thru the year as the plan I suggest would compel it to be, by teaching for several weeks in a summer school in the long vacation. Moreover, many teachers do outside work other than teaching and thus add to their incomes. These facts make quite absurd the claim that the teacher's work under the present arrangement of time is as much as health and strength permit her to accomplish.

Moreover, if the present school method as to hours is shown to put a severe strain on the teachers, then it is wrong

and should be changed. A most obvious way to correct it is the one I suggest—shorter periods each day, perhaps two of two hours each most of the year, the work being extended thru half as many more days in the year. This would relieve the strain on both pupil and teacher and produce far greater results on the former.

Another objection to my suggestion of greater school continuity is that the teacher needs her many hours of leisure for study. In reply I would say that she seems to take few of them for that purpose. There are summer schools for teachers, and in some parts of the country, notably in agricultural sections of the West, they are remarkably well attended. But city teachers are not given to them. If any attend them it is usually for not over 6 weeks out of the 12 in which school is not in session, and they do not usually call for any severe mental work on the student's part. As to private study out of school hours, my observations lead me to think that not much of it is done. A business man's week is 40 hours long, a teacher's about 24. The successful business and professional man is not surprised if he has to add 16 or even 24 hours more per week to his working time to retain his working place in the world. I believe few teachers will be found who apply themselves seriously outside of their 23 school hours to anything closely allied to their business for 16 hours per week—much less for 30.

The short hours, the full holidays on Saturdays and the long vacations, instead of promoting the habit of study among teachers, probably encourage laziness. The tradition is firmly fixt in teachers' minds that their work is very severe and that they need frequent and long rests. Falling in with the tradition, and often taking a reasonable fatigue for the approach of exhaustion, they again and again defer the hours of study to which they have mentally resolved to devote themselves, they are encouraged by their friends to rest and play whenever opportunity offers, and soon get out of the habit of continuous outside work for self-improvement. They are willing to teach for extra pay in vacation schools and night schools, but they do not—I believe I am speaking in reason when I say the large majority do not—pursue any systematic course of study or follow any careful course of reading, or even read at large to any great extent, in the many hours and days they have to themselves in their school year.

The advocates of the present system will say that many teachers, if not most teachers, give much time to the preparation of each day's work, to the examination of papers and to compulsory attendance on lectures and grade meetings, and that the time thus necessarily spent on their work, added to their hours in school, makes their working hours as long as those of brain workers should be.

There is a measure of truth in this statement. But in reply to it I would say that after a year or two of teaching in a certain grade the work becomes quite familiar, and, to the teacher of average ability, who is not possessed, as few are, with a strong desire to improve herself, becomes quite easy and calls for little labor of preparation. There is plenty of opportunity for work in the teacher's life, for if she wishes to perfect herself in her calling she finds the changing methods and the broadening of the curriculum make complete mastery of her profession quite impossible, even for the strongest and ablest. But I believe that superintendents, principals, general supervisors and the supervisors of special departments will admit that they meet few teachers who are giving much time and energy to more preparation than their next day's tasks compel. This is in the order of nature. Few in any calling do more than the day's work, as is well enough shown by the fact that few notably succeed in their calling. Our present custom of school hours is based on the unwarranted assumption that most school workers are different from the great majority in other callings and will cheerfully avail themselves of the opportunity the present custom gives them to spend all possible time—and it is a great deal—in self-improvement.

As to the examination of papers, this is no doubt often a grievous burden, and especially so in certain grades and under the more mechanical systems of administration. But even in extreme cases it does not apply to the majority of the

teachers—those who work in the lower grades—and it does not take so much time, even in the worst cases, as to extend over into vacation periods.

As to meetings and lectures, they take at most not more than three or four hours per week; they quite often mean a shortening of the school day, already very short; they usually mean a pleasant trip from the schoolroom across part of the city to the place of meeting; and they generally consist in being talked to for an hour by one whose presentation of the subject is not such as to stimulate any very strenuous thinking. Most brain workers would not think such things very serious additions to a week's toil.

Something should be said about the loss the taxpayers suffer from the added cost of equipment the system imposes and from the further loss he suffers thru the fact that the equipment which he pays for stands idle during more than half, or twenty-five, of the working daylight hours of all the weeks in which school is in session, and during all the working daylight hours of 120 working secular days in every year while school is not in session. It will be said that I forget the evening schools and the vacation schools. But I mention only daylight hours, counting them as an average of nine, from 8 to 5, thru the year, and I am speaking of the present system as it is advocated and paid for. The vacation school is a separate and distinct institution. It is paid for by itself. The money its teachers earn is over and above their regular salaries. Its advocates have not yet thought of making it, as I maintain it should be made, an integral part of the public school system proper. The regular public schools should make use of their buildings every day in the year save holidays and Sundays. Did it thus use them they would serve quite 50 per cent. more children than they now do; their original cost would thus be reduced by at least a third, being one-third less in extent; and the cost of their maintenance, relatively to the use made of them, would be also greatly reduced. They now stand empty hours and days—eloquent monuments to a mistaken educational creed and to the persistence of an unfounded tradition.

Our schools should continue the year round, much as the work continues, and very successfully, in Chicago University, with perhaps two or three days of rest between the four terms into which the year's work may be divided. They should be in session every day in the week save Sundays—and we may even hope that some day there will be introduced into our Sunday schools enough rationality and expertness to make them admirable and enjoyable supplements to the day schools. Teachers should work the year round, with a few holidays between terms, as suggested, and with as many weeks of vacation in the year, usually in summer, as good sense and the prevailing custom among salaried and other brainworkers may determine. Those who can and wish to do so should be permitted to teach almost continuously for several years and then receive a generous vacation, with pay.

Teachers should see to it that the public demands more of them, and then pays them more. As a class, and relatively to others of their sex, the women teachers are of superior ability. If they once get their eyes open to the wastefulness in money and energy of the present arrangement they will be the first to insist on its modification and will profit greatly by the change in both comfort and money. In the arrangement I suggest no teacher will teach all day; two, or even three teachers should occupy the same room during successive short sessions of the same day. The children should be in school a part of almost every secular day in the year; sometimes for one long session, sometimes for two shorter ones, according as age, the weather and character of studies determine. As summer approaches the schools should gradually take on much of the character of the present summer sessions, with excursions, manual work, gardening and games, all under the teacher's direction.

Boston, Mass.





Farmers' Picnics

BY E. P. POWELL

THE day for farmers' picnics is between oats and corn husking—that is, from the middle of August to the last of October. During this season you will find orchard meetings and grove meetings most abundant. The company is made up of neighbors, nearly all interested in the same topic, and all possessed of a certain measure of land-love. But you will mark one peculiarity, that every one of these picnics is a family affair. They come by families, and generally a family group is not entirely broken during any period of the feasting and toasting. We have lamented the fact that Germans could attend their beer gardens in the family way, but that Americans sought their pleasures as individuals. This was true until the farmers' organizations, with agriculture, came to the front. Note that now the family is getting a very decided social emphasis. Our granges have done a great deal along this line, and it is the most marked feature of that organization that families constitute the units of the grange. A great social revolution has begun, wholesome as it is hopeful.

The picnic spread includes pie and doughnuts, honey, fresh fruits and a great variety of jellies. Sandwiches are of home-made bread—most frequently nowadays made of whole-wheat flour. The pickle is nowhere near so common as it used to be, for the farmer and the farmer's wife are getting up on hygiene. Honey is on the comb, and in the jar, and there is so much of it that you may be sure the fruit grower among the hills has learned that the bee is his best ally; that he cannot have good fruit without the honey bee to cross-pollenize. Down these valleys and up these hills, where the bluebird and wren most love to nest, I have seen and tasted some remarkable pies; but I still contend that no woman lives who can make such luscious compositions of blackberries, whortleberries, gooseberries and pumpkin, with sugar and flour, as our grandmothers made. They invented the strawberry shortcake, the gooseberry tart and raspberry jam; glory enough this; but, alas, we know not the inventors' names. You will note that the farmers' wives look on these picnics as a sort of fair and exposition of home art. Marvelous in all ways is this art of cooking; this chemistry of the kitchen. It far surpasses, when understood (as a matter of brains), all the stitches of the embroidery. That is a woman out of her sphere who has hired a cook and given over her kitchen (her studio) to a foreigner. But these farmers' wives, and still more their daughters, are sustaining the art fairly well. Now and then I find a girl, rosy-cheeked, with a steady will, and little care for the "They family," who has no pride like her cooking pride. She is bound to make the best bread and the best butter in the town, and to be proud of it. This is really the new type of woman who is to come to the front during the agricultural age. You need not make the mistake of estimating the coming woman by city ideals; she will not be the club woman, but the rolling-pin woman.

Farmers are of all sorts. You never elsewhere find people so differentiated and individualized as at a farmers' picnic. I have noticed lately that the jolly farmer is almost everywhere to be found. It is due probably to the improved conditions of agriculture. He sees the sunny side of everything, and manages

to turn both sides toward the sun. He talks common sense—that is, the accumulated wisdom of the common people; drops in proverbs of his own making, and chaffs the sober-sided with good-natured fun. There are still a few among our furrow-makers who inherit a trace of Puritanism, and see all events from the moral side. These men are sometimes inclined to look back at the "good old times" with a tender wishfulness, but they are generally willing to confess that the world is growing materially better. Give them all the credit you can. It really is hard work for the son or grandson of an old-time Connecticut deacon like myself to allow that the rural telephone and rural free mail delivery and even the trolley are a fair compensation for the gone-out country church, as they are not. Most of these churches still stand, lonely and dilapidated, among the hills, and the old horse sheds lean at an angle of forty degrees. The town school will never be just the right thing until, on every Sunday, its big hall is open for a manly address of the school superintendent, to all the gathered neighborhood, without regard to sex or other division.

Grumpy people still live in the country, but most of them find their way into the towns; because in the country they must get up with the sun, and must work till the work is done. We have no call, out here, for the boys who shunt their working clothes at exactly six o'clock, and skip out until seven the next morning. They will not like the country, for here they will have to keep very much the same hours as the bluebirds and robins. But some of us like it. We see no hardship in having from eight o'clock until four o'clock for sleep; and after that being obliged to be busybodies and wide-awakes until the day's work is fairly finished; the milking done, and the animals well fed. There is no such thing as being a successful farmer unless you love the work. There are, of course, tribulations, and there is more or less hard luck everywhere, for we cannot always escape sickness and the loss of crops. But it is, in the majority of cases, either bad habits or ignorance that prevents country life from being reasonably pleasant. It does require early hours, and some acquaintance with the dew, and little with the owls; but the old-time task days, that left the machinery and the power with the factories and the towns, is wonderfully changed. The farmer it is who rides now, and the townsman who goes afoot.

Instead of our hardships the popular topic at the picnic is pretty sure to be our privileges. Nobody envies the townsman—who lives in a rented house, breathes what air he can get, pays water rates and gas bills, and stands the din of a sleepless racket. Civilization without Nature is the art of a treadmill. We are learning how to live once more closer to Nature—not as wild children, but as those who see that Nature and art can go together. Let those who really can find no comfort in the country go back to the crowds. We prefer the free air and the birds and the brooks. Country life is always vacation—that is from brick walls and brick pavements, and ten-times breathed atmosphere.

One topic sure to be prominent at the farmers' picnic will be good roads. It is a curious subject for discussion, because every farmer thinks he knows how to make roads, but, having been pathmaster, he finds that his knowledge is in some way unworkable. We are in an off-clearing time, when we comprehend the horror and waste of mud, but do not know just how to get rid of it. The money system has proved a doubtful success. When shall an American McAdam get hold of our highways? The fact is we have not yet quite reached the engineer era. We shall, by and by, have some of our boys educated along the right lines; and then we shall have a supply of engineers and commissioners, who will do the one great thing, just now needed, give us American highways that are dry-ways.

Another topic that is sure to get a good hearing is the rural school. We have got quite by the time for lauding the common school and the free school and the high school; what we want now is the common-sense school—not too high, in the sense that it overlooks knowledge necessary on the farm, while it stuffs the young people with a lot of facts that they can make no sort of use of. There is a general dissatisfaction with a school sys-

tem that educates away from the farm. The land-tiller begins to see that, if he is going to make the best of country life, he and his children must have a distinctive training for it. The farmer is about thru with schools that exalt the brain and despise the hand. There really is no reason why these two organs should be competitors in our colleges and universities—certainly not in our town schools. Every man must have an education for his specific life work. This does not mean a narrow education, and information of a purely technical sort; but equally it does not mean that this technical knowledge can be left out, or be made of secondary importance.

I notice that one of our agricultural colleges has issued a circular, in which it asks to what studies should a young man give his special attention (in a college course) if he desires to remain on the farm. It was exceedingly interesting to hear the comments on this circular at the picnic. One answer was that the boy ought to give a large part of his time to animal and plant life, so that he would comprehend the general principles of animal and plant development. The farm boy must know the things under his feet and over his head—the things he has to deal with, every day of his life. Another comment laid emphasis on our rivals, the bugs, and the absolute necessity of comprehending the moths and the fungi. This farmer thought that a knowledge of insects was just as important as that of Holstein cows and Percheron horses. The farmer who is ignorant on such matters must come out second best as a cultivator. A fruit-grower complained that there is a stupid waste in our orchards, from lack of educated knowledge of tree culture. Orcharding is a science, and it needs well-equipped brains as well as willing hands. In Germany the vineyardist is seldom an orchardist; but in this country it is thought possible for one grower to cover successfully all branches of fruit growing. However, I did not discover from the discussion that our farmers desire that their boys and girls shall have a narrow curriculum. The farmer knows that agriculture is coming to the front. He comprehends the fact that his sons must be equipped not only for raising crops, but for guiding in civic affairs. The farmer begins to feel his dignity and assert his independent political position.

You will find that a favorite topic at the picnic is sure to be what Secretary Wilson and what Mr. Burbank and the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are achieving. Nearly every one has a Burbank plum, and he can tell you the qualities of the Climax, the Sultan and perhaps half a dozen more of the new sorts. He wishes to know the quality of the Iceberg blackberry, and what is likely to be the value of Mr. Burbank's experiments in grains and fodder plants. He is sure to be a friend of Secretary Wilson. He fully appreciates the distinction between the genuine experiments of this brainy agriculturist and the seed-distributing work, and the semi-political farming, accomplished by most of his predecessors. He is fully alive to the newest gains in cereals. I notice that no subject starts up such a general enthusiasm as alfalfa. This wonderful new forage plant stirs the younger class of farmers in a way that shows clearly the drift of the times. The farmer of today is an experimental farmer. Ten years from now every farm will be run on the experiment plan, and the farmers will be few and far between who have not improved something. The farm shop is gradually getting to be an understood necessity, and the tendency is toward less waste—especially less spent on tobacco and drink. I observe at the picnic two or three cigars or cigarets, but they are well out in the edge of the grove.

The farmers' picnic is not complete without speakers. Grange meetings always have a good deal of singing, but a genuine farmers' picnic goes more strongly for oratory—but the orator must not soar too much. He must come down to a plain discussion of the times. The folk like to look ahead, and the speaker will do well to talk about what may be rather than what has been. If he comes to a farmers' picnic loaded with jokes and stories he will get a few shouts of laughter, but a cool welcome. This age is too much in earnest. The audience will laugh once or twice, and then scatter. I noticed this tried by one of our most famous after-dinner speakers. He was evidently surprised to find

that the people did not care for his funny stories. The politician may get a hearing by self-crowding, but he will not win a vote by his jokes. Above all, look out for patronizing the farmer. Try it if you please, and you will see that you have promptly lost your hold.

In a recent *Atlantic* there is a very neat "Apology for the Country." What we need is a well-written apology for the city. We are getting about all the urban privileges out here in the valleys and on the hillsides, tens of miles away from the congested centers. Now, what the city needs is to take in more ruralism—more trees, flowers, birds, air, elbow room, untainted water, and whatever else makes up that wonderful word the country. Are condensed milk and canary birds and roof gardens and lots given over to cabbage culture and cleaner streets and less smoke and more little parks and boulevards, are these an adequate apology for a population packed until each one has just half enough oxygen and twice his share of carbon gases? Just now the tide countryward takes the head workers; the city tide carries in, or retains, the hand workers. What we want is to create an average—a fair alliance of the brains and the hands. I am not sure that the city is degenerating as fast as the country is regenerating; but the enthusiasm of settlement workers has not yet wrought the evolution in moral conditions which the Civic Improvement Club is bound to produce in the physical conditions.

The country really needs no apology just now. It has gained so much during the last two decades that we are confident of our future. We have nearly everything now but the opera; and that we will get by wireless telephony (or is it wireless telepathy, that will do it?—and what is the difference?). If Theophrastus did say that farmers like to talk about dull oxen he knew nothing about our farmers, for not one-half of them ever saw an ox, and not a dozen of this crowd ever geed and hawed to a patient team. But an ox is not dull nor is it homely. It is built marvelously for strength, like Vulcan, the divine blacksmith. Homer calls Juno ox-eyed; and she was the most beautiful in heaven—or justly jealous of the most beautiful.

It is wonderful how close we may all interlock our interests and sympathies in this modern farming. But the shuttle of love has only been thrown once or twice thru the web of our composite fate; or, maybe, half a dozen times; and the only pity is we cannot live longer, or see what will be wrought out when the shuttle has been thrown a thousand times. There will be not only better fruits and better grains, but better sympathies and better instincts. Farm life at least will move on a deal smoother, when the instinct for destroying has been displaced by the instinct for saving and ennobling. Yes, my cat-bird! we will all have a share in that blessed new country home—where man ceases to be a tyrant, and will be able to see and hear much more of that which God gives him to befriend and love. May you live a thousand years, my singer!

If a farmers' picnic is to be held in your neighborhood you will find it well worth your while to attend, and observe. You will not find as much attention to golfing and tennis as you will find at some other gatherings, but you will learn something about the new era that is setting in. You will note that professional politicians and office-seekers do not buttonhole the country folk as freely, or punch ribs facetiously as they used to do. They are quite aware that the farmer is a new man, better posted and better balanced. He is not easy to buy, is harder to coax, and impossible to drive. If you want his vote you must appeal to him as one of the people, and not as a cog in the machine. You will conclude that the farmer is in a transition era, and is destined to become the best educated person in the community; but that his education is to be scientific as well as broad, and that it is to bear directly on the work he has in hand. You will find that many of these land-tillers, however, are still of the old sort, and others only waked up to investigate. Most of them are not yet trained to a full appreciation of the new agriculture. Still this picnic will demonstrate to you that the noisy and pleasure crazed class is a very superficial class, a sort of upper crust which society is sloughing off. The core of American society is rapidly developing a wholesome heartiness, that will become dominant before long.

CLINTON, N. Y.

Stanny Mattcvitcz

BY SCOTT NEARING

[The author is Secretary of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Committee, and writes from observation.—EDITOR.]

AMONG the hills in northern Pennsylvania is a little mining town which gives out to the world twelve hundred tons of soft coal each working day. Half of the people in this town are Slavs; the other half are English-speaking. Near the town, on a warm hillside, nestles a long, low building—a State hospital.

Stanny had already been in the hospital for over a month. His face was white and drawn with the pain.

"Why, Stanny, what ails you?"

"Broke for me de leg. Me been in de mines mit mine fadder. Me hear big noise, something hit me, and den, me wake up here."

"In the mines? But how can that be? You are not fourteen."

"Me been going on twelve and me go to the mines to help mine fadder. He take me in every day when de work been goin' on."

"Did you like to work in there?"

"Me like de work just for a little while, den de back get sore, and me tell de fadder me no can work no more, but de fadder he say, 'Go to hell, get to work,' and me work hard and hard."

"What did you do in the mines?"



"ME BEEN IN DE MINES MIT MINE FADDER."

"Me load; t'row de coal in de cars. In de morning awful easy, but in de night awful hard. De back get sore. Nights we ride out wit our driver. He was Andy Mazakawicz. You know Andy Mazakawicz? Johnnie Dutchtown? When we see Johnnie Dutchtown we all holler:

"Little Johnnie Dutchtown,
Workin' in de brest,—
Driver make a 'skinner,'
Johnnie take a rest.

"Little Johnnie Dutchtown,
Tryin' to make a 'skinner'
While de driver take de trip,
Johnnie eat his dinner."

"Den Johnnie, he say: 'Go to hell, you.' "

"Did you go to school last year, Stanny?"

"Yes, me go to school t'ree year. Me no go to English school, me go to Polish school."

"Did you like it there?"

"Me back no get sore dere, but me get tired. De teacher she say: 'How you spell cat?' And den de boys all holler 'C-a-t, cat.' Den she say 'How you spell rat?' And de boys all holler 'R-a-t.' Every day she say de same t'ing. Me no like the school; radder play baseball or chase de cows."

"Do you keep a cow now, Stanny?"

"Yes, we get a good cow from Joe Cheese for t'irty dollars, but we no haf a good barn, so de fadder send me to see de boss and get one bigger barn. De boss say: 'What you want, Stanny?' And me say: 'Want bigger barn.' 'What for you want bigger barn, Stanny?' say de boss, and me say: 'Wen de hay is in, is no room for de cow; and wen de cow is in, is no room for de hay,' and de boss say: 'Good fer you, Stanny, you will get de barn,' and we get de barn last month."



"ME GO TO SCHOOL T'REE YEAR."

"When will you leave the hospital?"

"Me no can tell. De doctor say mabbe two weeks; mebbe two months. He say de hip bone been hurt and he say take long time to get good."

"Well, Stanny, I must be going; goodby. When you get well you will not go back to work in the mines, will you?"

"Me no can tell. Mebbe yes, mebbe no. Wen de fadder say, 'Get up and put on yer mine clothes,' me got to get up or he lick me. Me no can tell; mebbe yes, mebbe no."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Hightening of Tradition in the Old Testament

BY THE REV. JOHN M. THOMAS

[The present article is in line with one by the same author in our issue of June 27, and attempts to explain the origin of some of the miracle stories which have given rise to so much difficulty and debate, and to show that the theories of the higher critics, which the author frankly adopts, have very practical consequences, and can by no means remain the concern of scholars only.—EDITOR.]

IT may carelessly be imagined that zeal in writing is quite a modern disease, and that only since the printing press, and especially since the great improvements in it and in the manufacture of paper, has there occurred anything like a Noachic deluge of literature. It is from the Old Testament, however, that the proverb comes to us: "Of making many books there is no end." Receipts and contracts were as prevalent in Babylonia in the time of Moses as drafts and checks are with us today, and the correspondence unearthed at Tel-el-Amarna demonstrates that stylus was put to clay in Old Testament times with as little provocation as we now put pen to paper. It would be most remarkable, therefore, if the great events of Hebrew history had found but one narrator in each period, and if all testimony to important happenings had perished, save that of one man at each crisis, Moses at the exodus, Joshua at the conquest, and so on. The reasonable expectation is that many took in hand to write the deeds that were fulfilled among them, and that, as in the case of the New Testament, they were men of different points of view.

If, in fact, there were several authors who recorded the mighty deeds of Israel's early history, and if their works have been preserved, the conclusion must be that they have been joined together and united under common titles in our present Bible. We are not at all accustomed to such literary procedure. The lives of Washington have not been pieced together, and doubtless never will be. Herodotus and Xenophon, Horace and Juvenal, Chaucer and Piers Ploughman, are as separate and distinct as Longfellow and Whittier. We are not to blame, therefore, for a little natural incredulity when we are told, for example, that Exodus xiv, which narrates the deliverance at the Red Sea, was at one time pieced together from three different documents, one written in Judea about 850 B. C., another in Ephraim a century later, and the third not until about 500 B. C., some 600 years after the events it describes.

But Arabic historians compose their works in precisely that fashion, adopting large sections of previous writings and treating their sources with great freedom. The instance of Tatian, whose piecework Diatessaron came to be the only Gospel the churches of entire districts possessed, proves that the documentary theory of the origin of large portions of the Old Testament is by no means improbable.

If it be admitted that several authors had to do with the composition of these narratives, and that their works can be disentangled, a striking difference of religious conception comes to light. The divergences are not merely in vocabulary and style, but more especially in the views that are taken of the manner of God's influence upon human life, and of that which should be first and emphatic in the relation of man to God. Particularly do the later writings have a tendency to make unique and dramatic the acts of God, and so to increase the religious element and to highten the tradition.

Thus, in the story of the deliverance at the Red Sea, the earliest writer records that the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all the night. Considering the locality, which was an

arm of the Red Sea, since quite filled in with sand, and also the mention of the east wind, we may say that this narrative has in mind an unusual event, in the feeling of the writer a most providential event, wrought of God for His people, but not a non-natural occurrence. A parallel might be the freezing of the North River in an exceptionally cold winter, which would be unusual, and might be hailed by some in certain circumstances as providential, but would not imply departure from the usual order of things.

In the account next later, Moses is said to lift up his *staff* and divide the waters. No mention is made of the wind, and the act is entirely non-natural, but there is no effort to highten the miracle beyond the crossing of the Israelites and the discomfiture of the Egyptians.

In the narrative latest of all the wonder is performed by Moses stretching out his *hand* over the sea, and the waters are piled up like a wall on either side, the water losing its natural property until the Hebrews pass thru, when again at the extension of Moses's hand the sea returns over the Egyptians. According to this writer both Pharaoh and *all* his chariots and *all* his horsemen are destroyed, while in the earlier accounts a small division of the army of that vast empire would satisfy the terms of the narrative.

The ordinary procedure in picturing to one's self what actually took place is to combine the features of all three accounts, precisely as we find them in the Bible: to think of the east wind blowing and Moses holding out his staff, and also his hand: the waters going back by force of the wind, and yet forming a perpendicular wall on both sides of a narrow passage. Popular imagination unites also the 600 chariots of one clause with all Pharaoh's chariots in the next, without realizing the difficulty of supposing that a world empire had only 600 chariots, and that it assembled all its forces to pursue escaping slaves.

It should seem very clear, however, that we have here a case of hightening of tradition, and that it should be our privilege—indeed, that it is our duty—to make choice of the earliest and simplest narrative, and to interpret the others as the understanding of the same occurrence which prevailed in later years. One should have the right to stand by the understanding of the matter which obtained when the event was freshest in men's memories, and that without the slightest implication of an evil heart of unbelief.

Similar discretion should be exercised in the interpretation of the stories of the plagues of Egypt. If one read by itself the earliest narrative, he is in the presence of natural phenomena, such as occur with more or less frequency in that land. It is not an unheard of thing for the water of the Nile to become foul, and of a reddish tinge, so that fish die and frogs and flies swarm everywhere, and these disasters are followed, naturally, by pestilence among animals and men. It is in the latest narrative that we read that not only the Nile, but the waters of Egypt, the rivers, the canals, the pools and all their reservoirs, became blood, so that there was blood thruout all the land of Egypt, both in vessels of wood and in vessels of stone. It is the same late account which testifies that Aaron smote with his staff the dust of the earth, and the dust of the earth became lice thruout all the land of Egypt; also that Aaron took handfuls of furnace soot, sprinkled it toward heaven, and it became boils, breaking forth with blisters upon both man and beast.

Of course it is possible to combine the narratives, or, rather, not to admit that there are two, and think of the Nile becoming red, and also of reservoirs and vessels filled with blood; to imagine a very severe pest upon cattle, and also that dust from the hands of a man caused boils on man and beast in all the great empire of Egypt. But it is certainly one's right to chose the simpler story, and interpret the history accordingly, and this only can save the credibility of the narrative for the modern man.

An instance of the hightening of Old Testament tradition where the untrained reader can distinguish the documents for himself, is the celebrated account of the sun standing still by command of Joshua. (Joshua 10:12ff.) We read that Joshua said in the sight of Israel:

"Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon;
And thou, Moon, in the valley of Aijalon.
And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed,
Until the nation had avenged themselves of
their enemies."

"Is not this written," the writer adds, "in the book of Jashar?" It was an old poetic fragment, which he took from a book far older than his time, which, of course, has long since perished. In enthusiastic transport the poet commands the sun and gives orders to the moon, and in the thrill of victory he feels that his commandments are obeyed. No more than in the case of the stars fighting against Sisera (Judges v) do we need to suppose departure of the heavenly bodies from their orbits. But the less enthusiastic prose narrator of Joshua xii does not understand the poetic exuberance of the Book of Jashar, and he interprets the matter thus:

"And the sun stayed in the midst of the heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day. And there was no day like that before it or after it, that Jehovah hearkened unto the voice of a man."

This writer makes a statement on the basis of the Book of Jashar, and appeals to a quotation from the book as his authority; but most people today would understand his quotation very differently, and they certainly should have the privilege.

These three instances must serve as examples of a process which the historical books of the Old Testament witness repeatedly, that of hightening the tradition, increasing the spectacular and marvelous elements in it, in the progress of the years. The things in the Bible that bother people, which they do not like to have their children ask about, are mostly elements of the later biblical tradition. Writers whose very words have been preserved do not present awkward questions. When we catch the mighty spirit of Amos denouncing the injustice and oppression of his time, when we hear him call for justice because they have sold the righteous for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes, there is no question of how much we can manage to believe: the God of the right is speaking in words we know we must believe. The world implied by the direct words of the prophets is our own world of today, and yet it is a world in which keen-visioned men see the hand of God ordering events for His children and commanding His servants in the way of duty. The nearer we approach to eye-witness testimony as to what happened in the history of Israel, the more closely does the record conform to laws and usages of the present world, but despite the naturalness of events the hand of God is seen in them.

The less imaginative writers, whose chapters are less colored by the marvelous and the sensational, yet who are alive to the will of God in the acts they record, are in reality the most pious. There are some men who can see no act of God in the blowing of the east wind all night: you must pile the waters perpendicularly on either side before they will admit that God has passed that way. There are those who see no action of the spirit in the foulness of a river thru decaying vegetation, and in resulting plague and pestilence, even tho the disaster co-operate in the freeing of a people, but they must highten the story and make it very marvelous before they find divinity in it. The poet of the flower in the crannied wall was more truly devout than these.

The faith of the earlier writers, who told the story in its simplest form and yet told it as the record of the acts of God, is the more useful type of piety. Faith that can believe when it sees crutches in piles by a holy spring is not much needed. In the first place, there are not many cities like Lourdes: and in the second place, those who go to them, even those who are healed, do not seem to be greatly benefited in the manhood and womanhood which the world chiefly needs. The faith we want is the faith that will pray, and yet send for the doctor, and be very careful to follow the doctor's orders, and, when the cure is accomplished, while thanking God for His deliverance, pay the doctor's bill promptly and in full. Doubtless there were Israelites, when the Egyptians were dead upon the seashore, who said, "It was only an east wind! How lucky that it should have come up just when we wanted to cross, and died down when we were safely over!"

The most useful man is neither he who denies the wind, or forgets to mention it, and invents a marvelous story, nor, on the other hand, he who says it was only

the wind and nothing more, but the man of insight on the deeper side of life, who exclaims in reverence, "The Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind!"

Discrimination between earlier and later narratives is thus a matter of supreme importance for religious belief. Read without criticism, the Scriptures encourage the notion that God can not do anything in this world except in an extraordinary manner, that every real act of God constitutes such a spectacle as we are never likely to see. The hightening of tradition, especially in the Old Testament, has blinded the eyes of men to the God who works by east winds and thru changes in the flow of a river, and has implanted in many minds the very vicious notion that God is not in the common happenings of the world, and that the monotony of every-day life is without benefit from His presence.

That is the most terrible unbelief, in practical consequences, of which one can be guilty. How trifling is unbelief in the acts of God in the time of Moses compared with inability to discern His present commandments! How can one learn anything at all of the Man of Nazareth, who drew his every breath in the living presence of God, if his underlying thought be that God is not in our common world!

One has only to consider these practical consequences of the discovery of the hightening of Old Testament tradition to perceive that the newer knowledge of the Scripture is not merely a theory for scholars, but rather that it is a gift of God to earnest and fearless men, to teach them how God really worked in olden days, that they may thus know that He is at work today, and be privileged to join in His work with all their strength.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

The Lost Bell

BY THEODORE ROBERTS

THE bell has dropped from the pitching buoy—
(Steer wide! Stand clear!)
The warning voice is gone from the reef,
With its sudden clangor and shaking grief—
Beware! Run clear!
Steer wide, O mariner!
Death lurks here!

Wakeful, it hung in its iron cage—
(Steer wide! Run clear!)
Clatter and clang, when the reef span wild—
Boom and bang when the tides ran mild—
Beware! Hold clear!
Have a care, mariner,
Death lurks here!

Night, and moon, and dawn, and eve,
(Sheer wide! Lie clear!)
It shook, from the tumult of black and white,
Its boom of warning and clatter of fright—
Steer out! Run clear!
Wear ship, mariner,
Death lurks here!

The hands of sea maids found the bell.
All's safe! All's clear!
Silver sea maids carried it down
From the pitching float, to their coral town—
The ship stands in. There is naught to hear.
The bell is silent—so what's to fear?
All's safe! All's clear!
Welcome, O mariner—
Death lurks near!

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Summer Baseball

BY JAMES HUGH MOFFATT

[Mr. Moffatt is Professor of English Literature in the Central High School of Philadelphia.—EDITOR.]

ANOTHER season of "summer baseball" is over. Soon the weekly papers and magazines interested in college athletics will publish "incrimating evidence" to prove that certain prominent athletes have forfeited the right to represent their college on the athletic field because they have accepted money for playing "summer baseball" and have thus become "professionals." The public will be warned to watch whether the college faculty will live up to its principles and prevent these "professionals" from playing for the college. A few idealists will worry, the players and the athletic committees will be discreetly silent, anxious parents will look on this as another instance of the wickedness of college life, but the general public will laugh at the cleverness of the college boys in making an "honest penny" by their sport.

Why should "summer baseball" be prohibited, why should college men not accept money for playing baseball during the summer vacation? Practically the only reason is that the rules of eligibility do not permit it. Most American colleges have adopted four rules of eligibility:

1. No student shall be allowed to represent the college in an athletic contest, who, either before or since entering college, shall have engaged for money in athletic competition, whether for a stake or a money prize or a share of the entrance fees or admission money, or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood, or who shall at any time have received or taken part in any athletic sport or contest for any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect.

2. No student shall represent the college unless he is in good standing in his class, *i. e.*, not conditioned in more than one subject.

3. No student shall represent the college until he has resided one academic year at the college.

4. No student shall represent the college for more than four years in any sport.

The underlying principle of all these rules is that no one shall represent the college unless his primary purpose in college is to get an education. A decade or more ago the large colleges thru their alumni and athletic associations were paying skilled athletes to play on their teams, for they realized that nothing advertises a college so well, nothing attracts school boys so much as success in athletics. Such professionals, however, harmed the colleges very much by their utter disregard of scholarship and discipline. The faculties compelled the associations to exclude such players. The better colleges adopted the "professional"

and "scholarship" rules of eligibility, which were effective in keeping out the strictly professional element.

Attention was then directed to the "semi-professionals," men who had come to college for an education but who were using their athletic skill as a means of paying their college expenses. Sometimes they were paid by alumni, oftener they were given good positions with large salaries and few duties. For instance, one boy, now an out-and-out professional on the Boston American team, received $100 a month for opening newspapers in a library from ten to twelve every morning; this, of course, did not interfere with his playing baseball every afternoon as an "amateur."

Gradually there arose a species of players who offered their services to the highest bidder, being always ready to leave one college if another would pay better. The faculties were not to blame, for in most cases the athletics were managed by an independent association. Probably no athlete was ever paid directly from college funds. Public criticism forced the faculties to appoint committees to supervise all athletics. Their influence led to the adoption of the recent rules that a man may not play on a college team until he has been in actual attendance at the college as a regular student for a full college year, and that no man may play on college teams for more than four seasons. These rules, with the "scholarship" rule, prevent a man from coming to college merely for athletics, which was the original purpose of the first or "professional" rule.

At present the most frequent infractions of the "professional" rule are in "summer baseball." As a matter of fact, it is broken so often that the rule is a farce. Half, if not more, of the players on college nines play "summer baseball." No college dares to protest players of another college on this charge, for it knows its own players are also guilty. There is a tacit agreement that these cases shall be overlooked. But they are not overlooked by newspapers, and college athletics suffer much from their criticism.

A rule that is tacitly broken does harm to students, because it teaches them that the crime is not to break a rule, but to be caught. If the rule prohibiting "summer baseball" is broken with impunity, why not the "scholarship" rule? The student learns deceit, learns to dodge evidence. When the writer warned a former pupil not to play "summer baseball," the pitcher replied: "Nobody will know. The money won't be paid me directly. I've not signed a single letter I've written, and there isn't a scrap of evidence against me." The welfare of student morals demands that the rule prohibiting "summer baseball" should be strictly enforced or abolished.

Eleven years of active acquaintance with school and college athletics have led the writer to the opinion that college athletes should be permitted to play "summer baseball" without being disqualified from intercollegiate contests. If a boy comes to college with a clean record—that is, an amateur record as an athlete, and if he is not paid directly or indirectly to play for the college, he should be permitted to do what he pleases during vacation, for pleasure or profit or both.

After nine months of study a student needs the rest of vacation and the recreation of sport. Those who play "summer baseball" are usually poor students, who are working their way thru college, paying their own bills. Summer hotels find it profitable to amuse their guests by baseball matches, and pay college players from $50 to $100 a month and board. This is more than the average college student can make during the summer. He may make as much by tutoring, but that is no change from his college work, and he returns in the fall without the healthful benefit of a vacation. He may make $45 a month without board as a bookkeeper, but his health and pleasure suffer. "Summer baseball" pays him well, and yet leaves most of the day for his own pleasure. He is treated as a guest at the hotel and associates with the other guests. His manners and morals are not injured by his playing, for all his associates are college men. Is he not as true a representative of his college in athletics or in anything as his classmate who gets fifty cents a day, meals at the servants' table, and *tips* for working as a bellboy or a waiter?

Why should the athlete not profit by

rude, stiff statues called "Apollos" and formless females. But we jumped back nearly a millennium with our beginnings of art when Mycenæ was uncovered; and now with the discovery of Cretan art we go back to nearly to the middle of the fourth millennium, 3500 B. C., when Crete was in constant communication with Egypt.

When Evans sets up a chronology of Minoan Periods I, II and III, each period being subdivided into early, middle and late, for all of which he has justification, we are obliged to follow him, even if in some cases his lines seem but dim. The latest of the nine periods, late Minoan III, is that in which Knossos suffered its final fall, at about the time of the bloom of Mycenæ, say 1500-1300 B. C. It is open to suspicion that Mycenæ itself gave the suffering Knossos a blow from which it never recovered. Thus ended the life of a city which was started on Knossos Hill at from 10,000 to 12,000 B. C.

The book is, unfortunately, too sparsely provided with illustrations. Besides Plate I A, which gives the vase with a procession, both entire and with the central part enlarged, there is a painted vase of steatite, once coated with gold foil, about twenty inches high, with four bands of figures in strenuous action, slim waisted like other men of the period. In the second zone from the top there is a bull-fight scene. Bulls in Crete take the place of lions as the king of beasts. From this scene we may believe that the Baphio cups found near Sparta were waifs from Crete. The cover contains in gilt the famous cup-bearer from a fresco on the walls of the great corridor, a splendid apparition. How he leans backward under the weight of the long-pointed crystal cup about two-thirds his own hight.

Who can pretend to describe in short space the splendid pottery of Knossos, which in any age would be considered beautiful? It has "fine, thin walls, like finest porcelain, with many tones. Black shades into purple, white into cream. Light and dark grounds are used indiscriminately."

Nothing shows more conclusively the high state of culture of Knossos than its drainage system and the buildings of four and five stories.

The little book before us is but a harbinger of an *opus magnum*.

RUFUS B. RICHARDSON.

The Younger Set

MR. ROBERT CHAMBERS has written a sort of perverted Sabbath school story about the younger set in New York society.* The men in this set do not differ from the revoltingly corrupt ones we met in "The Fighting Chance" last year. Fane is a society roué, described as "a chinless gentleman with gentle brown protruding eyes and the expression of a tame brontosaurus." Ruthven is a "bangled puppy" who steals another man's wife and is afterward referred to as "the thing that has crawled upon her knees to have its ears rubbed." The rest are gamblers, for the most part, or incipient forgers. But the debutantes in this younger set, Mr. Chambers claims, are as young as Eve—and quite as shameless, for all their clothes. In fact the old Adam capers astonishingly in his descriptions of these pretty virgins. Else it is the peculiarity of the young New York woman in society to appeal to the jockey instinct and to the jockey vocabulary in every man who writes about them. For they all do it. To read this book one might infer that New York and certain regions round about was a magnificent turf, a race course, set off by country places like "Silversides" and "Siowitha" clubs, and the women were the horses. Note Mr. Chambers's description of the heroine on the night of her "coming out" party. "Did you ever see such hair?—that thick, ruddy, lustrous tint? And sometimes it is like gold afire. And a skin like snow and peaches—she's sound to the core. I've had her exercised and groomed and hardened and trained from the very beginning—every inch of her minutely cared for," etc. All this to the man whom the girl afterward marries, and he replies, "Thorobred . . . to be turned out tonight. Is she bridle wise and intelligent?" One can almost hear her snort and see her prance and champ her bit. And she continues in this state

*THE YOUNGER SET. *By Robert Chambers.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

from the revoltingly corrupt ones we met of natural vigor and innocency to the end. This is one of the points Mr. Chambers has written the book to illustrate that,

"the younger set are better than those who bred them. And if, in time, they, too, fall short, they will not fall as far short as their parents. And in their turn, when they look around at the younger set whom they have taught in the light and wisdom of their own shortcomings, they will see fresher, sweeter, lovier young people than we see now. And it will continue so, my dear, thru the jolly generations. Life is all right, only, like art, it is very, very long, sometimes."

But it appears that the only training these youngsters are getting is physical and mental. The idea is to keep them healthy and innocent, then, when they are "bridle wise and intelligent," turn them out in the society horse-show of women for the Fanes and Ruthvens to appraise and choose and buy. People who do not understand the logic of morality and of immorality ought not to attempt to dramatize moral ideas in a story. This is Mr. Chambers's limitation in this particular story. With all the debauchery and dry-rot portrayed in "The Fighting Chance," it had a strength and moral stamina which this last book lacks, altho the author evidently means it to be peculiarly stimulating along whatever lines of social righteousness he has discovered for the younger set.

The fact that Mr. Chambers has created a situation that is largely imaginary, rather than interpreted the one that really exists, is further illustrated by the stand the hero takes to the effect that he is bound not to marry during the lifetime of his divorced wife, altho she had been divorced thru no fault of his. There are such people, of course, but they are not apt to be in New York society. A man holding such views there would be a prig, as Selwyn is in this story. It is impossible to define the morality of such people, but certainly it is not of this stern, ecclesiastical kind. They are "thoroBred" in everything but righteousness, and that is why they think so shrewdly and selfishly upon all ethical subjects. And Chambers's blunder as a literary artist consists in presenting an obsolete man, a sort of moral ichthyosaurus upon the turf of New York society. That sucking, gill-jowled man-fish he wrote about a few years ago is quite as credible a character as Selwyn in the way he has been portrayed in this story. And the question raised by reading is not whether it is right or wrong for divorced people to remarry, but whether a class of pampered society people, thorobred chiefly to all manner of indulgence, and accepting the disgraceful license in life about them as a matter of course, can produce a character like Selwyn's—not that it is a particularly admirable one, being stilted and artificial at every turn—and probably for the reason that it is more thoroly artificial than that of either Fane's or Ruthven's.

Mr. Chambers is the cleverest newspaper novelist we have, but he would be wise to portray what he knows along with the frizzy flirt society editresses, and not attempt any serious dispensations in human morality.

The Future of China and Japan

Books on China, which interpret signs and portents, must be written in a hurry and dropped hot from the press or they will soon be cold and forgotten. Despite the excellent English and apparent careful literary supervision, one feels thruout his whole reading of the books under review,* that a little more intimate knowledge of the local past would have made the authors stronger and their oracles more trustworthy. Somehow they all lack perspective. There is very little to suggest Milton's dictum of that "old experience," out of which rises the "prophetic strain." Nevertheless each is valuable because the point of view of each is distinctly different. Cotes and Weale are both veterans in British service. In the minds of both, the thing of pre-eminent importance is that minor god worshiped under the name of British Trade Interests. The Anglo-Indian journalist, especially, realizes the potentialities of India as the coadjutor of Great Britain in the future of the Far East. Both make close scrutiny of the

*Signs and Portents in the Far East. *By Everard Cotes.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
The Truce in the East and its Aftermath. *By B. L. Putnam Weale.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.
The Future of Japan. *By W. Petrie Watson.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Japanese as present allies and wonder what the end shall be. Not one of the three is blind to the contraditions in the Japanese character, discerning clearly the limitations of efficiency in "the new coefficient" of Great Britain in the Far East.

It is refreshing to find an Englishman, Weale, giving the other and more truthful side, so different from that one-sided and uncritical panegyric, set forth by Mr. Alfred Stead, entitled "Japan by the Japanese," which showed the gold lacquered surface of the pine wood. We gather also that it was as wholesome for these Englishmen to find themselves among a people who would take no tips, and refuse even a cigar unless an equivalent was expected and received, as it was to learn how often the Japanese had burned their fingers when they discharged their foreign employees, and tried to do modern things wholly by themselves. Happily Mr. Cotes does not forget what, for forty years past, foreign helpers did for the Japanese, while on missionary matters he is more sane and truthful than Mr. Weale. The latter impresses us as being as fanatical and narrow as some of the missionaries whom he berates.

Mr. Cotes gives a vivid picture of Hangkow and its factories, and then travels to Pekin by railway. He notices there, among other things, the intense loyalty of the Chinese people to existing institutions—a sure sign that both the new Pekin and the new China will be surprisingly like the old. A poster inviting subscriptions to a fund for paying off the foreign debt is prominent. Port Arthur he finds is being made a magnet for foreign tourists. A museum of Russian curiosities, including all the feminine frippery which the Russians brought as part of their military equipment, has been established. The political rottenness of Korea is laid open, the author having a keen appreciation of the difficulties of recreating a nation which has lost moral stamina. Americans especially should read his chapter on "India as a Lever in the Far East." His noble plea, tempered by caution, urges Anglo-Saxons to win the confidence of the Oriental by "fair dealing and sympathy"—a policy which he thinks must be "protected by an overwhelming preponderance of fighting strength." Only by sloth and folly can Great Britain lose her pre-eminence in Asia.

When, in January, 1906, we perused Mr. Weale's "Reshaping of the Far East," we wondered why two octavos were necessary for his task, especially since so much in his previous book, "Manchu and Muscovite," had been discredited. Was it purposely made to sell "like hot cakes"? The most trustworthy part of his new book (pp. 647) consists of the official documents in the appendices with an excellent map. He appears to take only the British trader's view, declaring that the Peace of Portsmouth was but a truce, to last only until 1912, when the second Anglo-Japanese alliance will expire. Manifestly, however, the recent friendly arrangements with both Japan and Russia tend to discredit both his title and thesis. Yet his preaching is most reasonable that only the growth of the New China will secure a permanent Far Eastern peace. His book is essentially one of travels and observation, for he has been over the ground. In Korea he sees "a problem and a tragedy," in Japan "a military and monopolistic power," in the whole missionary enterprise a public and permanent nuisance, and in President Roosevelt, an intermeddler, who made "untimely intervention." In a hundred other ways, he discovers what is not visible to those not wearing British Trade spectacles. A genuine pupil of such men as Sir Harry Parkes and other devotees of a diplomatic policy increasingly obsolete, he takes himself entirely too seriously.

This does not for a moment diminish the interest and readableness of a well-illustrated and well-written book. His chapter on "The United States and the New Responsibility" is the shortest of all. That on "Russia, the Unbeaten Power," is convincing. Indirectly his book is an argument on the folly and uselessness of war. The Japanese gained little by taking up arms. His "Last Look at Port Arthur" shows that it was not the Osaka shells, as official telegrams from Tokyo led us to believe, but the Russians themselves, who sunk all the Czar's ships. "Not a single ship was damaged by Japanese gunfire to such an extent that she

could not have steamed all the way home to Russia."

Mr. Watson turns from continental trade and politics to a study of the Nippon islanders as men, who tho geographically distant, are in their nature virtually the same as ourselves. Again the question arises, Why so large a work? We have here discussion, analysis and criticism in tiresome bulk. The Japanese are taken apart and put together again and their mental anatomy compared with that of Europeans. Appreciating heartily his former work, "Japan: Its Aspects and Destinies," and the "survey of present conditions" in his new volume, we could wish that his vaticinations had clearer and conciser expression, and were based on a more intimate knowledge of the nation's past than is here revealed. Entirely too subjective in attitude and overloaded with references to things Occidental, the text shows slight acquaintance with real Japanese thought or origins. The author misses the whole point in making no allowance for the tremendous influence of Aryan blood inheritances in the Japanese composite. He affirms that ancestor worship is "the essential principle of Shintoism" and the "national religion." Thus he certainly goes as far astray as did the late Lafcadio Hearn. Mr. Aston and Dr. Knox, not to speak of other writers, have demonstrated that ancestor worship was unknown in ancient Japan. The author's notions of the historical evolution of the nation are based on imperfect data. He shows no first-hand acquaintance with that philosophy which paved the way not only for what the world has witnessed during the last fifty years, but which, when studied, demonstrates that recent Japanese history is evolution and not revolution. Mr. Watson utterly ignores the constant and vast fertilization of the Japanese mind thru the Dutch, from 1600 to 1868, by whose language and science the nation's leaders of 1868 profited.

On the other hand, we have here a very able discussion of Japan and Christianity, progress in individualism, the issue of constitutionalism, modern politics, the Christ-personality, and many other questions, theological, ethical and psychological, about which the serious student must interest himself. The conclusion of the whole matter, the sum of his forecast is, that while against the exhaustion and distraction of Europe "we have the enviable freshness of Japan's outlook," yet "the strength and the potency of the world remain with Europe," concrete personality being the Occidental potency sadly lacking in communal Japan.

Shelburne Essays

THIS fourth volume of Mr. More's *Shelburne Essays** is the most interesting which he has published since his first. Something of this superiority is due, no doubt, to an unusually happy range of subjects. Hawker, Fanny Burney, Herbert, Keats, Franklin, Lamb, Whitman, Blake and Horace Walpole, if they do no more, do at least give the critic an opportunity. But in the meanwhile there has been a change at work in Mr. More's criticism, which is only now accomplished in such a manner that his second and third volumes appear as stages of a transition. Mr. More began as a philosophical critic, if he began as anything. It was the general ideas, the thought, the course of reasoning which counted most in his first book. In one sense that book undertook to expose a system rather than any particular author or set of authors. The essay on Symons, for instance, which was the most remarkable in the collection, was not so much an estimate of the poet as an expression of Mr. More's conception of life. Symons was but an occasion, a pretext.

In this fourth volume, however, the ideas are of comparatively slight importance in comparison with the execution, the manner of treatment. An outline of the leading points, a mere show of heads, would represent the value of an essay very imperfectly. Indeed, if anything, Mr. More seems rather inclined to avoid the exposition of general considerations as such. So he starts a suggestive distinction as between "essential" and "contingent" poetical genius, and drops it, not merely before he has made the most of it, but even before he has made it altogether clear. Again, he declares that "the highest form . . . of poetry must

*SHELBURNE ESSAYS. Fourth Series. *By Paul Elmer More.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

rest on a noble convention," and still later of Blake remarks that "his method . . . is more disastrous to poetry than the most rigid convention" of the eighteenth century, touching once and again at a critical canon of first importance, one would suppose, in his mind, but one which he is apparently unwilling to develop, at least in an abstract and general way. On the contrary, his aim is rather to pose a principle plastically, as it were, in the person of a particular individual or by the aid of specific and definite detail—or, in other words, to realize a character or temperament or mood or situation and leave it to answer its own questions. In short, Mr. More is beginning to write something more than criticism in the ordinary sense. In such papers as the Lamb and the Hawker he approaches very near to literature, if he does not actually reach it. He is trying to present life, not in formulæ or definitions, nor yet with any pretension to absolute accuracy —for who knows how things really are in themselves?—but flexibly and at the same time under such an aspect that it will make an intelligible sense. His philosophy is still there; but it is no longer an equation, but a point of view, an angle of vision. In all this his likeness to Sainte-Beuve becomes more than ever conspicuous and something too, perhaps, of that "journalistic" turn which Sainte-Beuve was unable to avoid and which is the lee-shore of this sort of criticism.

The Religion of the Old Testament: Its Place Among the Religions of the Nearer East. By Karl Marti. Translated by Rev. G. A. Bienemann, M.A. Edited by Rev. W. D. Morrison, LL.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Very many persons must have felt the need of a clear, brief presentation of the essential features of Hebrew religion, written by some thoro scholar who represents the consensus of opinion among critical students. Such a book should give a succinct outline of the development of Hebrew piety, lay special emphasis on those features which distinguish it from other faiths and which constitute its peculiar worth, suppress the large mass of relatively unimportant details and questions not yet determined, and bring into the clear the large and important facts which need to be kept continually before the mind in the consideration of the Old Testament. These requisites are fulfilled with notable success in the essay of Professor Marti, the editor of the *Kurzer Hand-Commentar zum Alten Testament.* The novice will scarcely appreciate the skill with which Professor Marti has selected salient facts and the features which need to be kept prominent, and avoided confusing the learner by a mass of details. In four chapters, entitled "The Nomad Religion," "The Peasant Religion," "The Religion of the Prophets" and "The Legal Religion," the leading characteristics of Old Testament belief are very skilfully portrayed. The results of the higher criticism are presupposed, and one must seek elsewhere, for example, for proof that the religion of the Mosaic age was as meager and primitive as Professor Marti describes it under the heading, "The Nomad Religion." Especially commendable is the impartial and comprehensive description of later Judaism, with full justice to the lawmakers and to such men as Malachi, with recognition of the true piety of Job and the Psalmists, yet with clear demonstration of the unmeasurably superior worth of the prophets, in whom Hebrew religion reached its highest attainment. Professor Marti does not depart from common sense in the comparison of Hebrew faith with other religions: he neither denies relationship where facts warrant it nor asserts dependence and equivalence where spiritual values differ infinitely, but succeeds in doing equal justice to Babylonian, Egyptian and Hebrew. As a clear summary of the things most worth knowing and thinking about in the religion of ancient Israel, this essay is unsurpassed by anything that has come under our notice.

Everyday Ethics. By Ella Lyman Cabot. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Cabot has prepared an excellent text-book in morals, designed for boys and girls of high-school age, say from thirteen to eighteen. She has not endeavored to reduce to youthful comprehension the various philosophical theories as to the grounds of obligation, but rather to awaken a consciousness of the

real seriousness of moral issues and to inculcate the decision of everyday problems on the basis of principle. Treatises of this sort are often either commonplace or impractical, but this volume is both interesting and suited to actual moral needs. Especial attention has been paid to the matter of securing vital interest in ethical problems, and the teacher is taught how carefully to "cull and dangle before the pupils' eyes problems which he knows by experience will make their mouths water." On the principle of "increasingly solid food to interests already hungry," the way is prepared for discussion of some of the more serious and difficult questions of moral science. While Mrs. Cabot shows herself well instructed in her field, it is clear that pedagogical adaptability has been kept first in mind. With the "Teachers' Key," with the questions and references which it furnishes, he would be a dull teacher who could not awaken some interest in moral problems, and the pedagog who, with Mrs. Cabot's help, could not improve the character of youth committed to him should have his own morals looked into. While written for a textbook and with educational uses primarily in mind, this volume is so replete with well-chosen incident and illustration that others than teachers would find it useful, for example, parents—if there be such—who direct their reading with a view to sensible training of their children, and also ministers who would be pleased to get a little off the beaten track, in the direction of vitality, in the choice of their illustrations.

The Scarlet Car. By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

It is the mighty who fall, of course, because they are the only ones far enough up to drop, but it is curious *how* some of them fall. Here is Richard Harding Davis, for example, who could make almost as blue a line of battle smoke, and create as big a war din with mere words a few years ago as Stephen Crane himself, laying the scene of his last story in a red autmobile with a set of snobs, loafers and politicians and a pretty silk lady for the characters. And the pitiful part is that there is still an automatic echo of his old adventuring spirit in the miserable honk, honk of the thing. To be sure, he portrays the life and manners of a certain rich indigent class, and does it well, but what is the use? And why should Mr. Davis, a man who knows Gallegher, make himself the literary chauffeur of such merely sleek, well-fed supernumeraries? And at a time, too, when we are beginning to recognize the very splendor and grace and social fineness which he describes as the evidences of a monstrous selfishness which unfits them for membership in the human race?

A Stumbling Block. By Justus Miles Forman. New York: Harper Bros. $1.50.

A well-constructed, admirably-written story, but not a cheerful one. A young author fails to marry the Rose Mary girl of his imagination who might have "lifted" him, whatever that may mean, and does marry in a kind of half-hearted fashion another woman who is selfish, nervous and sick, and who proves, therefore, to be a stumbling block in his career. The climax of the story is reached when the wife realizes this fact, and at about the same time she is told that she must die if she does not submit to a certain operation in ten days. She very generously refuses to have it, thereby delivering her husband from the bondage that is spoiling his genius, and more particularly from the yoke that is keeping him from Rose Mary. It is another case of the malignant romance, and some people are beginning to wish that ladies afflicted with fatal diseases would keep out of fiction, no matter how well the author handles their cases.

Roman Sculpture From Augustus to Constantine. By Mrs. Arthur Strong. 1907. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

Mrs. Strong, long known as Miss Eugénie Sellars, has always treated with a light but sure touch everything to which she has put her hand. When, in 1891, she was working with Sir Charles Newton, putting on finishing touches, one felt that the highest types of scholarship met. Sir Charles soon after passed away; but his fellow laborer is still touching subjects that she never fails to

adorn. It is no flattery to say that she is foremost among the excellent women now working in the classics. From Greek she has gone over to Latin, and her edition of the art topics in Pliny in collaboration with Miss Jex-Blake, has shown her mastery of the subject. Grecians may regret this defection; but we all conspire for a common good. Mrs. Strong is, however, hardly justified in saying that it is "evidently absurd to talk of a realistic as opposed to an idealistic art." The portrait of an old man of the republican period (Plate cvi) is splendidly realistic; but Pheidias would have turned away from it with repugnance. A battered fragment of the Parthenon frieze suggests more than Trajan's column. "The Grecian gluts us with its perfectness, the one thing finished in this hasty world." Let Dryden say: "I have at length disengaged myself from the antiquities of Greece." But neither Mrs. Strong nor Stuart Jones can escape their spell, even if the former declares; "We feel that it is only a thin wall that divides the plastic representation of the *res gesta* —the Acta—of the emperor (Trajan) from the acts of Christ." But after all we must, for the most part, give unstinted praise. The book is profusely and splendidly illustrated, with Julius Cæsar as a frontispiece and 129 other plates, some containing several figures. Some heads are presented both *en face* and in profile. There are samples of the reliefs of Trajan's and Marcus Aurelius's columns. Plate 31 reproduces the splendid cameo of the Bibliothique National. The translation of Latin quotations may be gratefully accepted by many readers. Mrs. Strong has delved in Greek too long to be caught napping in facts. She gives the Temple of Aegina its proper place in the sixth century B. C., even if she does put the Temple of Nike a quarter of a century too late.

The Life of Walter Pater. By Thomas Wright. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.50.

This is pretty nearly everything a self-respecting biography ought not to be. Mr. Wright has written biographies before; in fact, he makes a kind of industry of the writing of biography; and it is only natural to suppose that he would have improved as he went on. On the contrary, however, this is easily the worst he has done yet. It is trivial, impertinent, vulgar. Read the chapter entitled "The Mustache" for an example of bad taste that deserves to become classic. It may be true that Mr. Benson's volume on Pater in "English Men of Letters" is full of mistakes and inaccuracies, as Mr. Wright asserts at length in his preface with the design of correcting them; but even in doing Mr. Wright this justice the general reader will probably prefer to wait a little until these corrections have been taken up by a more tactful biographer or critic.

Pilgrimage. By C. E. Lawrence. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

This is the story of an angel of the Army of Lost Angels who escapes from Hell, struggles for countless ages to win Heaven once more, and, as a final test, is given the pilgrimage of a man's life to make. The tale tells in a kind of sweet chant of the sorrowful adventures of this man "with the angel eyes," who dies a leper at last, but with a mind transfigured by all the joys of Heaven, and it is all so remote from what is modern or real that the character of Peruel shines with the glamour of old romance, as if the mist of centuries separated the whole conception from the things that we now know and think.

The Traitor. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Dixon's trilogy, of which the "Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman" were the first and second volumes, has at last petered out in *The Traitor,* a puerile tale dealing with the breaking up of the Ku Klux Klan, and apparently written for dramatization upon the stage of the old Thalia Theater, on the Bowery. But the book is at least remarkable as a psychological phenomenon, for it is probably the first time a man has so successfully interpreted himself into the character of an historical, palpitating female. The heroine of this story acts in every instance exactly as Mr. Dixon would if he had been permitted to wear petticoats instead of trousers.

Literary Notes

....The new catalog of the books of the Macmillan Company is so extensive and well indexed as to be worth getting for use as a bibliography.

....The latest number of the series of Church Histories, known as "The Church Universal," is *The Reformation*, by the Rev. James Pounder Whitney (New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50). The treatment of the very large subject is brief and summary, the point of view is Anglican, and the spirit non-partisan.

....Altho Poe has not so far got into the Hall of Fame, he is not without honor in his own country. The ladies of Baltimore have started a movement to erect an artistic monument to him in that city and are desirous of interesting all admirers of Poe's genius. Mrs. John C. Wrenshall is president of the Memorial Association.

....The Rev. Charles Voysey's *Testimony of the Four Gospels Concerning Jesus Christ* appears in a resissue, with the imprint of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. The author will be remembered as the erratic minister of the Theistic Church of London, who formerly was connected with the Church of England. His position is that the character of Christ was by no means perfect, and that His deification was a blunder.

....The latest volume of the handsomely printed and scholarly series of "French Classics for English Readers," edited by Prof. Curtis Hidden Page, contains twenty-five selected *Essays of Montaigne*. Florio's translation is used, and Adolphe Cohn introduces it with an historical sketch of Montaigne and his time, beginning, rather curiously, with his burial. (Putnams, $2.00.)

....The Messrs. Scribner import an essay by the Rev. A. Allen Brockington, M.A., on *Old Testament Miracles in the Light of the Gospel* ($1.25). Mr. Brockington holds to the view of miracles which is found in the Gospel of John, that they were essentially "signs," deeds wrought for a didactic purpose, and he examines the Old Testament miracles from this point of view. This treatment of the subject hardly meets the difficulties felt by most minds.

....Surely there ought not to be so many bad manuscripts sent in when new guides and manuals are being published all the time. Editors would be ashamed to tell how often they have decided in favor of one article because it was all ready to chuck into the copy box instead of a similar article which would require an hour or so to fix it up, but if authors knew they would pay more attention to details. We have at hand two more books of instruction for writers, *Writing for the Press*, by Robert Luce (Clipping Bureau, Boston. $1.00 cloth; 50 cents paper), and *A Practical Guide for Authors*, by W. S. Booth (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 50 cents, cloth). Both contain much the same matter, of course, rules of spelling, punctuation, copyright law, proofreading, preparation of manuscript, etc., but the former is the more comprehensive of the two.

Pebbles

"I DREAMED I slept in an editor's bed,
When the editor was not nigh,
And I thought as I lay in that downy couch,
How easy editors lie!"

—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

AN Atchison young man is in an expensive Eastern college, taking a course in English literature. In a letter to a friend he writes as follows, to show how he is progressing: "I and my companion, methought, walked the streets like a couple of gods among a swarm of vermin, for every one we saw seemed to bear openly upon his brow the mark of the apocalyptic beast. I half expected that these miserable beings, like the people of Lystra, would recognize their betters and force us to the altar, in which case, warned by the fate of Paul and Barnabas, I do not know that my modesty would have prevailed upon me to decline. But there was no need for such churlish virtue. More blinded than the Lycannions, the people saw no divinity in our gait, and as our temporary godhead lay more in the way of observing than healing their infirmities, we were content to pass them by in scorn."—*Atchison Globe.*

CUPID'S CRAFT NOT YET IN DANGER.

At the Christian parsonage, Thursday, September 5, at 6.30 p. m., Clanyard Long, of Schuyler County, and Miss Ora Fagan, of Brown County, were united in marriage. We sincerely wish the greatest happiness and the sweetest joys attainable for these splendid young people through all the years that shall bring uncertainties and pleasures.

May our young friends thru devotion chisel their names upon the immortal tablets of each other's souls. Then no fate will ever desecrate this everlasting monument, nor will the tongue of an angry ocean gather this name into the bowels of forgetfulness. The hand of time and elements of death will only wear away the casket that encases this eternal emblem of heavenly characteristic, and in the glorious light of an eternal day will that name glitter among the gems of fadeless glory.

Earthly monuments will crumble to dust; stars will lose their position and the sun cease to shine; the moon will hide her face while the earth passes away. But that name, written in the characters of love's sweetest devotion, will be brightened by the rays shot from the quiver of omnipotent light. Paradisical flowers of purity will adorn the court of this living image, while the beams of honor and right bring to view the happy faces of those who were associated with the blessings of that name. May you so live and love that when your dust returns to its mother's bosom you may see that beacon light of truest love that has guided you over the surging billows of time grow more brilliant as it mingles its light with the glory of an immortal land.—*Rev. W. A. Haynes, in Brown County (Ill.) Republican.*

Editorials

The Independent
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The Suppression of Research

THE Encyclical against Modernism, following, explaining and applying the late Syllabus, is the most important, the most ominous, event in the history of the Christian Church that has appeared since the declaration of the dogma of infallibility by the Vatican Council, and is likely to be even more important than that. A law like this, imposed on four hundred million souls, which absolutely forbids liberty of thought and research to the teachers and scholars of the Church, is a matter of tremendous import. The weight of it is not in the fact that it condemns certain views, but that it forbids to the teachers of the Church the avenues thru which any new truth must enter. So radical, so drastic a suppression of thought we could have hardly thought it possible to enact in this twentieth century.

Pius X's Syllabus had gathered the teachings of distinguished Catholic scholars and condemned them. That was endurable. But this encyclical goes very much further. It forbids the clergy to read the books that teach what he calls Modernism. It strangles truth at its birth. It prohibits such doctrines to be taught in any Catholic seminary in which priests are taught, or to be read by any student. It does not allow the knowledge of the higher criticism to enter the seminaries, so as to come to the knowledge of the young men fitting for the priesthood. Any professors tainted with these doctrines are to be removed. A special and assigned set of studies is to be fixt at Rome for all the seminaries in the world. Modernism, which means particularly the Higher Criticism, is absolutely excluded. The bulk of the Protestant scholars hold and teach that Moses did not write the Pentateuch; the Pope has lately promulgated the teaching that there is no reason to believe he did not, and now, in no seminary or school or pulpit, and in no book or journal, can a Catholic scholar say that he did not write it. That this decree may be enforced the bishops are told that there must be a board of censors appointed in each diocese to see to it that no teaching of Modernism sees the light within their limits. Thus the eyes, ears and mouths of the clergy and laity are closed.

Our readers will ask us two questions. One is, whether such a decree can be obeyed. It would seem that it can. The habit of obedience is deeply infixt, and has been assiduously taught. The clergy have been instructed from youth that they must think just as far as they are told to think and no further. If by any accident they have come to think and learn otherwise, they are silenced. If they go farther than pleases their superiors they are removed from their posts as teachers and sent to work in the Philippines or elsewhere, where they have no chance to teach or to study. If they resist, their means of livelihood is taken from them, and that is usually effective, for what else can a middle-aged studious priest do than to serve in his office? Has not Father Tyrrell, left penniless, now submitted, and had his faculties, his exequatur, if we might call it so, now restored to him by the Pope? Now he can eat a piece of bread. The whole machinery of the Church can be put to work to enforce the prohibitions, for not a bishop, not a Catholic journal, will dare to utter a word of doubt or criticism. Every one is obliged to approve; and when those who know are silenced, how should the great unthinking many suspect that a shocking, a fatal yoke had been put on the Church?

But we will also be asked how the scholarly men in the Church, those who

want to study and investigate, will feel when they see their noblest efforts to search for the truth, and all their liberty to speak the truth they have learnt, thus insulted and outraged? Some will resist, but not many. Père Loisy has sufficient property of his own, so he can, and will, declare that no Pope can strangle his free thought. He will dare excommunication. He is about to publish not only a new book on the Gospels, which will go further than anything he has published before, but he will very soon issue a study on the Syllabus, showing what are the sources from which the Errors condemned were drawn, many from his own writings. Others will groan in silence, or utter themselves frankly only in confidence. How they feel may be judged from portions of a letter written by a scholarly Catholic priest in full canonical standing to a Protestant friend, a copy of which has been shown us, with liberty to publish. He says:

I can thoroly understand your astonishment that priests should submit to the stringent code that now coerces us. I often wonder at it myself. But, with enlightened priests, this submission is not owing to vows and promises made in ardent and unthinking youth. We submit to a great deal in order, by remaining in good standing within the Church, to help the movement for reform and change. If only we may spread a little light, and open a few eyes to see it, we are willing to take the buffeting of ignorant despotism. And then, besides, our wonder that more priests do not revolt against disgraceful intellectual Cæsarism is considerably modified when we discover how few priests are in the smallest degree aware of the results and tendencies of modern scholarship. I have been amazed at the ignorance of priests. Theology, in its old scholastic sense, they know. But with regard to criticism proper, in the field of Scripture on Christian origins, nine-tenths of them are in a state of baptismal innocence. I doubt whether out of the twelve or fourteen thousand priests in this country you could unearth more than a hundred whose libraries contain Harnack, Holtzmann, Pfleiderer, or even Loisy. You may be sure our seminaries are taking care that this state of affairs shall continue. Let the eyes of earnest and intelligent priests once be opened, however, and there will be on this side of the water an explosion that will shake Rome's seven hills.

But as soon as our few leaders—so mournfully few!—come to the conclusion that the needed reform is more than Rome will ever allow, they will cease throwing away their lives, cease living beneath the heel of ignorant medievalism, and will step forth into the liberty of a free conscience and an unshackled mind. Some of us, I think, are wondering if that day of sorrowful duty is not close at hand.

Really, the intellectual situation is very critical within the fold of Roman Catholicism. Pius X. has brought in an era of reactionary repression which is worse than anything of the kind in the memory of living men. What will be the outcome for the Church, and for many individual children of the Church is a question which we are now asking with anguish. The *via media* between tradition and modern learning which Tyrrell and Loisy have thrown open to us is totally rejected by authority; and if we enter upon the road, our traveling must be done by night, so to speak; for a priest who would confess himself a disciple of this school would be summarily disgraced. If Loisy dies excommunicated I fear that not a few of his disciples will come to a similar end.

But there is one hopeful side to all this. I really think that these liberal Catholics, so detested at Rome, will turn out to be the forerunners of Christian reunion. They are holding out to earnest Protestants the hand of fellowship which conservative Catholicity for four centuries have refused to proffer. As their numbers grow—and they will grow—the day will be proportionately hastened when we all who are Christ's followers shall be one in that substantial unity for which He prayed.

And Pius X is a most excellent man, trying honestly to reform the Church, but is guided by the Jesuits, now that the Benedictines and Franciscans in their sad divisions have lost their influence. A good Pope, not a wise one; one who believes that, as of old, Juno may sit cross-legged before the door to forbid the birth of illegitimate truth.

The International Parliament

In the course of the next month it will be possible to report whether the present meeting of the Hague Conference has been as fruitful in results as we have hoped, or whether it has been as barren of fruit as the careless readers of the cabled reports seem to believe. We observe that Mr. Choate is by no means inclined to class himself with the doubters, but believes that much good seed has already been sown which will bear rich fruit.

Our readers know that The Independent has insisted that the Parliament of the World must grow out of these Hague Conferences; and that the first steps must be in a regular periodical meeting, and in the development of the Arbitration Court into what shall

become the final arbiter of the difficulties between nations, thus putting an end to war. But we have been audacious enough to anticipate, as something to which we should look and for which we should work, the full organization of the government of the world into a triple system, legislative, executive and judicial. We even went so far as to draw up a tentative plan for such a federal government of the nations. We are therefore pleased to see that in the September *Contemporary Review* the leading place is given to a very carefully prepared article by Prof. H. Stanley Jevons, in which he discusses "The Development of an International Parliament," and draws up a constitution, somewhat elaborated in its principles, for these three departments of ecumenical authority. It is an interesting scheme, quite worth considering.

Professor Jevons does not expect, however, that any such plan can be all at once agreed upon. It must come by slow development, in the line of present least resistance, and may take seventy or eighty years to be perfected; but that it is coming, really inevitable in some form, he believes, and he gives us a picture of its operation.

First, under the International Government at The Hague, in its new capital, he would show us a legislating Senate, the supreme sovereign power. It consists of a single branch, for its action must be approved by the Executive Government of the several nations. The great Powers appoint each two Senators and the smaller Powers one each, and such Powers as have extensive colonies will be allowed a third Senator. There would thus be about sixty-five members. The Senate elects a Prime Minister, and it meets every year, and its term is five years. The Senate will take action on transfers of territory, protectorates, commercial relations of countries, tariff wars and discriminations, and restriction of immigration.

The executive branch would, under Professor Jevons's scheme, consist not of a President, but a Cabinet of five members, namely, the Prime Minister and the heads of four departments. These are the departments of Law and Justice, of Public Peace, of Trade and of Finance. The business of the Department of Law and Justice would be to prepare the detailed regulations necessary to give effect to acts past by the Senate, to assist in preparing new legislation, to publish all laws and all rulings of the Courts of Justice, and to conduct investigations with regard to delimitation of frontiers or ascertainment of fact when a portion of a State desires to change its allegiance. The Department of Public Peace has it for its duty to preserve order among the nations and organize the forces necessary for that purpose. Coercion is sometimes necessary, as in the Balkan States or in Central America. Every principal nation should maintain an army corps of approximately 40,000 men, at the command of this Department, and smaller countries a smaller force. The Department of Trade has to do with commercial treaties and the discovery and prevention of actions contravening international statutes or practices in international trade prejudicial to nations or individuals. A bureau of international statistics would come under the care of this Department. The Department of Finance would control the revenue and expenditure of the International Government, which Professor Jevons thinks need not be over $20,000,000 annually.

The Judiciary would consist of three Courts, two Ordinary Courts and one a Court of Appeals. The former would consist of five judges each and the latter of seven. One of the Ordinary Courts would consider cases between governments, such as interpretation of treaties, disputes over delimitation of frontiers, validity of trade laws and applications for independence or transfer of territory. The other would try cases between a government and individuals of other nationalities, which would cover questions such as taxation, the applicability of trade and immigration laws, and fishing in territorial waters. The Court of Appeals would not concern itself with the matters of fact to be considered by the Ordinary Courts, but with the questions referred to it by the two other courts on matters of law. All these judges would be appointed by the Prime Minister and confirmed by the Senate. Two of the judges of the Court of Ap-

peals will be members of the Ordinary Courts, and these latter judges will serve by turns in the higher court.

We refer the reader to Professor Jevons's article to see how such an international government would work in critical cases. He thinks it likely that if the trouble which brought on the Spanish-American war had been referred to such an international court, the decision would have been the forfeiture of Cuba and Porto Rico by Spain, and their independence under American protection; but the Philippines would have been left to Spain, under guarantees for better government.

But all this is ideal, and yet the discussion is useful. It all advances the end sought. A present step looks to the creation of ideal treaties of arbitration between countries, like that between Chile and Argentina, or that between Denmark and Holland, which absolutely cover all questions that may arise. Step by step, and we hope in a shorter time than the seventy or eighty years anticipated by Professor Jevons a comprehensive and effective Parliament of the Nations will be achieved. Things move fast when once attention is called to the need; and if half a dozen great nations were to agree, say France, Germany, Russia, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, the others would be compelled to follow.

The Water Front and the Working People

THE new tunnels and bridges opening communication between Manhattan Island and Long Island on the east, and New Jersey on the west, will undoubtedly relieve the congestion of population in what may be called the middle class residence districts. Suburban homes will multiply rapidly in the next twenty years. To a much less extent these new outlets will relieve the tenement districts. Great numbers of wage earners must be at their tasks so early in the mornng and keep at them until so late in the afternoon that they will always prefer to dwell within the borough limits, even at the cost of great crowding and discomfort.

We must not assume, therefore, that the problem of improving tenement conditions will be less pressing in the future than it is now. Any suggestion of new possibilities of light and air for the great wage-earning class of New York City should be seriously examined on its merits.

Recently, the Tenements' Union has proposed to ask the city to build tall tenement houses on the piers. It is claimed that this could be done without interfering with commerce or other traffic, and that, without adding to the municipal financial burden, rents could greatly be reduced by the large addition to dwelling area thus provided. If the Suburban Homes Company can provide model dwellings and make 6 per cent. on land for which relatively high prices are paid, and if the city of Glasgow can devote valuable land to municipal tenements without incurring financial disaster, it is argued that New York City, owning the river water fronts, could engage in such an enterprise with entire safety and thereby vastly improve its sanitary and moral conditions.

So far as suitability for dwelling places for wage earners is concerned, the water front is undeniably better than any other part of Manhattan Island. In the sultriest summer weather strong currents of fresh air blow up and down the North and East rivers, and it is to these waters that thousands of the poor bring their exhausted and ailing children from the stifling interior streets. Practically, as a fact of engineering and architecture, the scheme probably presents no unusual difficulties. Ocean and river traffic can use at best only one or two stories on and above the ground for handling freight and passengers. Six to ten stories of dwellings could well enough be superimposed. On the business side the feasibility of the plan turns upon the probable character of our city government. With honest administration it is entirely possible. But if the city is to be ruled by grafters and incompetents, such an undertaking would better not be thought of.

There are, however, some negative considerations to be weighed. West street and the East River front are already so congested as to be at times near-

ly impassable. To turn into them also the tenement-house hordes of Essex, Delancey and Rivington streets would be to create pandemonium. It would probably be necessary to cover the streets over, making practically a two-story thorofare, the lower for vehicles, and that would be an expensive undertaking.

It is desirable also that a great deal of pier space should continue to be used, as now, for recreation purposes, and that this use should be enlarged rather than contracted. This is one of the most legitimate ways in which the city can make the water front available for the poor.

Esthetic considerations also cannot be ignored. Very slowly, but perceptibly, we are making headway in the gigantic task of substituting beauty for ugliness in the architecture of Greater New York. Tenement houses of the familiar type lining the water front would not be a contribution to this end, but, on the other hand, water-front tenements need not be of the familiar kind. They could easily be made a welcome substitute for the structures that now greet the eye of the incoming traveler.

All in all, it would seem to be entirely proper that the city should look into this proposition, and make, here and there, certain experimental attempts on a modest scale. The experimental demonstration, rather than theorizing about it, would satisfactorily show how far the plan is feasible and commendable.

The Oil Trust Trial

At the beginning of the trial of the Government's suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil combination, it is shown that the company's profits during the last eight years have been $490,000,000, and that the net value of its assets has risen in the same period from $196,000,000 to $359,000,000. The gains of some of the controlled and subsidiary corporations have been enormous. The company in Indiana, which was recently convicted and so heavily fined in Judge Landis's court, has only $1,000,000 of capital stock, but its profits last year exceeded $10,500,000. Even if the unfair and unlawful methods of the Standard had not been made known to the public by numerous official investigations, as well as by the action of grand and trial juries, these figures would inevitably suggest that the company's business may have been conducted without due regard for justice.

It has recently been asserted by prominent representatives of the company that it has always sought earnestly to obey both the letter and the spirit of the law. The Government alleges, and in these proceedings undertakes to prove, that by the very formation and existence of the company—to say nothing of the methods pursued in its business operations—the law is violated. In this it may or may not be successful. We shall not attempt to predict the result of the trial or to say now that the evidence to be produced will justify a decision in favor of the prosecutor. It is already shown, however, that the company has exhibited its contempt for decisions of the highest courts of certain States. These decisions were law, and they involved judicial declarations that the company had broken other laws. To disobey them, or to evade them by financial jugglery, was to show a lack of that sensitive regard for law which, the world is assured by its officers, has always characterized the company's action.

Official statements showing what the profits have been and the central company's holdings of subsidiary companies' stock appear to have been freely and frankly submitted in response to the request or demand of the Government's counsel, but when explanation of certain parts of the record were sought, the memories of testifying officers became dim, or answers were made that to the average man must seem at least insincere. We have in mind now the testimony about the controlling share interest in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

If we assume that the Standard desired to conceal its ownership of those 2,747 shares, owing to the pronounced hostility of the State and laws of Texas, the curious "C. M. Pratt Investment" entry in the books, and the equally curious possession of the stock for a year or two by a convenient relative of one of the company's officers, are at once reasonably explained. But when the

average man reads that Secretary Pratt did not know why he bought the stock, or why the Standard could not buy it, and did not know that the procedure was suggested by the Anti-Trust law and court orders of Texas, he says to himself that the witness was testifying with mental reservations. In the same way he must seek to account for the strange ignorance of Treasurer Tilford as to certain interesting and important transactions concerning which the Government seeks official information. If there is nothing in this Waters-Pierce matter or in the record of the liquidating trustees to be covered up or disguised, the witnesses have chosen an unfortunate and misleading method of expressing their thoughts.

Why should a great and very wealthy corporation, intent upon doing justice and obeying both the statute and the moral law, conceal its control of such a concern as the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia, whose capital is $5,000,000 and whose profits in two years have amounted to $15,300,000? This is what both the Standard and the Atlantic have done, according to the Philadelphia papers, who found clear proof of the Standard's control for the first time in a statement given to the court last week. The Atlantic has professed to be independent. It is charged with a long list of offenses, some of which came to light at the time of the revolt against Philadelphia's ring. Possibly the Standard covered up its ownership because it was ashamed of its subsidiary's conduct, forgetting that control of a company's capital stock carries with it a certain responsibility.

We have said heretofore that the Sherman act ought to be amended, because it should not make unlawful every combination in trade, whether beneficial or otherwise. But it is not for the protection of such combinations as the Standard Oil Company that it ought to be modified. For a long time we have been unable to resist the conclusion that this is a combination against which the act, or a revised version of it, should be enforced. Unless we reject a great mass of testimony furnished by numerous official investigations, court records and court decisions, the enormous profits of the combination have been obtained largely by practices that were either unjust and wicked or both unjust and unlawful. The use of such methods should be effectually discouraged. While it is true that a considerable part of the great wealth amassed by the company's leading officer has been given by him for good public purposes, much of the private gain derived from the Standard has been so used as to emphasize the arguments against swollen fortunes.

Our Domestic Enemies

In India now men, women and children are being slaughtered at the rate of two million a year. The Government is in despair. It has a vigilant army to protect the country against foreign invaders; it has put a stop to the internecine wars that used to keep the population thinned out; it has extirpated the ancient and honorable order of Thugs, whose religion was murder. But against the assassins that are now devastating the land it is powerless. They are too small, too numerous and too well protected by the sympathy of the people to be destroyed.

Scientific detectives employed by the Government have discovered that a man's foes are those of his own household, his commensals, the rats and the fleas. They have been caught with their deadly weapons upon them, little, short sticks, like the policeman's billy, with which they strike down their victims. The bomb of the anarchist misses as often as it hits, but the bacillus of the plague kills eight times out of every ten. As is common among criminals, these two enemies of our race work together at their nefarious business; the rats carry the virus from house to house, the fleas suck it from the blood of the rats and inject it into human beings. Either would be comparatively harmless without the aid of the other, for the fleas cannot travel far and the rats do not have so many chances to perform the operation of inoculation.

These two pests, carriers of The Pest, are protected by the double shield of ignorance and superstition. Even if the Hindus were convinced that the animals and insects to which they so freely ex-

tend their hospitality were midnight assassins, they would still treat them as the Arab treats the enemy who has sought shelter in his tent. In the religions of the Orient the virtues assume grotesque, distorted and unnatural forms like their idols. For thousands of years the absurdities of extreme altruism have been held up before the people of India as ideals. Before them on the street lie their living saints, giving their bodies as food to vermin as Buddha fed himself to the famished tigress. Thru his self-sacrifice to the microbes the fakir is at least hastened into the Hereafter if he does not attain to Heaven. In his first step in the path of the Yoga the aspirant toward moral perfection vows not to kill any living being.

"Kill not—for pity's sake—and lest ye slay
The meanest thing upon its upward way."

Thru their self-sacrifice to the microbes the fakir has at least been hastened into the Hereafter if he has not attained to Heaven.

We cannot disprove the view that all living things are of equal value in the eyes of their Creator. It may even be argued that man was made as food for the cultivation of microbes. But whether it is true or false this cosmic sympathy is not for us. We are human beings and must view the world as human beings. It is the destiny and duty of man to fight the microbe for his life as the microbe fights man for his life. Tho all living beings may be of one blood, tho we may have risen from the lowest ranks of animal life, either in the Darwinian or the Vedantic sense, it is nevertheless our duty to cut all our poor relations and to turn them out of our houses.

The health and progress of human beings depend chiefly upon their success in insulating themselves from other living beings and even from each other. Ablutions, anointing with oil, changes of clothing, restriction of personal contact, avoidance of dead and decaying matter—these measures for the protection of the race against its minutest and most dangerous enemies were in ancient times enforced by the authority of religion. When ecclesiastical power became too weak and negligent to uphold them, they were taken under the protection of etiquet. A new ritualism was established and enforced, covering such things as the wearing of gloves, the use of soap and water, and the manners of the table. Finally comes sanitary science, more clear-sighted and discriminating, appealing to reason instead of demanding unconditional conformity, and showing how wise in the main, as well as how futile and absurd in some of their details, were the rites which religion and fashion unconsciously devised and arbitrarily imposed.

But the doctor, in assuming control, still needs the priest and Mrs. Grundy in the enforcement of the rules of cleanliness and dietetics. There should be something of religious zeal behind the decrees of science. We should proclaim a Holy War against parasites, and enforce taboos with the rigidity of South Sea Islanders. Since we are so fond of reviving old religions, let us take up Zoroastrianism, in which the killing of a mosquito is regarded as an act of worship.

We are far from acting up to our lights. The housewife wages war against vermin, but she does not realize that they are more dangerous than trolley cars. She gets more excited at the discovery of a moth than a fly, altho the former only attacks clothing, not its contents. We have drain pipes in our walls to carry off disease, but beside them are conveniently arranged passages by which roaches can carry diseases from flat to flat, so that everybody has a fair chance to catch whatever is going. Our windows are hospitably open to the malarial mosquito and the typhoid-bearing fly. Over our clothing on the street cars crawl unmentionable insects carrying unmentionable diseases. In the fashionable hotel and restaurant the napery and porcelain are immaculate and the waiters are scrupulous; what goes on behind the screen and in the market is another story. We have got past the days when we kept the pig in the parlor, but we still keep the dog in the parlor, which is quite as bad. On the street we see the pet dog gnawing a decaying bone and nosing the foulest spot to be found, and a moment later he is cuddled in the arms of his fair and fastidious mistress and licking her cheek. We have yet to realize that it is the dogs which are not

mad that are the more dangerous. They injure more people by their kisses than their bites.

In primitive days man had to associate with the lower animals. He needed dogs and horses and he very properly made friends of them. He is now learning how to do without them, and he should, like a snob who has risen in the world, exclude them from his circle of intimates. The house is not intended as a zoölogical garden. Our cities will be truly habitable only when they contain no life but human life. Machinery may smash us, but it does not poison our blood, rot our bones and corrode our flesh. All creeping, crawling things are unclean. All our inquiline insects and animals are our enemies.

Governor Johnson

The *American Magazine* has smoked out Colonel Watterson's "dark horse," who, he said, would make a good Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He is Governor John Johnson, of Minnesota, the first Democrat to be elected Governor of that strongly Republican State. In 1904 Roosevelt carried Minnesota Republican by 161,000, and at the same election John Johnson carried it Democrat by 7,800. Two years later, when there was no Presidential election, he had a majority of 72,000. He is a vote-getter; he pleases the people. His father and mother were Swedes, and from the age of fourteen he supported the family, his father having been sent to the poor-house as a drunkard and his mother compelled to be a washerwoman, until at that age John told his mother he was able to support her and the younger children, and she should not do that work any longer. Then an editor, finally a Governor—a fine speaker, a radical lover of the people from whom he sprung, and inclined to the public ownership of public utilities. If not Bryan, then Johnson would be a fitting choice.

Danger of a Written Constitution

A somewhat startling statement in Professor Jevons's article, which we discuss elsewhere, is this:

"Human nature only permits changes which at any one time are small, but it is not averse to a succession of such changes tending ever in one direction, and it is thus that gradually wholly new institutions may be built up. Herein lies the danger of a written constitution, of a complete stereotyped scheme of government such as that of the United States, which can be altered only with great difficulty. It is an effective bar to the natural forces of progress. The expenditure of energy required to effect alterations in such a constitution is so great in comparison to the immediate advantage which is thereby gained that the task is very rarely attempted, and the tide of evolution, swirling as it were around a rocky barrier, makes troubled waters. Far better is it to welcome changes, if they come about gradually—not with haste, but with easy deliberation."

This is a matter we are beginning to think of. We published last week President James's call for a new Constitutional Convention, on the ground that our present one is already obsolete, and we print this week an article by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, which severely criticises that Constitution which we have been taught almost to worship.

Mollycoddling the Farmers

The call of a convention, to meet in Syracuse, to consider the depressed condition of the farmer, has met with a vigorous protest all over the State. The call was based on three points: Abandoned farms, which were said to number 12,000 in New York State, a continued flow of country population into city life, and a low valuation of farm lands. The facts seem to be that farm prosperity is so pronounced as to satisfy the farmers themselves, and that is saying a good deal for the crops. As for abandoned farms it is found to be very difficult really to locate these. There are some empty houses, but the land is worked as usual. Governor Hughes at Syracuse said that, notwithstanding what he had heard about abandoned farms, if they existed at all, the farmer would not admit it, at least not to him. "I was up in Lewis County the other day, and I asked how many abandoned farms there were up there. They would not admit that there was a single one." He considered that if he could not find them in that section of the State he could not find them anywhere. As to the congesting of population in the cities, it is well known by statisticians that the tide turned country-

ward at least ten years ago. As to the low valuation of farm lands, it is true that New York State farm lands have not risen as fast as those of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and some other parts of the country, but there is and has been a steady rise thruout a large part of the State. There are sections, remote from the trolley, and where the farmers have not had push enough to establish telephone service, and here the price of land remains depressed. The present year has been in some ways an off year. It started in unusually cold, and every month has shown a temperature below normal until September. In spite of this farmers are coming out with a thoroly good crop in nearly all directions. No report of potato rot has appeared, and the price of dairy products has been very high. The apple crop is below the average, but the price of apples, as well as all other fruits, is astoundingly above previous records. We are glad that the farmers thruout the State are in a spirit to utter a vigorous protest against any attempt to mollycoddle them, especially from a political standpoint.

Brown University

We are glad to publish the following note from Prof. Henry T. Fowler, of Brown University:

In your issue of September 12, under the caption "Brown University's Charter," you say "Brown University wishes to rid itself of its Baptist charter of 1764." It is not easy to see on what facts you base this statement. The corporation of the university, whose action is necessary for any change of charter, has not declared itself in the matter; nor, indeed, has any other of the constituent bodies of the University, whether faculty, alumni or students.

At the last annual meeting of the Associated Alumni the subject was brought up by a resolution which contemplated an ultimate request for the corporation to act. After an earnest discussion in which the opponents of the resolution appeared to outnumber its supporters, the resolution was tabled by a decisive vote.

You further say: "Just why Brown University wishes to get rid of its sectarian charter . . . may be gathered from the fact that under the Carnegie Foundation Brown University can get no annuities for its professors. . . . " In justice to the individual alumni who have recently favored the change it should be said that some of them are known to have desired it long before the Carnegie Foundation existed. On the other hand, among the individuals opposed, there are some who feel that such action would be desirable in itself, but is impossible under present conditions, because it would lead to the inference which you have already drawn from the university's supposed wish. It may not be out of place to add that Brown University had established its system of retiring salaries for professors before Mr. Carnegie made his noble gift.

Will it seem captious criticism of your brief editorial to suggest, further, that it is hardly fair to the institution to quote the portions of the Brown charter which you have printed, with no allusion to the fact that the same ancient document also reads: "And furthermore, It is hereby Enacted and Declared that into this liberal and Catholic Institution shall never be admitted any religious Tests: But on the contrary, all the Members hereof shall forever enjoy full, free, absolute, and uninterrupted Liberty of Conscience . . . and that the Sectarian Differences of Opinions, shall not make any Part of the public and classical Instruction."

One of our most valued religious contemporaries does not like it that Governor-General James F. Smith signed a petition to the Pope that the Virgin of Antipolo be made the patron saint of the Philippine Islands. Her image, brought from Mexico more than two hundred years ago, is believed to possess miraculous powers. The image was shown to the Governor-General by the priest in charge, and they knelt before it. Well, what of it? They are Catholics, and we see no more reason why he should not sign the petition than why President Roosevelt should not speak at an international missionary meeting. That is his private privilege and no one can complain, so long as he does not use his official position to discriminate in favor of the Catholics as against Archbishop Aglipay.

We have received the program for a meeting of the friends of religious liberalism to be held this week in Boston. There are good and able men among the speakers, and yet we are not convinced that such a congress amounts to much. Those who meet have all the liberty they want. They can speak and teach as freely as they choose, and they are only protesting that they may have what they already have. We know there are one or two notable exceptions, such as Père Houtin, the French Catholic, whose books are put on the Index. It is enough to practise liberty without much talking about it.

Insurance

The Future of American Life Insurance

In his address on "The Future of American Life Insurance," before the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, held at Richmond, Va., on September 17, Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, spoke from a national rather than a local viewpoint. He set forth the fact that life insurance has become a great public question. He declared that, notwithstanding the Federal Supreme Court and its ruling, life insurance can be justly supervised only if treated as tho it were interstate commerce. He pointed out that the future of life insurance was menaced by reform. In the specific development of his theme he spoke in part as follows:

"If, therefore, we are able to forecast in any degree the future of American life insurance, it must be by a consideration of its intrinsic nature and its relation to other great forces of the time, the results which have attended its operation hitherto and the influences which will probably shape its course hereafter. If we consider the intrinsic nature of life insurance, we must conclude that its future can no more be a matter of doubt than the future of civilization itself. Is there any doubt about the future of our civilization? Will the twentieth century distinctly lead the nineteenth? . . .

"What is there in the nature of life insurance which makes it in some form necessary to an advanced and to an advancing civilization? What is the hight and depth, the length and breadth of the appeal which it makes to every properly-constituted man? Briefly, it covers two risks, risks as old as organized society, risks as universal as life, risks which involve all that is best in human affection, risks which uncovered bear heavily on the State. It assumes that life has a money value—an assumption that no intelligent man any longer questions. It transmutes this value immediately into money in case of premature death, and in so doing it accumulates a sum of money which becomes available in old age. Uncovered, the loss occasioned by premature death is serious and sometimes so grievous as to be appalling. Life insurance protects the family of the man who has accumulated but little from a fate which he can not himself think of without a shudder. The other risk, the risk of poverty in old age, is just as real as the risk of premature death. The poverty of many elderly men who have worked hard all their lives and perhaps have at some time been men of wealth is a matter of common knowledge. . . . Against both of these risks life insurance undertakes to provide. It appeals, therefore, directly to the conjugal and parental affections, and answers the question of that almost divine spirit which leads men to make any sacrifice and undergo any hardship in order to provide for the present and the future of their families, and for their own old age. . . .

"The future of life insurance is further menaced by reform thru destruction. The present peculiar conditions in the business world had their beginning in life insurance. Other lines of business are now involved. How much farther will the movement go? . . .

"The future of American life insurance is as certain as the future of American civilization. If it fails, civilization will fail. But it will not fail. It lies too close to the hearts and homes of the people. It is too firmly and too scientifically established. It must go on because conjugal and parental affection will go on. It is as truly a part of this age as cathedral building was of an earlier age. It fits into the plans of a busy world, and this is a very busy world. Life is more productive, more generous, more effective, sweeter, happier; values are more certain; securities more abundant and better than ever before. All of these things make life insurance as inevitable as organic life under the conditions which exist on this planet. American life insurance, with all its faults, has seen the opportunity and the need and has splendidly answered both. Therefore, it must go on; business demands it; good morality demands it; the individual demands it; the State demands it; civilization demands it."

Announcement is made by the directors of the Philadelphia Casualty Company of the election of Robert B. Armstrong as president of their company. Mr. Armstrong is well known in financial and insurance circles. He was for some time assistant secretary of the United States Treasury and prior to his election to his present office he had been president of the Casualty Company of America, with headquarters in New York, since 1905.

Recent statistics show that each person in the United States uses ten matches per day on the average. With a population of 84,233,069 this means a daily consumption of 842,330,690 and 307,450,701,850 per year.

Financial



THE NEW BANKING ROOMS OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA LOOKING TOWARD WALL STREET.

The Trust Company of America

On Monday, September 16th, the Trust Company of America, formerly at 135 Broadway, opened its doors for business at its new banking house, Nos. 37-43 Wall street. Customers, dealers and others who visited the Company's new banking office found themselves in one of the most artistic banking rooms in this country. The books, securities and other paper of the Company, including over $100,000,000 of securities had previously been successfully transferred, and the officers of this financial giant have been kept busy receiving congratulations on the handsome appearance of the company's new banking offices.

The building proper is of white marble, with the upper stories of red brick, executed in the colonial style under the inspiration of Architect Francis H. Kimble. The structure fronts 60 feet on Wall street. The main banking office has a mean width of some 45 feet. The company occupies the main floor and basement and mezzanine gallery. Their equipment includes every modern appliance for protection against burglary and fire. The decorations are in white Alabama marble with mahogany trim. The banking counters are in bronze and marble. The decorations thruout are executed in the highest taste, being at once quiet, simple and dignified. The ceiling is in ivory white. The lighting is obtained from 700 studded ceiling lights. A feature of the balcony is the marble rail with supporting pillars of the same material. All department furniture is of metal and absolutely fireproof. The offices, desks, furniture and Directors' room fittings are by Davenport. The Directors' room deserves particular notice regarding its scheme of decoration which includes handsomely carved mahogany wainscoting which rises from the floor and meets in an elaborate coved ceiling. The supporting columns are of carved mahogany, making an exceedingly pleasing, unusual and especially artistic effect. The ceiling of the Board Room is 33½ feet above the floor. Mosaic flooring in elaborate design is a feature of the banking room. Handsome bronze tables for customers, together with attractive waiting and private rooms for women are other noteworthy features of the new home of the Trust Company of America. The equipment thruout is strictly modern in every particular and has called forth most favorable comment from all sides. The company constantly employs 150 or more men. It has a colonial branch at 222 Broadway and a London office.

Its resources are over $80,000,000. According to the company's last statement its capital was $2,000,000 and it has a surplus and undivided profits of $10,300,740.62. Oakleigh Thorne is President; John E. Borne, Chairman of the Executive Committee; William H. Leupp, James W. Tappin, Herman Dowd and Philip S. Babcock are Vice-Presidents; H. B. Fonda is Treasurer; Frank L. Hilton is Secretary; John N. Babcock is Trust Officer; Frank W. Black is Auditor and John G. Boston is Solicitor.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1907 No. 3070

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Coal for the Pacific Cruise

It is said at the White House that the battleship fleet will surely go to the Pacific, starting in the latter part of December. Several of the officers in command have been relieved, in order that younger men may have their places. Concerning the coal supply, interesting questions have arisen. About 130,000 tons must be carried from the Eastern Coast to San Francisco and various points along the route. Bids for the transportation were opened on the 24th, foreign ships having been invited to compete. Sixteen of the nineteen bids were based upon the use of foreign ships; three were from owners of American ships, whose price for transportation to San Francisco was nearly twice as high as that of their foreign competitors. It is said that the President would prefer American ships, if the additional cost should not exceed $200,000; but the excess would be much greater, and the supply of American carriers is said to be inadequate. The bid regarded with most favor calls for a payment of $785,000, which would make the cost of the coal supply about $1,200,000. Representatives of American shipping interests have made formal protest against the use of foreign ships, asserting that it would be unjust to American labor and "a betrayal of the protective policy." They also say it would be a violation of law, and this is said to be the opinion of the Department of Commerce. Our coastwise navigation laws forbid the transportation of merchandise from one American port to another American port in foreign bottoms, on penalty of forfeiture, but a recent statute permits the use of foreign ships in carrying supplies for the army and navy if the price demanded for carriage in American ships be "excessive or unreasonable." It is understood that the President looks to this statute for authority to use foreign ships in this case.

Immunity for the Alton

After a careful inquiry, Attorney-General Bonaparte decided that a promise of immunity had been given to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company in consideration of the testimony of its officers and employees in the recent trial of the rebate case at Chicago. This was the trial at the end of which a fine of $29,240,000 was imposed upon the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Bonaparte's conclusions were made known to District-Attorney Sims in a long letter which he delivered to Judge Landis. The latter, on the 24th, informed the special grand jury called to consider the Alton's offenses that the promise of immunity must be observed. He did not, however, discharge the grand jury, but unexpectedly directed that it should consider certain charges made in a pamphlet recently published by the Standard Oil Company. In this pamphlet, of which 4,000,000 copies have been printed for distribution, James A. Moffett, president of the Indiana Standard Oil Company, is credited with asserting that thousands of other shippers have done what the Standard did in the territory to which the recent trial related, and with asking whether there was "a purpose in selecting the Standard as a victim." Judge Landis resented this suggestion of unjust discrimination, and caused Mr. Moffett to be called as a witness in order that he might give the names of these other violators of the law. The hearing is to take place this week. It is understood that immunity for the Alton includes E. H. Harriman, who

was chairman of the executive committee of the road when the rebates or unlawful rates were granted.——In San Francisco, on the 27th, indictments containing 124 counts were reported against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for violating the law in making secret low rates on matting from Japan.

The Oil Trust Suit

Additional testimony was taken last week in the Government's suit against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman act. It is the aim of the Government's counsel, Mr. Kellogg, to show that the present company is really the old combination under another name, and he demands the books of the trustees by whom the old combination was liquidated, apparently believing that they will tend to prove this. These books have disappeared. It was suggested that he should call upon H. M. Flagler, secretary of the liquidating trustees, as a witness. Some think he is unwilling to call Mr. Flagler because the latter might gain immunity by testifying. At the beginning of the proceedings in New York, prominent officers of the company testified that they did not know that the Corsicana Company, in Texas, was controlled by the Standard. It was admitted last week, however, by H. C. Folger, Jr., a Standard director, and C. M. Payne, vice-president of the Standard's National Transit Company, that they had owned the Corsicana Company for the last eight years. Witnesses representing independent interests testified concerning the rebates of 50 per cent. granted years ago by the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt railroads to the Standard thru the agency of the South Improvement Company, asserting that the controlling officers of these roads advised them, when they complained of this discrimination, to sell out to the Standard. The testimony of Standard officers indicated an attempt to evade the recent amendment to the Interstate Commerce law which makes oil pipe lines common carriers and requires them to publish rates. It appears that on the pipe lines which bring oil to the Atlantic seaboard there have recently been established what are called terminals at points on the State boundaries of New Jersey and Maryland. Rates from the interior to these points are published, but it is evident that producers would not desire to ship oil to these boundary stations. The lines from these stations to the seaboard are wholly within a State and therefore not subject to the national law. They are owned directly by the Standard, while the remaining parts of the lines are held by one of the subsidiary corporations. Up to the present time, no oil except that of the Standard has been carried in the pipes. There was inquiry about a pipe line extending under the Hudson River, crossing Manhattan Island under Central Park, and passing under the East River to Brooklyn. The books showed entries of large sums on account of such a line, but C. M. Payne, general manager of the Standard's pipe line service, testified that he did not know whether such a line existed. The comptroller of the company could not say who owned such a line. There was evidence that a subsidiary company had been paying rent for it to the Standard until two years ago. As the line is said to cross the Hudson from New Jersey, it may be subject to regulation under the new law.——There was published on the 23d, by the Associated Press, an interview with a representative of the Standard (name not given) to the effect that "after the Standard has freed itself from the labyrinth of litigation now involving it," there would be a reorganization, accompanied by an increase of the capital stock to $400,000,000 or $500,000,000, and that periodical statements of earnings, etc., would then be published. A few hours later Vice-President Archbold said: "The published statement to the effect that the Standard Oil Company is about to confer as to changing its name, extending its capitalization, and so forth, is unauthorized and untrue."

Senator Borah on Trial

During the trial, last week, of Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, accused of conspiring to obtain public land by fraud, thirteen persons testified that they had taken timber claims fraudulently for the benefit of the land company whose officers are under indictment, each having received the money

required for payments to the Government, together with a bonus of $250. While examining talesmen for the jury, the district attorney disclosed the fact that among those indicted was the late ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, who was killed by Harry Orchard, and for the murder of whom Haywood was recently tried at Boise. In the indictment the ex-Governor appears as John Doe. Twelve persons were indicted with the Senator. He is tried first at his own request, in order that a decision may be reached before the date when his credentials are to be presented at Washington. The other indicted men have submitted pleas in abatement relating to the action of the grand jury and of District-Attorney Ruick, but he forbade his attorneys to seek delay or advantage by technicalities. It is alleged that 108 claims of timber land were taken up fraudulently and transferred to the Barber Land Company, whose chief officers, James T. Barber and Samuel G. Moon, of Eau Claire, Wis., are among those indicted. More than one hundred well-known residents of Southern Idaho are involved, because they consented to take up the claims for the bonus offered. In some instances several members of a family, daughters included, were engaged in the work. The prosecutors have denounced ex-Governor Steunenberg as an "arch conspirator" in the affair, and letters connecting him with what was done have been submitted as evidence. Owing to the charges against District-Attorney Ruick, the Government has taken the trial out of his hands and entrusted it to M. G. Burch, of Detroit, and S. R. Rush, of Omaha, special assistants of the Attorney-General, who are experts in procedure relating to the land laws.

Events in San Francisco

At the trial, last week, of Tirey L. Ford, chief counsel for the street railway company of San Francisco, for bribing the supervisors, the testimony was like that upon which Louis Glass, vice-president of the Pacific States Telephone Company, was convicted (at the end of his second trial) and sentenced to be imprisoned for five years. Ex-Supervisor Lonergan said he received $4,000 for his vote in favor of an overhead trolley franchise, and ex-Supervisor Gallagher testified that Ruef paid him $85,000 to be distributed in the board in the same interest. Counsel for the defendant asserted that the purpose of Prosecutor Heney and Rudolph Spreckels was to obtain control of the municipal government in order that they might sell the property of the Spring Valley Water Company to the city. The attack of the indicted men upon the grand jury has come to nothing, the validity of the jury and of its acts having been sustained by the Supreme Court. William J. Biggy, who, as elisor, has had charge of Ruef, has been appointed Chief of Police and has reduced his predecessor, Chief Dinan, to the ranks. Dinan was a faithful supporter of ex-Mayor Schmitz. At the Republican convention, last week, District-Attorney Langdon was renominated by unanimous vote, but Mayor Taylor was rejected, receiving only 45 votes, against 104 for Daniel Ryan. The Union Labor party's convention followed a program made by Schmitz, nominating P. H. McCarthy for Mayor and Thomas O'Neill for Sheriff. O'Neill now holds that office and has been regarded by the prosecutors as a supporter of the indicted men.——There have been about fifty cases of plague in the city, more than half of them fatal.

The Japanese in Canada

By order of the Dominion Government, the steamship companies that have been bringing Japanese to Vancouver have been notified that Japanese will not be admitted unless they bear passports made out specifically for Canada. This will check the immigration of Japanese from Hawaii. A great petition praying for legislation to exclude Orientals will soon be sent to Premier Laurier from British Columbia. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is at variance with the Labor Congress on this question. Last week it adopted a resolution opposing abrogation of the commercial treaty with Japan. The question will be prominent in Canadian politics. Mr. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, assisted by Sir Charles Tupper and others, opened the campaign at Vancouver on the 25th, and expressed the opinion that if immigration from Japan

and China should not be checked it would drive the whites out of British Columbia. The question really was, he continued, whether the British Columbia of the future should be dominated by subjects of the Mikado or by Canadians, and his party would insist that the province be ruled by men of British ancestry. Some predict that on this issue the provinces west of Lake Superior will be carried against the Liberal Government.——Japan has the same question at home, where complaint is made about the recent importation (by a contractor, with the permission of the Government) of several hundred Chinese coolies, who are employed in extending the Government railways, working for a little more than half the wages which Japanese are accustomed to receive.

Cuban Conspirators Arrested

Maso Parra, Juan Ducasse and Lara Miret, revolutionist conspirators, were arrested on the 26th by the Government's secret police. The three men call themselves generals. Parra turned against the Cubans in the recent war, and commanded a band of guerrillas in the interest of Spain. There were indications that he had received a large bribe. After the war he lived in Madrid. The Palma Government excluded him from Cuba. He returned a few months ago, coming from Santo Domingo. Ducasse is a negro. Governor Magoon has known for some time that there was a conspiracy to cause an uprising on or about the 28th, and that these men were the leaders of the movement. They had plenty of money and were at work among the negroes, who were discontented and who were told by these conspirators that a revolt against American rule would be supported by Japan. It is asserted that money was supplied to the conspirators by persons in New York, and that the Government knows who these persons are. Arrests were made when it was ascertained that the conspirators were planning the destruction of the palace in Havana by dynamite. An uprising was predicted in a long cable message sent on the 25th to a New York paper by the conspirators. To this a misleading signature was attached. The revolutionists appear to have had the support of no political party. Gen. Pino Guerra, leader in the recent uprising, denounces them. General Gomez, the Liberal leader, commends the Government for making the arrests. Thousands of messages to the same effect have been sent by Cubans to Governor Magoon. Discontent appears to be confined to the negroes of the island. On the 28th, near Mayari, in Santiago province, a band of thirty revolutionists or outlaws fired upon the rural guards. On the same day the guards, at a place near Nipe Bay, were attacked by a small party. While no serious conflict with the discontented is expected, it is thought that the events of the past week will prolong the period of American occupation.——Governor Magoon's plans for spending large sums in the construction of good roads are not approved by planters and other employers because it is thought that the work would require thousands of laborers who are needed elsewhere.——The movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Vara del Rey, the Spanish commander who fell while leading his forces at the battle of El Caney, in the recent war, is approved by many influential citizens. Among the subscribers to the fund are Governor Magoon and prominent officers of the American army.——On the 18th, the Dominican Congress, by a vote of 14 to 2, authorized the President of the republic to act with respect to the contract with New York bankers for a loan of $20,000,000. It is said that the bonds will be taken at 96. This loan is required for the settlement of the foreign debt, in accordance with the plan provided by the recent agreement with our Government.

The Hague Conference

No action of importance has been taken by the Peace Conference in session at The Hague during the past week. At the seventh Plenary sitting ten of the recommendations of the Commission on Maritime War were adopted. It was voted by 32 to 9 that merchantmen may be transformed into warships without restricting the place where the change may occur. The articles provide that no converted merchantman can claim the privileges of a belligerent unless it be placed under the direct authority and immediate control and responsibility of the State

whose naval flag it carries. Converted merchantmen must bear "the outward and distinctive signs" of ships of war of their nationality. The commanding officer must be in the service of the State and hold a proper commission, and the crew is to be subject to regulations of military discipline. Converted merchantmen must conform to the laws and customs of war. Finally, a belligerent must at the earliest possible date publish in the list of vessels of his war fleet the fact that a merchantman has been converted. In the debate on this question in the Commission, Great Britain opposed the conversion of merchantmen on high seas, and this she was supported by America, Italy, Japan and five other delegations. On the other hand Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Russia and three others resisted the proposed restriction. The article that provides that a merchant vessel of a belligerent which are in the port of an enemy at the outbreak of hostilities shall be allowed to depart immediately, or after a sufficient period of grace, was adopted by the Conference. General Porter, of the American delegation, stated that America required more time for the study of this question, but he voted in favor of it subject to definite instructions from Washington. Another article which was adopted provides that the merchant vessels of an enemy which have left port before the outbreak of war and are met at sea, still in ignorance of hostilities, cannot be confiscated. They are liable only to be seized subject to the obligation to restore them after the war without indemnity, or to be requisitioned or even destroyed subject to indemnification and to the obligation to provide for the security of the persons and the preservation of the papers on board. After these vessels have touched a national or neutral port they are subject to the laws and customs of naval warfare. The Conference recommends that the Powers apply to naval warfare as far as possible the principles of the Convention of 1899 regarding land warfare. The Committee of the Third Commission on the rights and duties of neutrals in naval warfare adopted an article which prohibits belligerent warships from revictualling at neutral ports except to complete what would be their normal revictualling in time of peace. It also prohibits them from taking any more coal at neutral ports than is necessary to enable them to reach the nearest home port. "They may, however, take sufficient coal to fill up their bunkers in the proper sense of the term when they are in waters of neutral Powers who have adopted this method of computing the amount of coal to be allowed. The fact of revictualling, however, does not give the ships the right to prolong their stay beyond the legal limit, unless in accordance with the law of a neutral State coal is not supplied until twenty-four hours after a warship's arrival, in which case the time limit is extended twenty-four hours." What was regarded as the most important achievement of the present Conference, that is, making it a permanent institution with regular meetings at definite periods instead of being dependent upon the call of some monarch, has been practically nullified thru the adroitness of President Nelidoff. In order to avoid offense to Russia it was left to him, as the chief representative of Russia, to take the initiative in this matter. His resolution, however, which was adopted by the Conference, simply asked for the convocation of a Third Conference without providing for regular and automatic meetings in the future. The full intent and significance of his omission was not perceived by the Conference until the 29th, when Dr. Beldiman, the Rumanian delegate, delivered a speech in which, after dwelling on the humanitarian initiative of Emperor Nicholas and the gracious hospitality of Queen Wilhelmina, said that in view of the omission from the resolution of September 21st of the name of the person who should convoke the next Conference, it was understood that Emperor Nicholas should do so. This leaves the matter exactly as it stood before the Conference, leaving future conferences to be called by the Emperor of Russia at his own time and pleasure.

Emigration From Spain

The Spanish Government has determined to put a stop, so far as it is able, to the emigration of laborers, which, on account of the hard times and crop failures of the past two years, has increased to an alarming extent. Señor Cierva, Min-

ister of the Interior, has drafted a rigorous restriction law which will be presented to the Cortes when it assembles next month. Altho it ostensibly recognizes the right of a Spanish subject to emigrate, it absolutely prohibits the departure of all Spaniards subject to military duty, and requires the express permission of a Department of Emigration, which the law creates, for those desiring to go abroad for the purpose of colonization. Moreover, it reserves to the Government the right, "for reasons affecting the public good, public health, or unusual risks which intending emigrants may incur," entirely to prohibit "temporarily" all emigration to "certain countries or sections." It also contains another clause, aimed directly at canal emigrants, voiding all contracts in which the transportation, as in the case of the canal laborers, is to be repaid by labor. The conditions and restrictions it proposes to impose upon the steamship companies are almost prohibitive. This is directed particularly against the Isthmian Canal Commission, which has been for the last year and a half recruiting laborers from Spain on a large scale to work on the Panama Canal to replace the West Indian negro.

Peace at Casablanca

Seven of the tribes in the vicinity of Casablanca, Morocco, have gone to General Drude's headquarters and agreed to the terms of peace which he has imposed, each tribe giving two of its chief men as hostages. The terms of peace are as follows:

The tribes engage to disperse and chastise all armed bodies that may assemble in their territory with hostile intent. Every native found in the possession of arms or amunitions of war within ten miles of Casablanca shall be handed over to the Shereefian authorities, condemned to imprisonment, and fined $200. The tribes shall be held responsible for the carrying out of this stipulation. Every native detected in smuggling or using arms shall be punished.

The delegates of the tribes undertake to surrender the authors of the outrages upon Europeans of July 30, and, pending judgment, their goods shall be seized and sold irrespective of the indemnity which is to be paid, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Moroccan Government.

The Chaouias tribesmen, who are considered to be responsible for the attacks on Europeans at Casablanca and the pillage in that town, will be required to pay a special indemnity of $100,000, assessable among the tribes, which sum will be exclusively devoted to the improvement of the Port of Casablanca.

The Moroccan Government will pay France an indemnity for the damages sustained by French citizens at Casablanca, the amount to be subsequently determined upon, Spain, Germany, and other countries whose subjects have incurred damages will formulate similar claims.

Disestablishment Propaganda

The example of France and Geneva in severing the historic union between State and Church is proving contagious. In Germany the conservatives within the Protestant Church are coming to the conclusion that the present status, according to which both radicals and confessionals are found united in one and the same Church, is intolerable. This conviction has been specially voiced recently by Prof. R. Seeberg, of the University of Berlin, of which he is the leading conservative member, in a series of articles, in which he insists that so sadly and badly divided a house as is the Protestant State Church, from a confessional point of view, cannot stand, and urges the organization of two kinds of State churches, one orthodox and the other advanced, and both equally supported by the State. Dr. Stöcker, the famous ex-Court preacher of Berlin, demands that the radicals sever their connection with the State churches and organize a Church of their own, being willing to turn over to them their fair proportion of Church property. To this the advanced men object, and insist that they are honest children of the Reformation. In the meanwhile the independent churches that do exist in Germany have formed a federation. The Breslau and the Immanuel Synods, the two largest, have actually united, and the Hermannsburg, Hessian and other "free" churches have now reached an understanding. In other sections of the German Church the disestablishment idea is gaining ground. In Denmark decisive steps have already been taken looking to the change of the State Church into a free national Church. A convention was held, at which a tentative constitution for such a reorganized Church was agreed upon,

altho three distinct schools of theological thought were represented, the radical Grundvigians, the middle party, consisting of orthodox Lutherans, and the right or pietistic party, under the leadership of W. Beck. This tentative scheme is along congregational lines, and makes the Church practically independent of the State. The movement has come from within the Churches and has not been favored by the bishops. One of the latter, Bishop Rördon, has announced that the Government will seriously consider the proposed reorganization plan, but it is yet uncertain what the outcome will be. In Denmark, as in Germany, it is the State and not the Church that profits by the union, and in neither country do the State authorities show the least inclination to favor the separation project.

Japan and Korea

Marquis Ito has returned to his post as Resident-General in Korea. During his visit to Tokyo for consultation with the Government he had succeeded in preventing, or at least in postponing, the annexation of Korea, which many leaders of thought in Japan strongly favored. He states his position in the following language:

"Some people in Japan believe it is a mistake not to annex Korea, but I am convinced that annexation is merely a crude and cruel means of securing the desired friendship and assistance of Korea in order to build up the two countries, whose interests are mutual. Annexation is no part of the Emperor's plan, unless it should prove quite unavoidable. Annexation would mean the loss of self-respect by the Koreans; it would be too violent a remedy. The masses of Korea have been sufferers from corrupt misgovernment, political intrigue, and oppression of the agriculturists until they have become a menace to Japan and until all development in the country has been hindered.

"I want the missionaries of America and England to know that I am anxious to help them. We are all working for a common object, namely, the building up of civilization. But the missionaries should not mix in politics. Let them attend to their work and I will confine my energies to mine. It is certain, however, that each of us can help the other. I am convinced that thinking people the world over will approve of Japan's course. What matters the color of the skin or the religious belief if we are working together for the good of humanity?

"Japan has counted the cost of these reforms in Korea, and nothing shall prevent us from carrying them out. It is true that the Koreans themselves may prevent the accomplishment of our purpose to give them a system of government and an army of their own, but the people of Korea and the entire world must understand, once for all, that the political supremacy of Japan in Korea is to remain firmly established. We are not asking advice from any one regarding this policy. If the people of Korea refuse to accept this fair and friendly assistance they will, by their own act, write annexation into history, for as a nation divided in sentiment from Japan, Korea cannot stand."

The efforts of Japan will be directed to the reform of the judiciary, the abolishing of corruption, the protection of land and property, establishment of equitable land laws and taxation, and the encouragement of enterprises developing the natural resources of the country. It has been decided that Prince Yong, son of Lady Om, shall be recognized as heir to the throne. The Prince is eleven years old, and will probably be sent to Japan to receive his education. Lady Om, tho not the legitimate wife of the ex-Emperor, has been his favorite, and for many years her intrigues have been an important influence in Korean politics. The Japanese have evidently decided that it would be better to conciliate than oppose such a powerful court faction. The Emperor and ex-Emperor have cut off their topknots, the distinguishing mark of the Koreans and their especial pride, and have ordered their subjects to follow their example.——An explosion took place on board the Japanese battleship "Kashima" while at target practice near Kure. One of the ten-inch shells exploded while being loaded. Twenty-seven men were killed and eighteen wounded.

Foreign Notes

The suit brought by Lord Ashtown for compensation on account of the damages caused by the explosion of a bomb in his hunting lodge near Clonmel, Ireland, on the night of August 13th, has been decided in his favor and $700 and costs have been levied against the ratepayers. Judge Fitzgerald declared that the outrage was malicious, and condemned severely the police inspector who insinuated that Lord Ashtown himself was responsible for the affair. The case assumed considerable political importance, because it was the

outgrowth of the war levied by the peasants against the cattle owners, and the defense was conducted by Timothy Healy, M. P.——Major Alfred Dreyfus has retired from the army on the ground of ill health. It is supposed that this is only a pretext to cover his dissatisfaction at not being promoted to the rank which he would have held if he had not been unjustly condemned for treason and sentenced to Devil's Isle.——The National Convention of the Socialists of Germany, held at Essen, considered for the first time the question of drunkenness among the laboring classes. Herr Wurm, a former member of the Reichstag, made a speech in which he asserted that drunkenness had increased with capitalistic production and that its causes were long hours, low wages and unhealthy dwellings. He condemned John Burns, the English labor leader, for saying that workingmen took advantage of shortened hours and higher wages to indulge in dissipation. A resolution was past, with only one opposing vote, declaring the Socialists of Germany opposed to the use of alcohol in any form during working hours, and favoring the abolition of the custom common in German factories of providing beer to men at hard labor.——The experiments of Count Ferdinand Zeppelin with his large balloon airship have been so successful that the Government has appropriated $40,000 to assist him in his further work.——The strike of the dock laborers at Antwerp, which has prevailed ever since August 6th and been marked by much violence, came to an end on September 24th. The Shipowners' Federation has completely triumphed, the men returning to work unconditionally, leaving the question of wages and other complaints to be examined by a mixt commission in the future. The lockout was won thru the wholesale importation of foreign laborers, largely English, and it is understood that on account of the injury to commerce, due to the long and bitter strikes in England, France, as well as Antwerp, the large ship companies of the world have formed a combination for mutual protection which it is expected will effectually prevent such strikes in the future. It is reported that a large and competent corps of international strikebreakers will be continuously maintained, to be sent to the ports of any country in the world where danger threatens.——A Boxer outbreak is reported from the southern part of the Province of Kiang-si, China. At Kanchow an Italian priest and many converts were massacred.——The Russian Admiralty is preparing to carry out its plans for the construction of a large and efficient fleet of naval vessels. The squadrons will be homogeneous, each consisting of four battleships, eight cruisers, torpedo boats and auxiliary vessels. The battleships will be large, of the "Dreadnought" type. It has been decided to have the vessels almost exclusively built in Russia, but not necessarily by the Government. The new Admiralty Shipping Yard and Izhor Steel Armor Works will be turned over to chartered companies by which the ships will be built by contract. It is reported that Charles M. Schwab will be concerned in the management of the Izhor plant, which will be reconstructed and run on American principles. The estate of Princess Dolgoreukowa near Tchernigoff was pillaged by an armed mob, and the residence, stables and all the other buildings were burned to the ground. The *Novoe Vremya,* in an article on "The New World Power," takes the following view of the voyage of our fleet to the Pacific Ocean:

"The day when the United States fleet passes out of the Strait of Magellan and sweeps proudly into the waters of the Pacific will open a new era for the Eastern World. Official courtesies and the temporary lull in war talk do not conceal the fact that America is reaching out for the mastery of the Pacific and already is strong enough to attain it.

"She entered the race for it in the Spring of 1903, when Congress voted the Navy bill and the Panama bill, both essential to the object in view. Without any noise except the ceaseless rumble of machinery, the mighty people, passionately proud and fond of their country and commanding boundless resources, succeeded in forging a sea power already including twenty-five battleships, and having its docks crowded with many more war vessels. The American people are not lured by the glamour of mere display. Their purposes are deeper. Kindred of England, America's creed is that commerce follows the flag. Her object is incompatible with mere desire for trade in the Far East. England won the throne of the Atlantic from Spain, Holland, and France. America is about to challenge her rival for the throne of the Pacific."



THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. LOUIS.

Down the Mississippi

BY WILLIAM A. RODENBERG

MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM ILLINOIS

THE trip of President Roosevelt down the Mississippi River from Keokuk, Ia., to Memphis, Tenn., which has been arranged for the month of October, will direct national attention to a subject which is of absorbing interest to the people of the Middle West. The President has repeatedly emphasized his hearty sympathy with the movement that has been inaugurated to secure deep water from the Lakes to the Gulf, and it is confidently expected that as a result of this approaching visit the strongest kind of impetus will be given to the movement, and that the President, with characteristic energy and vigor, will urge upon the Congress the necessity of beginning work on this important project.

In the last Congress, while the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was under consideration, a number of us who represented districts located in the Mississippi Valley made the strongest fight that we were capable of making, to secure an additional appropriation of three million dollars to begin the construction of a navigable waterway fourteen feet in depth from Lockport, Ill., by way of the Des Plaines, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, to St. Louis, Mo. This proposed waterway, which is of such transcendent importance to the future development and disposition of the commerce of the



THE DEEP WATER ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO THE GULF.

Mississippi Valley, has received the unqualified endorsement of the great commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the State of Illinois, and has been pronounced entirely practicable by a board of competent engineers, who



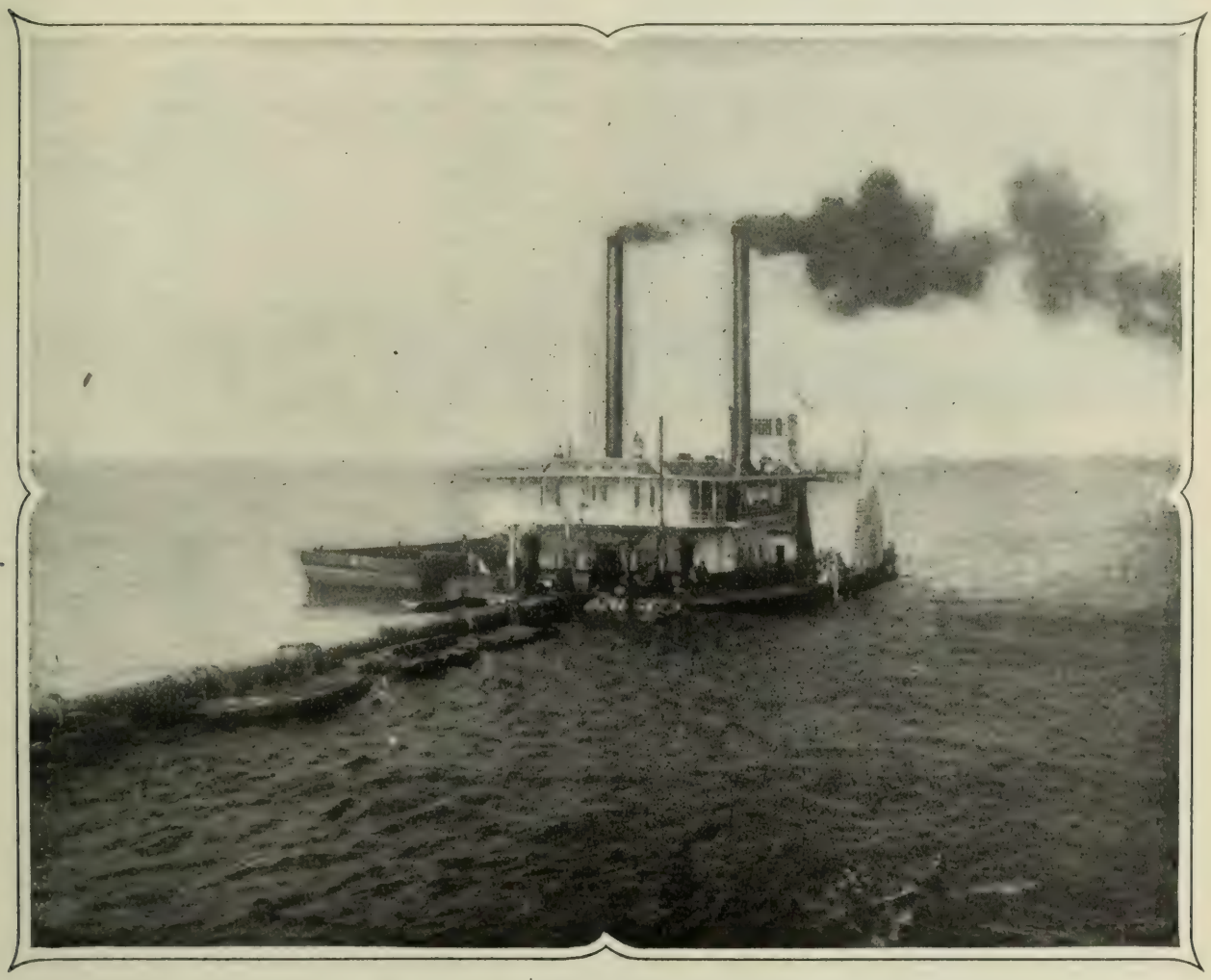
THE "MACKENZIE" IN THE CANAL, KEOKUK.

This snag boat of the United States Government will carry the Inland Waterways Commission from St. Paul to St. Louis and Memphis.

estimate the total cost at approximately $31,000,000.

The Mississippi River and its tributaries drain the most fertile and productive sections of the United States. In this basin are located twenty-two States of the Union, comprising two-fifths of the total area of the country and producing fully 75 per cent. of all our merchandise exports. The great bulk of our agricultural wealth originates in these States, to overestimate the value to the whole nation of this projected deep waterway which is destined ultimately to connect the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico.

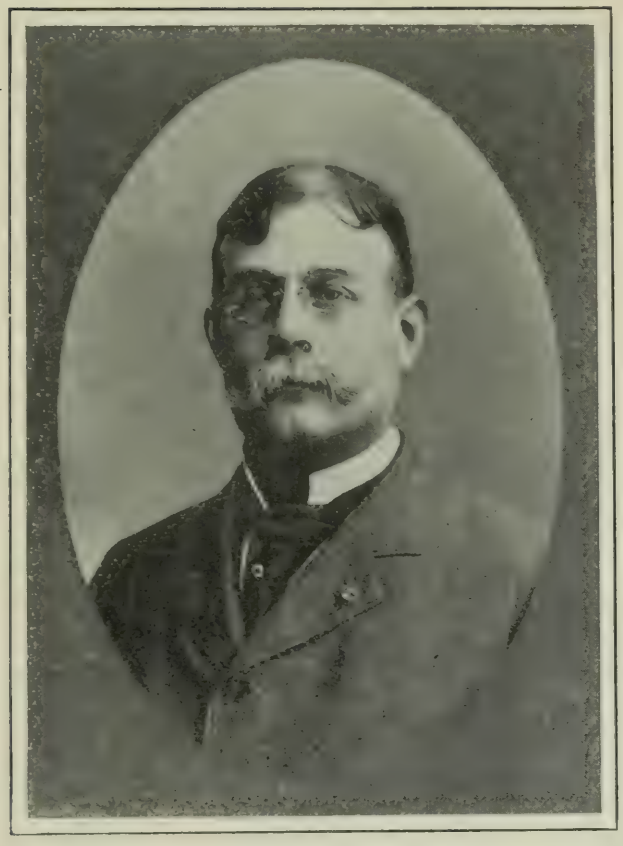
It is, of course, an admitted fact that transportation by water is the cheapest transportation in the world. It is estimated that, on an average, the cost of transportation by water is less than one-third of the cost of transportation by



THE U. S. DREDGE "HENRY FLAD."
En route with pontoon line and coal barge, between bars at Bixby's Crossing midway between the States of Tennessee and Missouri.

which contain two-thirds of all the manufacturing industries of the nation, the value of whose finished products reaches the enormous total of $10,000,000,000 annually. When these facts are considered and when it is remembered that the Mississippi Valley is today the great central artery of our national activities, pulsating with industrial and commercial life, throbbing with the unmeasured wealth of the products of farm, mine and factory, then indeed is it impossible

rail. The market value of any article is based upon the cost of production added to the cost of transportation. It therefore follows that if there is a material reduction in the cost of transporting an article it will necessarily result in a material reduction in the market value of the article itself, and whenever you reduce the price of an article you benefit not only the consumer, but the producer as well, for you increase the demand for his product. To bring about these ben-



COL. CLINTON B. SEARS.

efits it is incumbent upon Congress to enact legislation which will result in the improvement of our waterways, the great natural highways of commerce, and to make them available for the purposes for which they are plainly intended. The most serious handicap today on the productive capacity of the Middle West, and one which will continue to grow worse instead of better, is the inadequacy of our transportation facilities. The unprecedented prosperity which we have enjoyed during the past decade has advanced our production far beyond the point where it can be handled with any degree of expedition by the railways of the country, and, as we continue to increase in population, there will be a corresponding increase in the volume of our traffic, and it will not be long until there will be an interruption in our prosperity due to the overtaxing of our channels of commerce and the physical inability to transport our products to the markets.

I have always believed that a continuation of our national prosperity depends upon a commercial policy that provides a market for our products. Lying at our very doors are the states of Central and South America, which presents a most inviting field for our exploitation. It is a rich and fertile field, possessing unlimited commercial possibilities, and its trade should belong to us as a matter of natural right on account of our close proximity and friendly relations. Only recently our great Secretary of State, Elihu Root, completed a tour of these states, and the beneficial effects of his visit are already beginning to manifest themselves. He has sown the seeds of amity and good will, which should, under proper cultivation, ripen into the fruit of commercial supremacy. To insure this, however, and to make effective the ultimate object of the distinguished Secretary's South American policy, we should provide facilities necessary to transport our products to the markets of our southern neighbors. The construction of this deep waterway or interior harbor, reaching from the Lakes to the Gulf, will alone supply these facilities and secure for the United States the commercial advantages in Central and South America to which our favorable location fairly entitles us.

But there is still another phase of this question that I wish to discuss briefly. I believe that the construction of this deep waterway would have a very appreciable effect on prevailing railway freight rates. It would create a large number of independent carriers on a common highway and introduce a most effective competition, which would prove highly beneficial to the shippers of the Mississippi Valley. This is the firm belief of the advocates of the deep waterway project, and, as an evidence of that belief, they have adopted as their slogan in this campaign of education the motto: "River Regulation is Rate Regulation." They believe, and rightly so, that competition of this kind will exert far greater influence and prove far more effective in controlling freight rates than any rate bill that could be passed by Congress. They believe also that it would stimulate our shipping industry and add materially to the number of craft upon American waters. There are today in the neighborhood of 3,200 American vessels on the Great Lakes. If we had a channel of sufficient depth from the Lakes to the Gulf to enable these vessels to pass thru, the ma-

jority of them could and would be employed during the time that navigation was closed in the lake region in the coastwise trade, or in the Central and South American trade.

The tremendous commercial possibilities involved in this proposed project and the resulting benefits to the American people are beyond the powers of calculation. With the single exception of the United States, every country of any consequence has long since adopted a systematic method of developing and improving its waterways. Practically every river in Germany and France and England has been deepened, and a network of canals has been built which connects the majority of them. The people of the countries of Europe realize that their continued industrial success depends in a large measure upon cheap transportation, and they are quick to improve the facilities which nature has placed at their disposal. It is high time that the United States, the most progressive and enlightened of nations, should wake from its lethargy and inaugurate a similar policy on a broader and grander scale, for in that policy lies the future prosperity of the American people. We are spending millions upon millions upon our navy and upon the national defense. Fully 40 per cent. of our national expenditures go to the army and navy, in preparation for war and its results, altho we claim to be a nation of peace. While I believe in a navy adequate to protect the dignity of the Stars and Stripes wherever they may be unfurled, and while I am prepared to give my unqualified support to the Administration's ambitious naval policy, yet I do not believe that we are justified in longer delaying the great and necessary work of internal improvements. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, shows that our receipts for the year exceeded our expenditures approximately $87,000,000. A part of this magnificent surplus should be used,



"THE BUSINESS END."
The Mississippi River Commission dredge in dry dock at Keokuk, Ia

and used at once, in the development of a project which so materially involves the welfare of a majority of the people of the United States.

I want to live to see the day when American-built ships floating the American flag will land at the wharves of the splendid and progressive cities of the Middle West, and, loaded with the products of our farms and mines and factories, will pass down the majestic Mississippi, out into the Gulf of Mexico, thru the Panama Canal, and thence across the Pacific to supply the wants of the teeming millions of the Orient. I believe in a greater and a grander America. I believe in finding new markets for the products of American brain, American genius and American muscle. I believe in extending our trade to every part of the civilized world, for in that policy I see the continued happiness and prosperity of all the American people.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oklahoma in Congress

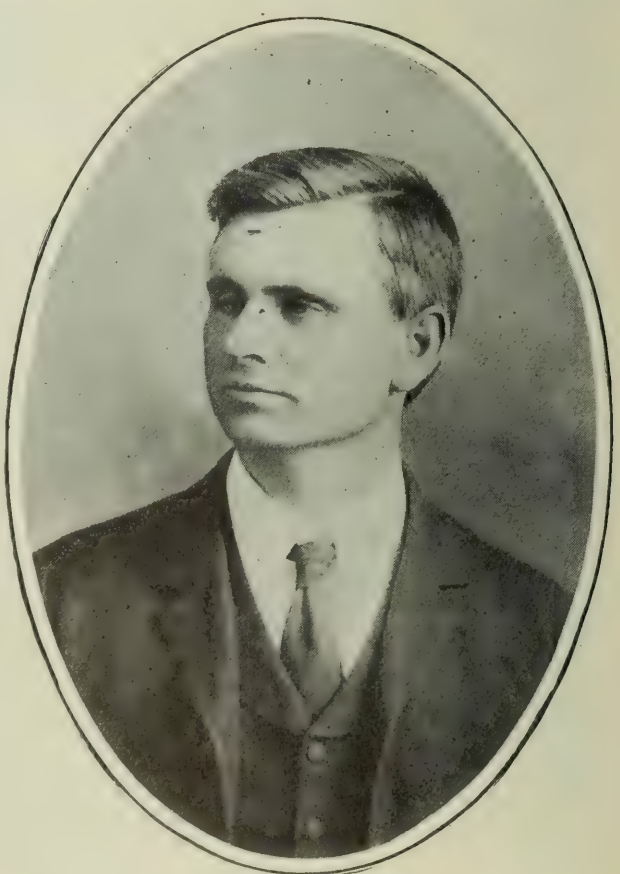
BY L. J. ABBOTT

[While it is not yet quite certain that Oklahoma will be admitted under its remarkable constitution, the men selected by the people as its representatives in Congress are likely in time to be seated. It is remarkable that two of them have Indian blood, and one other has been blind from his boyhood.—EDITOR.]

THE recent election in Oklahoma marks the entrance into national politics of a young man who has probably overcome a greater physical handicap to achieve success than any national figure our republic has produced. Thomas P. Gore, altho totally blind and but thirty-seven years of age, was nominated at the primary as one of the two Democratic candidates for the United States Senate.

When just eight years of age young Gore was accidentally struck in the eye by a playmate. Three years later, at a time when he was serving as a page in the Mississippi State Senate, an arrow from a crossbow destroyed his remaining visual organ. The youth at eleven was in total darkness. Undaunted, he went on with his studies. At sixteen he entered the Walthall, Miss., Normal College. Asking no favors, he mastered every required subject, and was eventually graduated with distinction. He owes much of his success to a fellow classmate and roommate, Charles H. Pittman, now also a distinguished citizen of Oklahoma, who studied aloud at all times, so that his blind companion could thus follow the daily tasks. Two years later, in June, 1892, when the blind youth had barely attained his majority, he was graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

Young Gore's taste for forensics and his marvelously retentive memory made him take naturally to the law. His capacity as a witty, versatile debater and eloquent advocate at once gave him political recognition. He was nominated



THOMAS P. GORE,
The brilliant young blind man, whose election to the United States Senate is assured by the large Democratic majority returned.

to the Mississippi Legislature before he had attained his majority, and thus had to decline the honor. In 1896 he sat as a delegate in the Populist National Convention. Five years later the talented young blind man moved to Lawton, Okla., at the time of the "Comanche Opening." The next year he was elected to the Territorial Senate as a Democrat. He there developed legislative capacity of a high order, and his elevation to the U. S. Senate is a natural sequence.

The campaign just closed was heated, at times acrimonious. A millionaire



ROBERT L. OWEN (ONE-EIGHTH CHEROKEE INDIAN).

Whose election to the United States Senate is assured because of the large Democratic majority in the Oklahoma Legislature.

banker and a wealthy attorney were his opponents. Gore is a poor man, and thus could not command the advertising columns of the press of the new State. His ready wit, his iron memory and his remarkable eloquence were matched against their wealth and the assistance their wealth could command. Gore stumped the State. His opponents soon found that he was amply able to defend his record. Because of his retentive memory he can call by name more men in Oklahoma than any other two politicians of the State. He distinguishes



CHARLES CARTER, OF ARDMORE, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Congressman-elect from the Fourth Oklahoma District. Mr. Carter is one-fourth Chickasaw Indian and also has some Cherokee Indian blood. He is a farmer and stockman. Democrat.

personalities by the voice more readily than most men do by sight.

So Senator Gore was successful, not because of any sympathy, but because the plain, practical people of Oklahoma were convinced that he would be of more use to them in the national Senate than any other aspirant for the office. The Senator's election is practically assured, for his party is largely in the majority in the Oklahoma Legislature.

The second elected Senator is Robert L. Owen, who is one-eighth Cherokee Indian. He was educated at Washington and Lee University, was teacher, editor, lawyer, Indian Agent to the Five Tribes, banker, and has represented the Indians as their counsel in suits against the Government which netted the Indians nearly nine million dollars. He is a man of wealth, and has been prominent as a Democratic organizer.

One of the elected Congressmen, the Hon. Charles Carter, is also of Indian blood, being one-fourth Chickasaw, and has some Cherokee blood. He is a farmer and stockman, and a Democrat.

MINCO, IND. TER.

The Alabama Mining Camp

BY A CAMP PHYSICIAN

NEGRO workmen do fully 50 per cent. of the unskilled labor in the camps. These workmen have come from the farms during the past twenty years. A few of the younger ones were raised in the camps, but Jefferson County had very few negro inhabitants thirty years ago.

The environments in the camps are by no means conducive to morality. Almost all negro State convicts are sent to the coal mines. When their sentences have been worked out many of them remain in the coal fields. They have been forced to learn how to dig coal, and many of them can earn from three to six dollars per day. Besides the ex-convicts, many of the more restless and venturesome farm laborers drift into this region. They have heard of the higher wages of this district, and are thus enticed to leave their old homes on the cotton farms. Then there are families brought here on transportation. They have the promise of work at a named price, and their transportation is advanced.

These last two classes are leaving behind them on the farms their best friends of the white people. The white men on the farms take much more interest in the morals of their laborers than do the foremen at the mines. Furthermore, they will lack the sobering influence and example of the best men of their own race; for the negro who has once succeeded in buying a farm is loth to ever leave it for the mines. The better negroes in the country are unwilling to carry their families to the mines, realizing as they do that farm life is much more moral than is the camp life.

The ex-convicts, during their imprisonment, devoted their leisure time to dice and cards. I have seen them spending Sunday in gaming under the very eyes of their guards. After leaving prison this love for gambling stays with them, so that it is but natural that gambling is much more prevalent in the camps than elsewhere.

Drinking and public drunkenness, accompanied by the use of profane language, is very common, especially on the regular monthly paydays and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, when the workmen are idle. These offenses are overlooked. Only a few of the graver violations of law are ever carried into court.

Gambling is an offense which has to be tried before the criminal court at Birmingham. It is very seldom that an arrest is made for this offense. But gaming with cards or dice on Sunday is an offense which is carried to the local inferior court. It frequently happens that whole crowds of negroes are arrested for Sunday gaming. Some informer will notify a deputy that a Sunday game is being played at some place; the deputy will take two or three men with him and accompany the informer. The game is raided, all present being arrested, whether in the game or not. In a few days they are tried before the local inferior judge. While the participants in the game may look downcast for some days following, the officials and informer bear quite the opposite mien. Owing to a peculiar fee system, the State derives very little, if any, revenue from such fines.

The laws regulating the sale of intoxicants is as openly violated without punishment as are the laws governing other criminal conduct.

Many of the women are also addicted to the intemperate use of strong drink. Cocaine is frequently used by the more debased of each sex. Morphine has only a small number of *habitués.*

The birth rate among these negroes is low. The only families in which there are many children are those recent recruits from the country districts. Marital ties are regarded very lightly in many instances. I have seen men living with as many as three different women in as many years. When asked about a former wife, the man would say that she was in some other camp. Some marry each new wife without divorce, often

under an assumed name, while others are never married to any of the women. At many houses there are no children. There frequently was one child when the woman was quite young. The child in about half the cases died in infancy from neglect or ignorant management. The greater number of the women of this class are soon incapacitated for motherhood by disease and intemperance.

The churches wield only a limited influence. Many make no pretense toward being religious, even tho moral. The lodges seem to draw many that are uninfluenced by the church. I knew one mulatto preacher, a recent recruit from the cotton farms. He was fairly well educated, and, thru the three years that I knew him, he was always sincere in his efforts for good. Soon after coming to our mining camp he was called to be pastor of the church of his denomination. He attempted to hold the membership to as strict a mode of conduct as he had been accustomed to in his country churches. After a few months' effort he resigned. He told me that he was discouraged, and that he longed to be back in the country, where men were religious for seven days each week, instead of just one.

The schools for negro children are poor. While Birmingham and the few larger towns have creditable schools for these children, the average camp negro school is very inferior to the ones maintained for white children. The county board of education is invested with power to grant to each school whatever money it thinks equitable. The board always thinks that the white child should have a longer term and a higher-priced teacher than the negro child. Consequently the white teachers are paid about twice the amount of salary that is paid the negro teachers, and the term taught in the white schools is from six to nine months, while that of the negro schools is from three to five months.

The secret organizations are prominent factors in the life of the camps. In our camp there are four different organizations represented. Each lodge has its female adjunct or chapter. The membership in these lodges is made up of the best men and women of the race. Some white men regard these secret orders with distrust, thinking that this banding together is for offensive rather than defensive and progressive purposes.

The orders are popular for several reasons. Of course, they tend toward a racial pride, fostering the advancement of members of the race. The social features alone would be sufficient for their prosperous existence. The sick and death benefits paid are important. It means much to a member to be buried by his lodge. It is not so much that the lodge bears the funeral expenses, but more important is the fact that the burial is carried out with becoming ceremonies. The members of these orders are more certain to "turn out" at the funeral of their deceased brother than are the members of similar white organizations.

One very important factor in these lodges is the self-government. Here only has the negro his best opportunity for exercising self-government. There is no excuse for hiding the sins of a brother from fear of too harsh treatment at the hands of a jury of another race. Members of these orders are more certain to be punished for disorderly and criminal conduct by their lodges than by the State authorities. As was noted previously, many offenses against the State statutes are never carried into court; but these are invariably, if done by a lodge member, taken up within the lodge.

As the lodges are so careful of the character of their membership, only the better and more law-abiding can obtain and retain membership. This fact tends toward the uplifting morally of all that part of the race which aspires to membership in these orders.

The female departments are noted for the care with which they nurse any sick member, and for the instruction of the girls, which has for its object the prevention of further amalgamation of the races thru the young negro women.

By far the greater number of negroes who are acquiring property in this district are members of these orders.

Birmingham, Ala.

Judgment

BY THEODOSIA GARRISON



Some plod thru dusty lowlands, and some fly
On even wings beneath a constant sky;
Yet surely this is very good to know—
Little the Master recks of how we go;
Not his to mark the devious winding ways
Of that long journey thru the little days;
Not his to plan the separate road of each—
Who judges only by that goal we reach.

Nor do I think the angels smile to see
How blindly some may grope and awkwardly;
Nor do I think their high approval springs
For those who know the glorious gift of wings.
Only I think that, all exultant, one
Glad watcher from the ramparts of the sun,
May cry: "Rejoice! Another valiant soul
Unaided and alone hath reached the goal!"

New York City.



Lessons From the French Colonial System

BY PAUL GUIEYSSE

Deputy and Ex-Minister of the Colonies

[The author of this article can speak with the highest authority on the subject which is here treated. For many years he has been one of the ablest members of the Radical party of the Chamber of Deputies, and he presided over the Colonial Department with the most marked ability for many months a few years ago. A highly educated engineer and professor at the celebrated Paris Polytechnic School, he is the author of a number of scientific books. It will be interesting to Americans to know that Mme. Guieysse resided when a child for a long period in New York, when her father was exiled from France after the coup d'état, which established the Second Empire. Secretary Taft's departure to attend the opening of the Philippine Legislature makes this article particularly timely.—Editor.]

I HAVE been asked to present in condensed form the lessons taught by the French colonial system, for, as the United States is becoming a great colonial Power, it is only natural that Americans should like to know what errors have been committed by the nations which have preceded them in this same field, in order that they may avoid committing these same errors. If I have consented to contribute something to the enquiry on this question now going on in the grand republic of the New World, I am not actuated by the sentiment which too often leads us Frenchmen to criticise ourselves. I am influenced by both a strong feeling of friendship for the United States and a desire to do some good to my own country, in this effort to bring before the public the following facts. Consequently, I will especially bring out in this study what I judge defective in the colonial methods of France. But this would give a very inexact idea of the real character of our colonial system if

I did not at the same time begin by calling attention to what has been, on the whole, our very creditable work in this field of activity. It should be borne in mind that the Third Republic has given back to France a vast empire beyond the seas that is quite as magnificent as that which the ancient *régime* lost to us. In less than a quarter of a century we have secured in different ways Tunis, the Kongo State, Guiana, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Soudan, Madagascar, Tonkin, Cambodia, Anam, Laos, etc., and the development of the new acquisitions has everywhere, except perhaps in the case of the Kongo, followed close upon their occupation, with results of a most creditable character. Thus, the foreign trade of Tunis, which was only 20,000,000 francs in 1876, had more than quintupled by 1900, and the mines since discovered in that country give ground to hope for a still more brilliant economic future. Between 1888 and 1905 the trade with Indo-China has tripled, and over 700 miles of railway have been laid. The commerce of French West Africa has risen from 79,700,000 francs in 1896 to 153,000,000 in 1905, and some 300 miles of new railways have been opened. This colony, in fact, compares advantageously in every respect with its English and German neighbors, as is admitted by our rivals themselves. Further on in this article I will have something to say in this connection concerning Madagascar, and I dismiss this aspect of the question by adding that the total trade of the French colonies increased 87 per cent. between 1896 and 1905, rising from 469,600,000 francs to 873,900,000 francs.



PAUL GUIEYSSE.

France has a right to be proud of her colonial labors in the moral as well as in the material sphere. The best way to judge of this is to observe the manner in which the European nations treat the natives in their colonies, and how they conciliate the exercise of the rights of conquest with respect for the rights of the aborigines. Tho there have been some individual acts of cruelty in our colonial administration, which made all the deeper impression on account of their rarity, and tho we are guilty of a few more general faults in some of our possessions, especially in Madagascar, the colonial policy of France, in so far as it has to do with the native population, is, all things considered, the mildest and most humanitarian of any nation. Our subjects or our *protégés* are so well aware of this that they fear nothing so much as the danger of changing our rule for that of some other country. Thus it has often been proposed to give a better form to our possessions in India by ceding, for instance, Chandernagore to England in exchange for an increase of territory around Pondicherry. But the natives, who would thus become British subjects, have always energetically objected to this course, declaring that they preferred to remain French. Yet India is one of the colonies where the English system of colonization has produced the most remarkable practical results, and at the same time, one of those where our own system has been the most thoroly vitiated in its application. Yet the Hindus who have lived under our rule recognize the extreme liberalism of our methods. It may be honestly said, therefore, that during the past twenty-

five years France has written a fine page in its colonial history, so that the criticisms which I am now going to make—and in what human enterprise are there not shortcomings?—are of about the same importance as would be some typographical errors on the real page of the colonial history just referred to; errors sometimes too glaring not to mar the beauty of the page, but, on the whole, too insignificant to modify the real character of the work.

The radical fault in our colonial system, and from which all the others spring, consists in excess of centralization. While it is true that the Minister of Colonies at Paris ought to govern everywhere thruout our over-seas possessions, it is also just as true that he ought to administer nowhere, but leave all administrative matters to the care of the governor and the local assemblies in each colony. The great benefit which would be derived from this reform would be found in the fact that the representative of the central authority would then have the leisure and the conditions of mind which would permit him to study and decide questions of a thoroly general interest and to decide them at the most opportune moment; he would then be able to give careful attention to that all-important matter of the selection of the higher functionaries who are to go out to the colonies in an official position; and he would also be in a position to furnish information concerning the colonies to capitalists and workers at home, who would know when and where in these new lands to turn their surplus savings and their surplus energies.

But this is not the rôle of the French Minister of Colonies today. In his hands lies the final decision concerning the vast majority of colonial matters, even in their most minute details. It is toward Paris that converges all the administrative life of the colonial possessions of France. It is at the capital of the mother country that is finally drawn up each year the budget of the expenditures of each of our colonies; there that is made the most insignificant modification in the tax list; there that is settled with contractors the cost of this or that public improvement in the most distant colonies; and so on almost indefinitely.

This habit of keeping the colonies in leading-strings springs from two causes, one psychological and the other historical. In the first place, it results from our centralizing customs which each *régime* has inherited from its predecessors. It is one of the peculiar political traits of our race, and was seen in its full force under the first Napoleon. The present Republic has a tendency to pay more respect to the rights of local government, but cannot entirely shake off the evil.

Another cause why the colonies are so trammeled is to be found in the fact that the mother country has long been in the habit of paying a large part of the running expenses of the colonies. This burden was accepted on the very just ground that a recently conquered colony would find with difficulty in its own resources the means of meeting the immediate and large demands necessary for starting on its new and more complex existence. But France, instead of paying once for all the cost of certain initial public works or the annual interest on loans made for this purpose, undertook to meet a certain portion of the ordinary expenses of the colonies. This was a vicious method in itself, since it got the colonies in the bad habit of counting on the mother country to come to their aid for their everyday wants, without backing them up in important undertakings of a permanent value. But the greatest evil of the system has been that it has led the central Government to mix itself up in the administrative affairs of the colonies; for, naturally, the Minister of Colonies felt that he should see how were being employed the state moneys, and now this habit has become fixed and this centralized control has survived the financial help which at first justified it; tho, since 1900, there has been a marked falling off in the subventions accorded by the mother country to her colonies. Thus, the figures which stood in that year at 7,225,000 francs, are now but 2,808,000 francs, and today the French colonies are almost taking care of themselves, as regards their ordinary civil expenses; and yet they enjoy no more initiative of their own, no more autonomy, no more free disposal of their own resources than before; in fact, the con-

trary is the case. The list of matters that one must come to Paris to arrange is longer than ever. For instance, until 1903, city loans in the colonies could be authorized by the governors, but now the sanction of the mother country is necessary. Thus France resembles a fond parent who thinks her daughters old enough to earn their living, but who continues to judge them incapable of managing their own affairs.

The inconveniences of this organization are many, the most evident, but not the most grave, being the loss of much valuable time. Even if each person concerned in an affair makes as much haste as possible, it is always necessary to add to the normal time required for the transaction of a matter the time consumed by delays due to the distances between France and her colonies, which in some cases are very great. If some important document has been forgotten, there may be a lapse of several weeks and sometimes of several months before it can be procured. But in a new country more than elsewhere does the old proverb hold good: Time is money.

But this is not the only evil. This multiplicity of affairs, almost always important in themselves, but, relatively, of secondary importance, divides the attention of the Minister of Colonies; and the mass of communications which reaches him from all quarters of the globe almost wholly absorbs the activities of his lieutenants in Paris. A prompt decision is urgently demanded. The mere fact that it must come from the central Government occasions a long delay in itself, and the Minister feels that he must not increase it. So, obliged to determine everything, he has no time to himself, no leisure to elaborate and carry thru plans of general and timely interest to the colonial possessions; all his hours are filled up with the expediting of current business. He cannot grasp the whole colonial situation, because his view is obstructed by this mass of fragmentary demands, all apparently, at first blush, of equal importance. He cannot clearly perceive the vital needs of each colony, and precious time is spent in winnowing out from the heap the needs which are common to all. As we say in French, the trees hide the forest.

This centralization has still another evil effect—it brings with it too much uniformity, and, tho this may seem a contradiction, considerable incoherence in the manner in which the different colonies are administered. It is difficult for a statesman, who often has never left France, to get a sufficiently distinct idea of the conditions suitable to each of our possessions, so as to be in a situation to adapt his decisions, which must often enter into the smallest details, to the case in point. He is, by the very nature of things, forced to simplify the matter and to act as if what is good for one colony is good for all—a manner of proceeding which is found to be bad by a simple inventory of our over-seas empire, made



A KONGO WOMAN.

up as it is of elements so very different from one another.

Again, this affluence of official business forces the overwhelmed Minister to take up, not the most important or the most analogous matters for his decision, but those which cannot wait; so he can follow no general plan in the conduct of the business of his office.

The protectorate form of colony has this one great advantage—it combats to a certain degree this centralization tyranny. As the dynasty reigning at the moment of the acquisition of the colony is preserved, the representative on the spot of the protecting power is allowed great latitude and is responsible to the home Government. This system has been tried by us in Tunis, and with ex-



SAVORGAN DE BRAZZA,

Born an Italian, naturalized a Frenchman, who won French Kongo for France. He died two or three years ago.

cellent results, better even than those obtained in Algeria, if we bear in mind the extent of territory and the length of our occupation; for, while we have been in Algeria since the time of Louis Philippe, we have exercised the protectorate in Tunis only since 1882.

But this bane of centralization is not limited, unfortunately, to matters of administration and finance; it produces still worse results in the field of economics. The French colonies enjoy no commercial autonomy. The generally held idea on this matter in France has thus been expressed by the leader of the French protectionist party, M. Jules Méline: "It is necessary that the colonies throw open more and more their markets to France" —which goes without saying—"and the only practical way of bringing this about is to prescribe for them the French tariff of 1892," which is more open to question. And yet this is just what we have done. This high protective *régime* has been extended almost without modification to most of our colonies, the exceptions being a few articles where a change has been made by the mother country without consulting the other interested party. A special tariff has been accorded only to West French Africa, with the result that it has become the most prosperous of our colonies. The protective policy inaugurated in 1892 seems, at first blush, however, to have accomplished what its advocates expected of it. Thus, French exports to the colonies, which in 1892 were 84,500,000 francs, in a total of 234,200,000 francs, rose in 1905 to 225,800,000 francs, in a total of 489,000,000 francs — an increase of 141,300,000 francs in thirteen years. But the same statistics which show this very notable increase which French trade has found in the colonies, due perhaps to the tariff of 1892, also reveal a certain sluggishness in the increase of the riches of these same colonies, as well as an unfortunate absence of any reciprocity in their economic relations with the mother country. In 1905 the exports of the French colonies totaled 384,800,000 francs, or 104,200,000 francs less than imports. Their exports to France were only 152,200,000 francs, an increase of but 51,400,000 francs over 1892, and a falling off of 73,600,000 francs on the importations coming from France in 1905.

Protection as it works in our colonies is not foreign to this low export figure, for, forced on countries from without, protection checks their capacity to produce. When a nation surrounds itself with a customs barrier, the cost of living is increased in that nation; and the French colonies have not escaped this inevitable consequence of our present protectionist *régime,* which it is within bounds to say costs the consumer at least 10 per cent. Under normal conditions protection carries with it certain compensating advantages; customs receipts add a goodly sum to the State Treasury, manufacturers profit by the artificial increase in prices, and wages should be higher. But the French colonies enjoy none of these advantages, because the customs *régime* which effects them is arranged in the interest of the mother country, quite regardless of their own interests. They are not only prevented from being their own manufacturers, but are forced to get their goods from France and from France alone. Duties established for this purpose bring into the colonial treasury a smaller return in proportion as they perform well the economic object for which they were created; for these duties are not paid by French importations, which come in free, nor by the possible foreign importations, which are not allowed to come in be-

cause of these duties. So the result is that the colonial treasury not only does not get anything from this quarter, but has in addition to pay the salaries of the customs officers who prevent the smuggling in of the foreign goods thus shut out. Nor is this the end of the burden of the colonists. In order to make up for the deficiency in the colonial receipts occasioned thereby, the colonial taxpayers are required to support heavier and heavier imposts.

In none of our colonies do the vices of this system stand out so clearly as in Madagascar, where protection has been applied with as much sagacity as vigor. The hesitation and groping about which have aggravated the evil in some of the colonies have been here reduced to a minimum. The adaptation of the means employed to attain the proposed end has been almost mathematical in its precision. The interests of the colony have been narrowly subordinated to those of the mother country, but only so far as was necessary to adapt the special situation to the exigencies of the system, so that the end has been secured with a minimum of harm. This end was, of course, the establishment in the colony of a commercial monopoly for the benefit of France; so the tariff of 1892 was introduced in Madagascar in February, 1897, and the immediate desires of French commerce were satisfied. The result has been that in 1905 foreign importations into Madagascar were less than 11 per cent. of the total, while the exportations of the island have risen from 17½ millions in 1896 to 54 millions; the part of France therein being 42,200,000 francs, instead of 6½ millions, or an increase from 37 per cent. to 76 per cent. But the total exports are 8,300,000 francs below the total imports, and the exportation to France is 11,400,000 francs under the importation from France. But the result from the Madagascar side is that the colony is in a very critical economic condition. The system could be efficacious only by becoming excessive, and so had to raise most exorbitantly the price of the most necessary things. Thus, textile fabrics, an enormous quantity of which is used in the island, had put on them, in order to protect French spinners, an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. In his report to the Minister of Colonies, made in April, 1905, General Galliéni, the then Governor-General of Madagascar, says:

"The forcing of Madagascar to buy her indispensable textile fabrics in France costs the island annually more than 2,700,000 francs than would be the case if she could buy these same goods from foreign manufacturers."

This means that it costs each inhabitant of Madagascar one franc per head and three francs and sixty centimes, or about seventy cents American money, in the case of each taxpayer! The whole protective system costs Madagascar four millions of francs per year. Nor is this all. This prohibition of the entrance into Madagascar of foreign merchandise has, of course, cut down the returns from customs duties. They fell off one million francs in 1903 and an additional 750,000 francs in 1904. To prevent a deficit in the colonial budget a tax had to be put on alcohol, opium and tobacco, and an increase had to be made in direct taxation, all of which produced a very serious financial crisis in the island, the number of failures rising from twenty in 1900 to thirty-six in 1902 and to sixty-five in 1903.

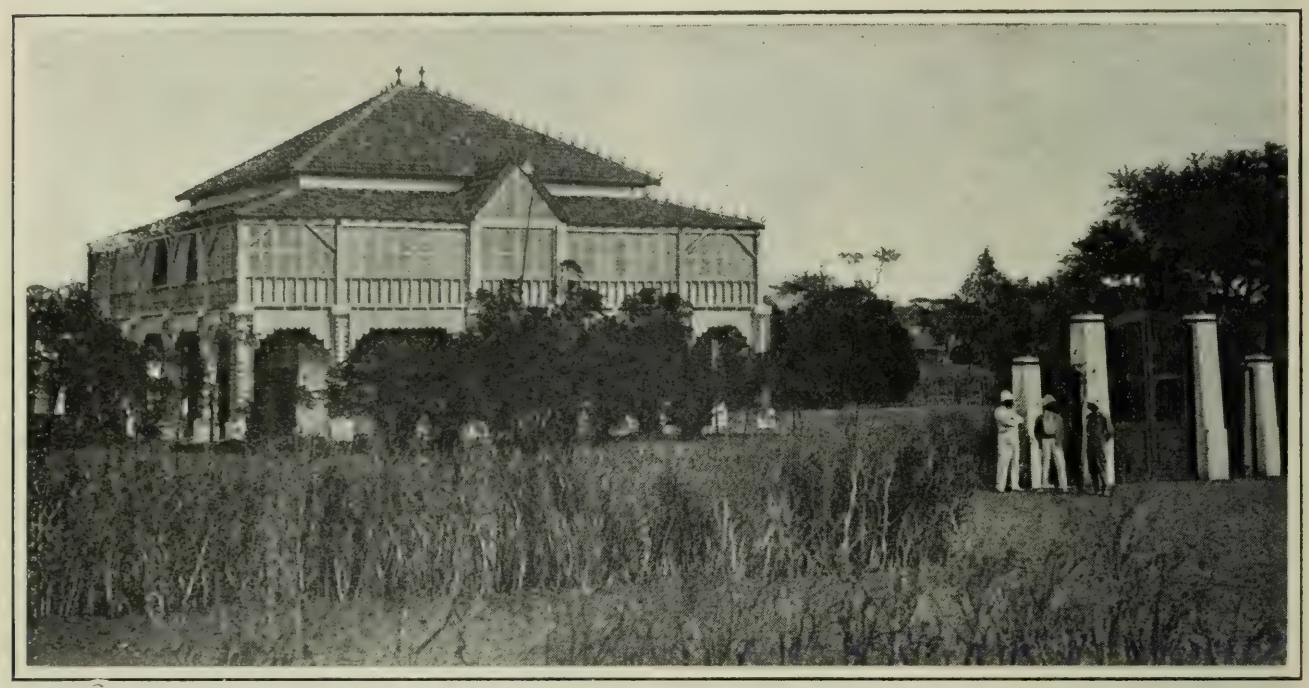
The French tariff of 1892 is all the more prejudicial to the economic expansion of our colonies because it does not accord reciprocity, which is, however,



HAZONME, PRIME MINISTER OF KING TOFA OF DAHOMEY.

the essence of all customs union and especially of a colonial pact. The colonial staples, such as coffee, cacao, vanilla, pepper, etc., coming from our possessions pay one-half of the duty required of foreign products of the same sort. But even this reduction is far short of what it should be; in fact, all these products should be put on the free list, as I have often urged in Parliament. The disproportion between the figures of the general tariff, as applied in the colonies, and the advantage of this semi-tax, which we vouchsafe our colonists when they bring their goods to our ports, are evident. I have calculated that, up to the year 1900, this unfair *régime* had cost the inhabitants of our over-seas possessions, thru the increase in prices, at least twenty millions of francs, while the semi-tax on their products brought them only 3,300,000 francs. Thus the customs policy of France has as its immediate result the increase of the importation of French merchandise into the colonies and the decrease of the exportation of these colonies. Now there is in the end, and especially in the case of colonies, a correlation between imports and exports, the latter affecting the capacity to buy on the part of the consumer, so that the final consequence of our system is the limiting the possibilities of French trade in our colonies by the means taken to prevent them from doing business with any other nation but France.

If our colonies were left greater liberty in this matter of trade with the mother country, the arrangement which would be effected would be more considerate of the interests of both parties and would prove more advantageous in the long run to France herself, while the colonies would become richer, and, tho not forced to buy from us, would nevertheless continue to do a fair amount of business with us. There is no question of this final assertion. Listen to Jules Ferry on this point. In a celebrated speech of his delivered on July 28th, 1885, he said:



THE FRENCH GOVERNOR'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN SENEGAL.

"It has been remarked that the colonial tie between the mother country which produces and the colonies which she has founded is the cause that economic predominance accompanies and follows political predominance."

In fact, examples to prove this abound in the economic history of modern peoples. In a word, to secure this result, it is not at all necessary that the mother country force its colonies into a too narrow colonial union, in the arrangement of which these colonies have not been consulted and which kills all spontaneous action on their part.

There is still another French colonial error, which, however, is less baneful

than this excess of centralized administration and this narrow economic legislation, largely because it affects but two of our possessions, and these relatively small ones. I refer to the transportation of convicts to Guiana and New Caledonia, which again illustrates this same tendency not to respect sufficiently the interests of our possessions, but to sacrifice them too readily to considerations which are exclusively French. Now experience has shown that penal colonization is an Utopia, and that nothing is to be expected from penal labor in the upbuilding of a new country. The presence of convicts in a colony simply turns away from its shores both capital and emigrants. Fortunately we have already stopped sending convicts to New Caledonia and are now forcing this infliction only on Guiana. As far as I know, the United States has never had the thought of sending her evildoers to any of her colonies, but if she should ever turn her attention in that direction an examination of our colonial history will show that it is a most decisive mistake.

As a rule, France has well understood her duties and her interests in the way she has treated the natives of her colonies. In the examination of this side of the colonial problem a radical distinction should be made between colonies suitable to receive emigrants and those proper for agricultural enterprises. In the first category France has but three colonies—Algeria, Tunis and New Caledonia. In these colonies France has not failed in her duties toward the natives, while the main effort of the administrative side of the colonial depart-



PACK CAMELS ON THE ALGERIAN SAHARA.

ment has been to aid emigration. The second category—the farming colonies—are more interesting to the United States, for your Philippines belong to this category. Such colonies are not

useful to countries where there is poverty and which need to be relieved by emigration. But they are precious to rich nations like the United States and France, which have capital to put out and new markets to find for their manufactures. New countries, where the native population has not yet got beyond the first stages of civilization and which produce colonial staples used generally thruout the world, should be thrown open to the capital of the mother country, which will fructify there. Such a colony is the Kongo, with its rubber, where the native negroes are of such inestimable value to our traders. For this reason alone, without considering the moral side of the question, which, however, is still more important, all the vices which we there introduce, every abuse of any kind which excites the animosity of the blacks against us, are as impolitic as reprehensible. As Talleyrand has well said: "It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder." But still the race question is only an accessory one in such colonies. The principal occupation of the Government at home should be to aid the outflow thither of European and especially French capital.

But when the race that the colonizing power finds in possession of the country has behind it a long period of evolution, and has worked out a civilization of its own, then the conquering nation should consider as an essential aim the learning the tastes of this race, and should strive to develop its needs, so as to become the tradesman to whom it turns for the satisfying of these needs. If it be a farming colony where the natives are in a position to cultivate their own soil and leading a life developed sufficiently for them to become good customers, then the mother country should send to that colony not emigrants, not capital, but its products, its manufactures. Our colony of Indo-China is of this sort; so is Madagascar.

What we have done and what we should not have done in this island of Madagascar interests the United States, for, I think, there is a similarity between the social state and the degree of civilization of the Hovas of Madagascar and the Tagals of the Philippines. And the history of our relations with this island shows the importance of not making a mistake concerning the real character of a colony. General Galiéni, who was unquestionably an able administrator, is one of those men of our time who best give an idea of what must have been those Roman emperors, who were as clever in the art of governing as in leading armies to war; and yet he committed very grave faults in his administration of Madagascar, all of which sprang from the initial one, which he tried frankly to repair, but when it was too late to do so. He at first thought that Madagascar was a colony for emigrants, that what concerned the natives was accessory, and that the great thing for him to do was to prepare the country to receive colonists; so he bent all his energies in that direction. He needed workmen for public improvements, and as he could get them in no other way he forced the natives to furnish the Government free of charge fifty days' labor per year. Nobody could escape this labor without a payment of forty-five francs or by signing a contract to work for a colonist from one to five years, and if an attempt was made to break this contract the native was severely punished. But this forced work for the Government without pay was so distasteful to the Malagasy that they were ready to do almost anything to escape it. So they were willing to accept the most absurd wages from the planters; and to put a stop to this abuse the authorities had to fix the minimum that an employer could offer, making it eight cents a day in the country districts and twelve in the chief towns. But this was not the only burden laid on the natives. They had to pay a personal tax also, which ranged from ten to twenty francs, according to the provinces, and which produced nearly one-half of the moneys received by the colonial treasury. This tax was too heavy during the years when this forced work system was preparing the country for an emigration which the nature of things made impossible. This fact General Galiéni recognized in his final report, before he resigned the Governor-Generalship, in 1905: He admits that the Malagasy are sufficiently civilized to make good artisans and workmen, leaving to Europeans only the positions of

managers and foremen; and as regards agricultural colonization, the obstacles in the way are still greater. On this point the General says:

"In the healthiest parts of Madagascar there are no unoccupied lands extensive enough for the establishment of grand colonization enterprises, and the major part of the fertile lands are already held by the natives. The character of the cultivation which would have to be carried on and the impossibility of successful competition with the natives would suffice to wreck any attempt at successful European immigration into the island."

Here, then, is a typical market colony, where the mother country should look only for buyers of her manufactures.

As gold has now been discovered in Madagascar the colony will doubtless absorb European and especially French capital. But the real and lasting advantage which France can obtain from this island will spring from the development among the natives of a body of buyers of our manufactures. Consequently, the native question is not accessory in this colony, but is, on the contrary, an essential one. Hence, forcing on our new subjects this distasteful "*prestation*" was contrary to common sense, and General Galiéni repealed the obnoxious measure in 1900, and so prevented the total ruin of the country. His successor, M. Augayneur, enlightened by this experience, has now applied to Madagascar the right system, and if he can modify the customs *régime*, which I have just described, which is harder on the native than this forced labor system, Madagascar will have a most brilliant future.



A TUNISIAN WOMAN.

I may close my remarks by repeating that the colonial work of France, which is splendid in its totality, would have been incomparable if we had given our colonies administrative and financial autonomy, if we had not forced most of them to submit to a leonine tariff, if we had not tarnished two of them with convict emigration, and if we had always recognized the true character of our possessions and consequently treated the na-

tive question as it should have been treated. I shall be glad if a friendly nation like the United States profits by our experiences and escapes the mistakes and dangers from which our colonial policy has suffered. We have much to learn from America, but here is a field where she can learn from us.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, PARIS.

The Will of the Lord

BY GEORGE MEASON WHITTIER

At a recent meeting General S. is reported to have said that "War had been ordained in the providence of God; there would always be wars; as long as man is man, he will fight for what he loves."

SPRAWLING, huge and hairy, on the blood-smeared reeking stones,
Onkh, the Paleolithic man, was gnawing a foeman's bones,
Snarling thus to the strangers—his mind in a righteous maze:
"Ouff ! Ye Smoothers of Axes! I bide by the good old ways.
What! not eat my captives? Kill them and let them lie?
And waste the good meat I fought for! Ye weakling fools! Not I.
Besides, did not great Ingu, the Doer-of-Deeds-in-the-Air,
Show me their trail in the forest and guide my feet to the lair?
He made me fiercer than they were; he sharpened my flint for the kill;
And if I flay them and eat them, am I not doing his will?
Ouff! Ye would scorn high Ingu? What folly is this ye speak!
As long as the belly knows hunger, the strong man will eat the weak."
And loud snarled Onkh at his feasting on the blood-red, reeking stones,
Lusty and huge and hairy, gnawing a foeman's bones.

"Ho-ho!" laughed Dorm the Viking. "Heard ever a man the like?
Live in peace with my neighbors!—The eagle forbear to strike?
I thread the fiords no more with my sea-wolves fierce and bold?
Nor see the red raid blossom on cottage and byre and fold?
No more smell the burning roof-tree? Not hear the women wail
As we launch thru the hissing breakers and home in the teeth of the gale?
Ye would banish the joy of sword-play, the wine of a warrior's delight:
Are ye wiser than Odin All-Father who gave us desire to fight?
He sends the gleaming Valkyrs and chooses the souls of the brave
To dwell in high Valhalla, where comes no peace-loving slave;
But only warriors quaff the mead and eat the flesh of the boar,
And taste the bliss of battle forever and ever more.
Ho-ho!" laughed Dorm the Viking. "As long as ever he can
A man must drain the Bloody Cup. Thus Odin hath made a man."

Gone are these tear-stained ages of ceaseless, merciless strife;
Slow wakes the world from the night of blood to the dawn of love and life.
But still some sodden sleeper from the promised morning turns;
Some fiend-bewildered, foolish heart for the ghastly vision yearns.
And lips which beg for His mercy by martyr-pangs that He bore,
Yet plead the will of the Prince of Peace for the hell that men call War.
O Thou divine Compassion, whose mercies never cease—
Spirit, however men name Thee, of Goodness and Love and Peace—
Thru slow uncounted eons Thy tender, unwearied art
Has loosed the ape from Thy creature's form and the tiger from his heart.
'Tis only Thine infinite Patience can bear while men thus blaspheme;
'Tis only Thy measureless Tenderness can pardon that bloody dream.
May the Pity that led us from beasthood and set our face to the light
Still bide till the love of our brother-man shall teach us Thy will aright!

NEW YORK CITY.

Graft and the Church in Canada

BY W. R. GIVENS

[The article entitled "The Canada of Today," published in THE INDEPENDENT of May 30th, stirred up a veritable hornet's nest in the Dominion. As Mr. Givens was called all kinds of a prevaricator (to use no shorter or uglier term), we feel he should now have the last word in these columns on the subject.—EDITOR.]

IN a recent article on "The Canada of Today" the present writer enumerated what he honestly conceived to be the defects and shortcomings of that country, such as the lack of opportunity for young men, the persistence in office of old men, a mistaken fiscal policy which seeks after markets three thousand miles away rather than at very hand, a narrow and blindly partisan press, a military and government set that lords it over the *hoi polloi,* a deference to England and things that are English even to the sacrifice of Canadian rights and Canadian progress, a foolish tho unvoiced antagonism to the United States, and a lack of what may be termed a real Canadian spirit. The excellent financial system of the country, the fine educational advantages, the observance of the law and its administration without fear or favor, and the fact that the people are "sober, industrious, honest, moral and God-fearing," were touched upon—not that it was thought to be necessary, but rather to impress the truth that under sane and progressive conditions, with far-sighted statesmanship asserting itself, such a people should grow surely and fast, and not do little more than stand still as they have in the Eastern sections of Canada.

The article, as was perhaps not unnatural to expect—for the truth, when unpalatable, is seldom or never welcome—was roundly criticised in the Dominion and out of it. Even the New York *Sun,* which usually is well-informed on matters which it undertakes to discuss, while agreeing with that phase of the subject dealing with the Canadian fiscal policy, rather sharply attacked the reference to the lack of progress in Canada, or, rather, as my original article expressly declared, the lack of progress in Eastern Canada, for it was distinctly stated that in the newer West there was growth, and that there lay the hope of Canada. It will scarcely be denied that without increased population material development and growth must of necessity be slow. If, therefore, it can be proved that Eastern Canada has done little more than stand still in the past twenty years the remainder of the problem as it were proves itself. Therefore, to the figures: First, then, the figures for all Canada, as taken from the latest census returns (unfortunately only up to 1901) of the Dominion—returns, by the way, published in both French and English, tho Canada, we are gravely told, is essentially and altogether a British colony. The figures are:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent. Increase.
1871	3,689,257	.....	....
1881	4,324,810	635,553	17.22
1891	4,833,239	508,429	11.78
1901	5,371,315	583,076	11.13

In other words, Canada in these years has grown only at the rate of about 50,000 a year, while her growth, as the per cent. figures show, has been smaller each succeeding decade—and this in a time of unexampled prosperity, and with transportation facilities very much improved and great new sections of country opened up.

Striking as these figures are, they are less striking than those setting out the growth (and the lack of it) by provinces. These figures are:

Eastern Provinces.	Years. 1901.	1891.	1881.
Quebec	1,648,898	1,488,535	1,359,027
Ontario	2,182,947	2,114,321	1,926,922
Nova Scotia	459,574	450,396	440,572
New Brunswick.	331,120	321,263	321,233
Prince Edward Island	103,259	109,078	108,891
	4,725,798	4,483,593	4,156,645

That is to say, in twenty years the population of the Eastern Provinces, all told, has increased 569,153, or at the rate of,

let us say, 28,450 a year. Of this increase 326,948 occurred between 1881 and 1891, while in the more recent years, from 1891 to 1901, the growth was only 242,205, or at the rate of about 24,200 a year. Indeed, the banner province of the Dominion, Ontario, in the last ten years covered by the census, shows only a growth of 68,626, New Brunswick in the same time less than 10,000, Nova Scotia barely 9,000, while Prince Edward Island has actually gone behind. If the New York *Sun,* the Toronto *Globe,* the Toronto *News,* the *Canadian Magazine* or any other publication can get satisfaction out of such "growth" then one and all must be easily satisfied. Personally, the writer holds that the showing is a pitiful and distressing one. It is to be doubted if any other country except Ireland—and that for a wholly different reason—shows so poorly in point of stagnant population.

Fortunately in the West—the growing, hopeful, expanding, new West—the showing is more encouraging. The figures of that section, and they speak for themselves, are as follows:

	Years.		
Western Provinces.	1901.	1891.	1881.
British Columbia	178,657	98,173	49,459
Manitoba	255,211	152,506	62,260
The Territories	158,940	66,799	25,515
Unorganized territories	52,709	32,168	30,931
	645,517	359,646	168,165

Since then a further census, under a newer provincial distribution, has been taken of a part of the West, showing an encouraging growth, as follows:

	Years.	
Provinces.	1906.	1901.
Manitoba	365,688	255,211
Saskatchewan	257,763	91,279
Alberta	185,412	73,022
	808,863	419,512

Unfortunately there are no later figures of the East than the 1901 figures already presented, but perhaps it is just as well that this is so, for it is not improbable they would make no better, if as good, a showing, for the reason that in recent years the newer West has drawn largely from the East, and especially from Ontario, which for that reason may be in a sorrier condition in point of growth than in 1901.

Now there must be some reason for this lack of development in the East. There is—or rather there are—several of them. They were set out in "The Canada of Today" and are summarized in the opening paragraph of this article. The pity of it is that so many people in Canada see the facts, but refuse to admit them.

Concerning only one of these reasons is it here and now purposed to touch further, namely, the persistence of old men in office in Canada—or rather in Eastern Canada, and especially at Ottawa, where the Dominion Government holds sway. Recent resolutions adopted by several church bodies in Canada may explain why the old men are so tenacious of office. They apparently are in the game for what there is in it—at least, so the churchmen say. In any event it is rather clear that certain Canadians themselves are not quite in accord with the Canadian newspapers and periodicals which assert that Canada is perfect. And, singularly enough, the churchmen condemn where the present writer was inclined to praise—that is, on the issue of honesty and morality and decency in the ordinary walks of life. Indeed, were these Church declarations not so positive and vigorous, the writer, quite frankly and in all sincerity, would be sorely tempted to join issue with them and to say that such wholesale condemnation as is being passed by them upon their own people—and that it is wholesale will presently appear—is not warranted by the facts or the conditions, and that the mistake has been made of confounding a phase with an all-prevailing condition—of mistaking a symptom for a disease.

In this instance the strictures upon the Canadians shall come from out their own mouths, as lately it has come. The Presbyterian Church, the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church, these in the last few weeks, at their respective conferences in Canada, have declared strongly and unequivocally against the corruption—political, social, moral and commercial—in Canada.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Montreal recently, G. M. Macdonnell, K. C., a leading Kingston lawyer, declared in effect that "the national curse

of Canada today is graft, not intemperance," and that "the people of Canada were no longer an honest race." At the Anglican Synod in Toronto the following resolution was adopted:

"That it is the conviction of this Synod that a great purification of politics, financial, social and business methods in this country is imperatively demanded today, and that the Church, her bishops, clergy and laymen should take a leading part in the immediate improvement of the present deplorable state of affairs."

In support of this view the Hon. S. H. Blake, one of the foremost Canadians, regretted that "the present ideal of a successful life was so low," adding that "in politics, particularly, any means that secure a desired end are regarded as justifiable." "Mothers," he went on to say, "have to shoulder much blame for our laxity of morals. They neglect the training of their children to attend social functions and amusement, and the family people go to the bad."

Again, at the Anglican Synod, Ottawa Diocese, Mr. G. C. Smith "supported the view expressed before the Presbyterian General Assembly that graft and not intemperance is the curse of Canada."

Bishop Worrell, in his pastoral charge to the Anglican Synod of Nova Scotia, under the heading "Political Life," said:

"It is universally agreed that the state of politics in Canada is far from clean. There are, undoubtedly, in all ranks, men of high ideals, ability in affairs and purity of life, but there is also a parasitic condition steadily growing, which, if not eradicated, may render barren and unfruitful the promising life of our fair Dominion. When the brown-tail moth showed itself in our orchards the Government led a determined crusade against it, and those interested joined in the fray. If the graft pest is to be checked there must be a similar movement."

The Montreal *Star* in a leading editorial on the subject has the following for its opening paragraph:

"Wherever Church bodies have assembled this spring and summer they have been moved to make strong declarations against the rising tide of corruption which is threatening to overwhelm our politics. The significance of this must be apparent to every man capable of putting two and two together. These churchmen are not party politicians. In fact, party politicians are the last people who would want to emphasize the appalling spread of 'graft' in the public business of this country. But these protesting Church representatives—clergy and laymen—are the religious leaders of the bodies for which they speak and the sections from which they come; and they find with alarming unanimity that the greatest bar to religious progress at this time is the predominant sin of political 'graft.'"

The Toronto *Mail and Empire,* in its turn, declares in an editorial that

"The next election will not be run on any tariff issue, but simply on the question whether graft and theft shall prosper or whether we shall be ruled by common honesty."

Elsewhere it says that frauds in harbor improvements pervade the entire Atlantic Coast; that purchases made for the Government are subject to rakeoffs, under which favorites acquire unearned fortunes; that a portion of the press has been hypnotized by grants of lands and annual subsidies; that the experts in corruption have perfected an election machine, and a portion of the ill-gotten gains is expended in purchasing votes or paying scoundrels to perpetrate frauds at the polls.

And so it runs thruout. The writer has been at some pains to quote freely from these Canadian sources that it might not be said that here again a "Canadian apostate" is attacking his home land. These words are the words of Canadians living in their own land—loyal Canadians looking only for the good of their country and the people who live in it. Their arraignment is a severe one.

Even tho denying that this sweeping attack upon Canadian honor is warranted —asserting, indeed, that in no part of Canada is there a political body one-half so notorious or corrupt as the Tammany of New York or the old Philadelphia ring—it nevertheless is not a difficult matter to determine what has occasioned on the part of the Church, this newly awakened interest in the general Canadian moral tone, as contradistinguished from the moral tone in the immediate home circle of the separate churches. The plant has been in the growing for some years, tho it is hard to give specific date to its commencement. Going back, however, only to the time of the Grand Trunk Pacific proposal some years ago, one is able to find altogether too many reasons for graft allegations and suspicion. In respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific, now finally under way and undoubtedly calculated to work great material good to Canada, it is scarcely necessary to recall the shock to Cana-

dians generally when announcement was made that the then Minister of Railways, Mr. Blair, had resigned from the Canadian Cabinet for reasons that he himself never fully developed, tho it was openly stated in more than one quarter that he was not pleased with the way things relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific were being conducted over his head—Minister of Railways tho he was—and without his knowledge, by an "inner ring" in the Cabinet. The talk of graft then, tho not loud, was deep.

Another case in point is the forced resignation of Lord Dundonald as Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces because he had the hardihood to declare that the Canadian militia was being prostituted by the party and spoils system and that appointments went by favor rather than by merit. It may be that Lord Dundonald, in his official position, had no right to say these things, but it is typical of the then Canadian contented frame of mind that it never seemed to occur to the majority of the Canadians that they might better apply themselves to the task of learning whether or no Lord Dundonald's charges were true, rather than whether he should have made them or had the right to make them. The real issue was beclouded. Dundonald was forced out—and Canada continued to go her way blindly.

Only a few months ago in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, G. W. Fowler, a member of Parliament, actually defied the Government to say anything of a deal in which he is alleged to have figured, declaring in effect that if any action was taken against him he would expose "the wine, woman and graft scandals"—these are his words—that were the talk of Ottawa. Under the circumstances it was to be expected that self-respecting men in Parliament, in very self-defense, would force an investigation, that the curse should not fall alike upon the just and the unjust. But, shocking to say, nothing was done and the "wine, women and graft" scandals go unrevealed. And this in these enlightened times and in a "progressive" country! But progressing where?

And so the story might go on—election frauds, bogus ballot boxes, debauched electors, school book scandals, nepotism, charges of gross personal immorality against Cabinet Ministers, insurance grafts, personal and political corruption. But enough has been said to give an indication of some of the deplorable conditions in this particular direction.

It remains to be seen now what, if anything, will come of this crusade inaugurated by the Church. Personally, the writer feels that the charges made are altogether too sweeping, too general. There is corruption in all political bodies and there is a doubtful moral tone in only too many sections of one country and another. But that the Canadian case from the standpoint of corruption and immorality is so deplorable as the Church bodies paint is much to be doubted. It would rather seem that the churchmen have mistaken mere incidents for an ever-present, ever-prevalent condition. Be this as it may, it is to be hoped that the matter will not end, as so many Canadian Church agitations end, in talk. There is plenty of room for reform and for admirable public service.

It will be well when an awakened Canadian public conscience shall assert itself—not fiftfully, but permanently and effectually. Perhaps when that awakening shall come—and a campaign of publicity will certainly not retard it—there may come a further awakening to the larger and clearer view of the manifest destiny of Canada—a Canada for Canadians who shall work for their own land and not for an Across-the-Sea Empire that will never come.

New York City.



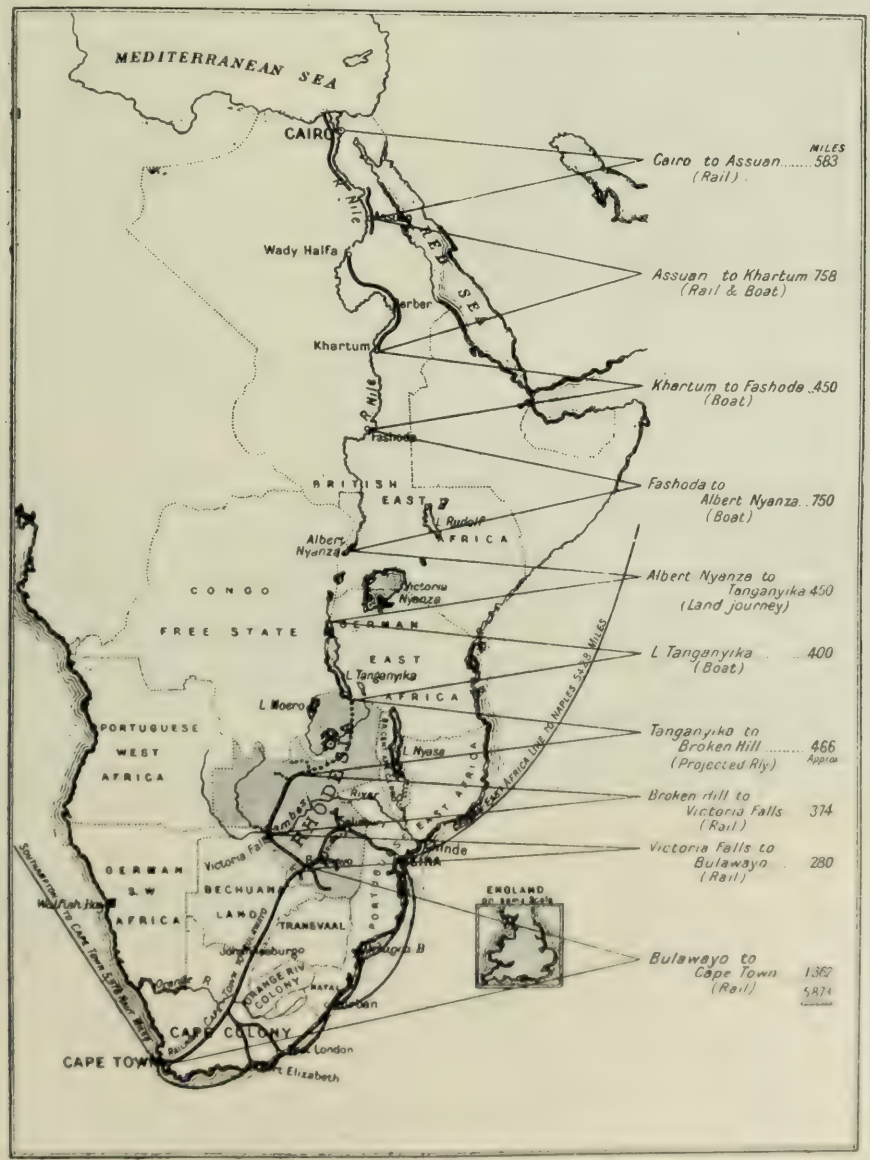
THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY

BY M. E. HUTCHINSON

[The author of this article belongs to an old English noble family which has resided in France for two generations, and he is known in Paris as Sir Matty Hutchinson. He has spent several years in South Africa and was for eight years the editor-in-chief of the *Revue Sud-Africaine*, the French organ of South African mining interests.—EDITOR.]

IT was, I think, Mr. W. T. Stead, the well-known British publicist, who once jestingly observed that but for Mr. Cecil Rhodes the so-called Cape-to-Cairo Railway would have got itself built by sections and no one would ever have discovered that it was a Cape-to-Cairo line at all until the last gap had been bridged and thru trains were actually running.

Many a true word is spoken in jest, and maybe Mr. Stead was much nearer



FROM CAIRO TO THE CAPE.

the truth than even he supposed when he gave utterance to the statement in question. Certain is it that there was no thought of Cairo in the minds of the



BUILDING VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGE ACROSS ZAMBESI GORGE.

projectors of the first link of the great line—a small stretch between Cape Town and Wellington, something under sixty miles long—which was forged as far back as 1859, when the lamented statesman whose name was destined to be indissolubly associated with the scheme was a boy of five or six. Equally certain also is it that the Great Central African telegraph scheme conceived in 1879 by Mr. (now Sir) James Sivewright had but the remotest connection with Cairo; and I am inclined to the belief that the project conceived by Sir Charles Metcalfe, now Consulting Engineer in Africa of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and a moving spirit in the Cape-Cairo scheme, of building thru Bechuanaland "the Central African trunk line," as he dubbed it, did not at first picture far-away Cairo as its objective.

It was apparently not until the year 1889 that the phrase "Cape to Cairo" was first originated in a magazine article from the pen of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and quite three or four years elapsed before the phrase began to catch the popular fancy. In 1893 the *Times,* in the course of an editorial article, spoke of "the Zambesi" as "the acknowledged goal" of Mr. Rhodes's South African railway policy—a statement which would seem to indicate that even at that time Cairo as the objective of the great line running thru Africa from south to north was not seriously entertained. To Cecil Rhodes is generally awarded whatever merit attaches to the origin of the scheme, but there is very little doubt that the idea of linking up the two extremes of the Dark Continent was first suggested to the mind of the deceased statesman by Sir Charles Metcalfe's aforesaid "Central African trunk line."

But for Mr. Rhodes, however, and the marvelous enthusiasm and energy he



GENERAL VIEW OF THE VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGE.

displayed, the idea of the railway might never have reached the development stage. Perhaps sentiment was at the

bottom of his enthusiasm, altho Sir Charles Metcalfe once solemnly declared that Mr. Rhodes regarded the scheme purely as a business proposition; a fact, if fact it be, which is in some degree borne out in a letter written by Mr. Rhodes himself, wherein he speaks of the "commercial aspect" of the railway and asserts that its "object is to cut Africa thru the center . . . and pick up trade all along the route." "The junctions to the east and west coasts," he goes on to say, "which will occur in the future, will be outlets for the traffic obtained along the route of the line as it passes thru Africa."

It would take too long to tell within the space at my command how the southern end of the great trunk line has been constructed to its present terminus at Rhodesia Broken Hill—some 2,000 miles due north from Cape Town—in South Central Africa. Suffice it that the popular fancy having once been fired, the railway scheme, thanks to Mr. Rhodes's wonderful persistency, rapidly developed, and the money was found for constructing the Rhodesian sections of the line. The section from Vryburg to Mafeking, in Bechuanaland, was opened in 1894, and before the end of that year the line was being extended in a north-



CAPE TOWN RAILWAY STATION.

erly direction to Gaberones, Palapye and, eventually, to Bulawayo. The extension to Bulawayo was completed three years later and was made the occasion of considerable rejoicing, delegates from all parts of the sub-continent being present, altho the hero of the hour—Mr. Rhodes was not, thru indisposition, in evidence.

The eminent explorer, the late Sir Henry Morton Stanley, was among the guests, and referred to the completion of the line as the "conclusion of an audacious enterprise," altho in an article on the subject he incidentally observes that the country is admirably adapted for railway laying, the scenery of the Bechuanaland portion of the line being not surpassed by that "between the immediate neighborhood of the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains," while the prairies of Nebraska and Colorado and Kansas, as he knew them in their inhabited state, are declared to be inferior in appearance to these "richly ochreous" plains. The 4th of November, 1897, was a red-letter day in the history of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway; and the fact that so much of it had been accomplished not unnaturally inspired Mr. Rhodes to push on with the extension of the line to Lake Tanganyika via the world-famous Victoria Falls on the River Zambesi. He visited England in 1899 for the purpose of interesting the British Government in his scheme and inducing them to help him to find the wherewithal for its realization. In this, however, he was unsuccessful; and the money had to be found elsewhere: various Rhodesian mining concerns and the British South Africa Company either subscribing or guaranteeing the amount required. He also paid a visit to Berlin, and the upshot of a call on Kaiser Wilhelm was a concession to take his line along the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, in German East Africa—a concession to carry it, if need be, thru Belgian territory, on the western side of the great lake, having previously been secured by him. Meanwhile, the survey of the line to the River Zambesi and beyond was



THE VICTORIA FALLS ON THE RIVER ZAMBESI, NEAR THE GREAT BRIDGE.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE VICTORIA FALLS, SHOWING RAINBOW AND SPRAY EFFECT FROM LIVINGSTONE ISLAND.

well in hand; but the work of construction, when it was at length begun, was delayed somewhat on account of the Boer War. Between Bulawayo and Zambesi the line passes thru the coal district, known as Wankie's, one of Rhodesia's most valuable commercial assets. The work was prosecuted vigorously, and the line to the Victoria Falls was opened for traffic on the 20th of June, 1904.

For more than one reason it is to be deplored that Mr. Rhodes did not live to see the completion of this stage of his great work and of the subsequent inauguration of the remarkable bridge which spans one of the fantastic gorges near the Victorian Falls on the Zambesi. "Build the bridge," he told his engineers, "so that the spray of the falls shall touch the faces of those who cross them by the railway," an injunction which was religiously adhered to.

The bridge in question is at once the most wonderful engineering feature of this part of the line and the highest of its kind in Africa. It was built to the design of Mr. G. A. Hobson, M. Inst. C. E., of the firm of Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, consulting engineers in London to the Rhodesia Railways, Limited. It is 420 feet high and 650 feet long, the central span—"a graceful parabolic arch"—being 500 feet in width. The steel work for the bridge was made in England, and so carefully was everything put together that it is on record that when the two ends of the structure (which were built from both sides of the bank at the same time) met in the center they were less than an eighth of an inch out. It took exactly nineteen weeks to complete the bridge, the building of which, by the by, was not effected without considerable opposition, many worthy folk opining that a structure of the kind would irretrievably ruin the grandeur of the surrounding landscape. It is worth recalling that Mr. Rhodes's brother, the late Colonel Frank Rhodes,

made no secret of his objection to the bridge, the site for which, he declares, was chosen "in a hurry and without that careful consideration which should be given when dealing with one of the grandest things in the world."

The building of the bridge was not, however, allowed to interfere with the laying of the railway track on the other side of the gorge, and construction work went merrily on—sometimes at the rate of a mile a day—many tons of material for the line being slung across by means of a Blondin transporter. In a remarkably short time Kalomo was reached and the Kafue River—about half-way between the Falls and Rhodesia Broken Hill — was successfully bridged, the bridge being the longest of its kind in Africa.

Thus Rhodesia has the distinction of possessing the highest and the longest bridges in the Dark Continent. Its length runs to nearly 1,500 feet, and it consists of thirteen spans of 100 feet each, standing on concrete pillars in sixteen feet of water. It is interesting to recall that the first thru train from the south past over the bridge en route to the rich zinc and copper district known as Rhodesia Broken Hill, and 2,000 miles from Cape Town, on the 24th of June of last year. Here, for the moment, the southern section of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway ends; and it is now a moot point whether it will eventually be carried northwards via the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika and so on thru German East Africa, or thru northwestern Rhodesia to Katanga in Belgian territory, there to link up with the important line known as the Benguella Railway, which is now in course of construction from Lobito Bay, in Portuguese West Africa—a line some 900 miles in length, running due east into the Kongo Free State.

The stretch of territory between Rhodesia Broken Hill and Katanga is not very considerable, and the construction of a railway in that region would present no very serious engineering difficulty. Already the country has been surveyed, and there is not much doubt that the line will eventually be extended in that direction. If this is accomplished it will mean that Messrs. Pauling, the builders of the Cape-to-Cairo line, will in due course join hands and metals on the extreme north of Barotseland with Messrs. J. Norton Griffiths & Co., the constructors of the Lobito Bay-Katanga railway. Mr. J. Norton Griffiths has said that the scheme was quite practicable and that considerable progress had already been made with the line from Lobito Bay, which would in due course be a very important feeder indeed to the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

So far as I have been able to ascertain the question of continuing the line from Rhodesia Broken Hill to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika is still in abeyance, the promoters of the scheme apparently being still undecided in the matter. So little sympathy for the line has hitherto been shown in Germany that I should not be surprised to hear that it had been decided to drop the idea of continuing it thru German East Africa in favor of the water route presented by Lake Tanganyika, the line being resumed at a northerly point of that great waterway and going onward thru the British Colony of Uganda to Cairo —via Fashoda and Khartûm—and perhaps linking up with the existent important feeder known as the Uganda Railway, which runs from Mombasa, in British East Africa, on the coast, to Port Florence at the northeast corner of Lake Victoria Nyanza. It may be that the future will see two great lines running northwards from Rhodesia Broken Hill—one via Katanga, in the Kongo Free State, and Lake Chad to Tunis or Algiers; the other either thru German East Africa or thru Lake Tanganyika to Khartûm and Cairo, with perhaps another important branch line running from Fashoda in a northeasterly direction from Addis Abeba, the capital of Abyssinia, to Djibouti, at the entrance of the Red Sea. Sooner or later, I suppose, the northern section of the great railway which now ends at Khartûm will be continued to Fashoda, tho it is well not to reckon on any support to the Cape-to-Cairo scheme as such being forthcoming from the powers that be in Egypt and the Sudan, who have never from Lord Cromer downward, shown anything like enthusiasm in the late Mr. Rhodes's pet project. Lord Cromer,

indeed, once declared that a railway of the kind would be altogether out of proportion to its utility. But who knows? Perhaps his successor in Egypt, Sir Eldon Gorst, will look less coldly on a scheme which the late Cecil Rhodes once emphatically predicted would prove "a payable undertaking." Of course an immense fillip has been given to the scheme by the publication of the terms of the will of the late Mr. Alfred Beit, so long the personal friend of Mr. Rhodes, who, it will be remembered, left a very large sum of money—$7,500,000—for the furtherance of the scheme "known as the Cape-to-Cairo Railway and the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph system, including telephones." Quite recently the writer asked Mr. Otto Beit whether the "railway trustees," under the will of his late brother, had come to any decision respecting the allocation of the large sum. Mr. Beit intimated, however, that no decision had yet been arrived at, and that consequently he was not at the moment in a position to make any statement for publication.

A day or two ago Sir Lewis Mitchell, one of the directors of the British South African Company and the chosen biographer of the late Cecil Rhodes, was interviewed on the subject of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway. Incidentally he declared that it lay entirely with Mr. Alfred Beit's trustees, who were left a million and a half pounds for the purposes of the railway, to decide how the line should be continued. Over eight million pounds sterling had already been expended on this enterprise.



VIEW ON LAKE TANGANYIKA.

"Under Sir Charles Metcalfe's personal superintendence," Sir Lewis Mitchell continued, "the work never slackened, and in June of this year the first engine ran into Broken Hill. Negotiations are now in progress for the construction of another section to a mine called Bwana M'Kubwa, and it is

known that a further extension to Kansanshi is under consideration, which would bring the line to the extreme northwest of the Chartered Company's territories. The money market is at present in too bad a condition for the raising of funds for the continuance of the Rhodesian railways, which have come to the end of their capital. Great interest is manifested in the plans which will be adopted by Mr. Beit's trustees. I do not know exactly whether Mr. Beit's money will be sufficient for the completion of the railway, but it will certainly be sufficient to build a good deal. As for the Egyptian end, from Cairo or Alexandria southward to Assuan, a distance of 590 miles, the line is constructed, and another 560 miles, between Wady Halfa and Khartûm, while a further extension of 410 miles to Usambara is, I believe, projected. In the aggregate the line from the north, completed or contemplated, is thus about 1,600 miles, and from the south rather more than 2,000 miles. Add to this the long Tanganyika waterway and you will see that the great enterprise is far advanced. Altho it is impossible to say exactly when the great undertaking will be complete—probably in another five years—the Cape-to-Cairo Railway will not be abandoned. There may be delay, and it is only a question of time and money. Great enterprises are only worked by degrees, and before very long we shall known that "Rhodes's dream" has become reality.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The Trained Nurse

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS

MAY I say a word in THE INDEPENDENT about the trained nurse?

Of course I know that the mere mention of this most characteristic product of our most characteristic age will bring out a chorus of praise and gratitude from almost every American home. It ought to do it. There is now hardly a dwelling in any respectable community in this country into which the skill and knowledge of these women have not been summoned to save the health and sometimes the life of its inmates.

I certainly do not mean to question the importance and value of the trained nurse as a working member of the community. The rapidity with which she and her work found a place among us shows that the true value was promptly set on both by the public.

Before the Civil War there was not in this country a single white-capped, white-gowned young woman hovering over the bed of the sick man with her thermometer and hypodermic syringe. But I must say in passing that he was not abandoned, as is now supposed, to the mercies of Sairey Gamp and her gin bottle. Every village had its matron, neither drunk nor imbecile, but wise, from long practice, in symptoms and in remedies, and skilled in the handling of the sick. Dickens's libel did this class of nurses gross injustice. Let me speak a word of truth about them.

The college-bred woman of today is too apt to presume that the women of yesterday were altogether ignorant and useless. But, in fact, they had—even before Vassar and Smith were dreamed of—some excuse for being; especially as nurses. You must remember that since the world began the care of children and of the sick and wounded has been in the hands of woman. She, not being idiotic, must have brought some knowledge and skill out of so many ages of practice. I hope that some day a story teller with as much genius as Dickens and more fairness will paint the real Wise Woman as she actually existed in this country before the Civil War. I remember the old mulattoes in Southern neighborhoods, in their gay turbans and huge, white aprons, and the Quaker mid-

wives of Pennsylvania towns, gray robed and placid, who went from house to house, busy with their miraculous errand of bringing live babies into the world. Great was the awe with which we children regarded them. Something of the same awe and wonder befogs my brain now as I think of them. How patient and wise they were! What mysterious knowledge they accumulated year after year! There was no inherited weakness of mind or body in any of their patients for generations — tuberculosis, dipsomania, scrofula or insanity, which was not known to them and to the old village doctor. They worked with him year in and year out, with these possible dangers in sight, over patients who had been known and dear to them since the hour of their birth.

Very likely these old women would be quite useless and bewildered today if they should be called on to give a hypodermic injection or be suddenly placed beside an operating table, the field of action in which the modern trained nurse proves herself to be so alert and skilful.

But we must remember that these old nurses ministered to a generation of women who knew nothing of hypodermics or operating tables; women who, after giving ten or a dozen children to the world, past placidly down the slope of calm old age into the deeper calm beyond.

The modern nurse has to deal with the nerve-tortured anemic woman of today, who usually finds the gift of one child to the world too heavy a drain upon her vitality, and for the rest of her years fights death with the help which surgeons and nurses and all their skill and tools can give her.

To each age come its necessary agents.

Before the advent of the modern type of trained nurse, long before the Civil War, the Roman Catholic Church had established hospitals in almost all of the large cities in this country, usually under the management of the Sisters of Charity and of St. Joseph. Others founded by Germans were in charge of Lutheran sisterhoods. These hospitals are still in the care of the same religious orders of women, and there are no nurses in the country now more skilful or up-to-date in their methods than they.

In 1829 the Friends, always prompt to turn their religion into active charity, founded a training school for nurses in Philadelphia. It still exists, carrying on its work at the same house, at Eleventh and Cherry streets, in the same thoro and benignant fashion. It was established by the physicians foremost in the day in obstetrical work and the treatment of children's diseases, and now is kept within these lines of practice.

The medical and surgical training of these nurses, which extends thru a couple of years, is gratuitous, and the nurses are clothed and supported during that time without charge. For another year they are expected to give their help free of charge to patients in the hospital. After that they are absolved from any obligation of service to the institution.

These different classes of women, up to the date of the Civil War, were the vanguard of the hosts of uniformed, educated nurses who now have taken possession of the whole country. I suppose that there is not today an American town of any importance from sea to sea that does not boast its training school for nurses and its hospital. All denominations have joined in the effort to prepare women for this womanly and high work. And because it is womanly—because it is the kind of work for which the peculiarly feminine intelligence of the American girl especially fits her—(as well as her sympathy, her manual skill and delicacy of touch), she has succeeded in it, as she has not done in most of her commercial or (may I say?) political efforts.

This business is one which does not require a costly outfit. Good health and character, a public school education and three or four years' training, qualify a nurse for independent practice. The work is better paid than any other open to women without capital. A nurse approved by a medical college receives for the care of an ordinary case her boarding, laundry work and from $25 weekly up.

No words which I can use will do justice to the blessings which these good women, if they choose, are able to bring

into our homes by the exercise of their skill, sympathy and authority. How many families today—looking back at some season of loss and grief in their lives—remember the wise, gentle woman who was their help as devout Catholics do some saint beloved of man and God!

There can be no doubt whatever that the percentage of deaths in this country has been materially lowered during the last twenty years by the advent of the trained nurse.

But there is another side to the question. Precisely because the craft of this skilled attendant can so easily and cheaply be learned, because it pays extremely well, and because no high qualifications in mind or manners are exacted from the candidates, many women have gone into the business who are not fitted for it and never will be. The work of the trained nurse more than any other requires unerring tact and good breeding. She comes, an absolute stranger, into your family at the very moment when you are already unnerved and miserable from sudden anxiety and danger. All your private affairs, your habits, your little economies are suddenly stripped before this outsider, who sometimes has a prying eye and wagging tongue. When the danger of the patient increases, all the fears and agony of your soul are bared before her. The constant presence of any stranger would add to the misery of the time, even if she were not lacking in good feeling and good breeding. I have seen some of these women come into a sick-room drenched in rank perfume, bring into it their clatter of silly gossip, and deafen the ear of the dying with their squabbles with the servants. Many of them take cocaine and other drugs to help them bear the strain and fatigue of nursing. I do not deny that in the great majority of cases the trained nurse has been a benignant messenger of comfort. But it is also true that in many households she has added a new horror to sickness and to death.

Another fact must be counted in summing up the value of this modern help to living—her cost. The payment of $25 per week is a heavy drain upon a household of moderate means, especially when the illness is long and it is the bread-winner who is disabled from work. Now, the great majority of Americans have but moderate means.

What is the remedy for this condition of affairs?

There is one, but I doubt whether the average American woman will approve of it.

It is that every American girl shall be thoroly trained in the care of the sick room, the handling and feeding of a patient, the administration of medicine and the management of infants, just as she is set now inexorably down to learn French and music. I do not mean that she should take the full training of the official nurse, but that her instruction should be thoro as far as it goes, and fit her to assist the physician in the care of ordinary illnesses in her home, while the nurse should only be called in for more serious cases.

We are a little extravagant, perhaps, in our ideas of the education necessary for our daughters.

I have before me three or four of the catalogs of the large colleges for women, each setting forth its intellectual menu for the little girl who is leaving her father's roof to be fitted for her work in life. They stand ready to train her in every language, from the Sanskrit and ancient Frisian to today's *argot* in Paris; in all the arts, in psychology, in ancient and modern methods of politics, of government and of the uplifting of humanity. But there are not ten minutes of these school years given to teaching the future wife and mother how to spread a plaster for a sick child or to give it a bath in bed.

There is no joke which will answer me. Seriously, how often in any woman's life does she need Sanskrit or a familiarity with analytic geometry? How often is she called on to treat a burn or the mumps?

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Literature

To Him That Hath

THE rich and insufferably prosperous may as well look to themselves. They are no longer in the fashion. It is not simply that the savage, awakened mind of bone and brawn is against them, it is that we have all lost that sycophant fancy which made them admirable. Even in fiction, where they have ever posed as the gilded and adorable figures of romance, they have become contemptible. True, Mr. Chambers and others portray them in novels of fashionable life, but soon this ornamental adjective will be changed to one with an obnoxious meaning. And already such stories are written, greatly at the expense of the men and women who figure in them. There is not anywhere today a novelist who is frankly friendly to them, or who would dare to be.

Meanwhile here is a story* which dramatizes what is happening in that under-world of sorrows and imaginable privations and persecutions upon which this upper fashionable insensate world battens and fattens. The situation is melodramatic, of course, because in the very nature of things it is a melancholy world, specter-haunted with famine and crime. Also it is written by one of those young men so common in our day, who have the burning heart and the revolutionary sense of things. Mr. Scott is a hero worshiper of martyred manhood among the poor and unfortunate, a writer who compels admiration and attention by his friendliness to the friendless and by the sanity of his conclusions concerning some sociological problems, rather than by literary ability.

The story is dedicated "To those whom the world has made ugly and whose ugliness the world cannot forgive." And the leading characters in it are victims of this ugliness and of the world's spite, showing that the whole of respectable society, so called, is organized to defeat any effort made by a reformed criminal to live honestly. The hero is an ex-convict who has served his term for a theft that he did not commit, but to which he confessed in order to save the good work and good name of a dead friend who actually had been guilty of the crime. Jean Valjean himself accomplished nó greater sacrifice than does this David Aldrich in Mr. Scott's story; but Valjean's immeasurable advantage consisted in the fact that he had Hugo to interpret his sacrifice. These new young men who are writing fiction merely with a burning heart and a revolutionary sense of things, and who set the world on fire with the righteousness of their course, are too lacking in imagination to be artists yet. They exaggerate, but they have not delevoped the higher finer power to idealize. But all in good time. Their descendants will be the greatest poets, the greatest artists and the greatest scripture writers the world has ever known. Then there will be monuments raised to these young men like Scott who have not great genius, who are merely the primitive folk of the new order, but whose great instincts for human brotherhood shall hereafter forefather great geniuses.

There is no impossible sacrifice in *To Him That Hath.* One who has counted among his friends some of these heroes hidden in prison cells knows, with certain knowledge, the fantastic honor, the unspeakable tenderness, the superb generosity of these men of shattered lives and broken hearts. We do not mean a sophisticated, broken heart, like that of the author of "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," whose horrible fate it was, because he had posed so long, to be unable to forget to pose even in his cell of pain, but the everyday criminal, with no poison of pseudo-Greek estheticism in his veins; to whom, in his simplicity, it is only natural that he should suffer for others. He is no Superman, feeding upon thousands of lesser lives. "I could not betray my friend, altho he was not good," is the inevitable response of the

*TO HIM THAT HATH. *By Leroy Scott.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

convict who has kept, by some miracle of God, a childlike heart thru an evil life. David Aldrich was not a man of evil life; his conviction was a deliberate choice; but many a man who is not, like him, an "accidental criminal," has sacrificed himself, according to a divine instinct, rather than a reasoned purpose. And that is the sort of nature broken upon the wheel of too mechanical a justice!

A bad man is often more generous and self-sacrificing than a righteous one. There may be some dim idea of reparation in his sacrificial act; but it is sweeter to think of it as a bit of the divinity of human nature shining thru all sorts of conditions, even the most adverse. The convict has loosed so many bonds of conventionality he can even, sometimes, afford to be lavishly good in unexpected ways. Mr. Scott's psychology of a certain type of convict is sound.

Evolution and Animal Life

THE last five years have witnessed such strides in the study of organic evolution that the classics of Darwin and Wallace can no longer be relied upon to give us an idea of the present status of the subject. Only the more recent books contain accounts of the epoch-making work of de Vries and Mendel. Even the most recent one—that of Jordan and Kellogg*—lacks any reference to the extraordinary results obtained by MacDougal with plants and Tower (see THE INDEPENDENT, August 15th, p. 398) with animals, of experimentally modifying the germ plasm. Otherwise it is well up to date.

The title, *Evolution and Animal Life*, very correctly indicates the contents of the book. It is more than a discussion of evolution. It is an introduction to zoölogy as well. For this reason it may be intelligently read by the veriest layman in zoölogy. The fault of this virtue is that, to those who are acquainted with elementary zoölogy, certain of the discussions are rather discursive; while others (*e. g.*, that of embryology) seem to the reviewer to be quite aside from the primary purpose of the book, as stated in the preface: "To give a lucid elementary account, in limited space, of the processes of evolution." Many of the numerous and excellent illustrations, also, seem somewhat unnecessary. Others, such as the photographs illustrating Burbank's work, are very welcome.

The one here reproduced is, like the general make-up of the book, a combination of good and bad. Some might wish to know which of the parents the smaller plum in the figure is. Or are both so nearly alike that one illustration will do for both? This lack of care in the legends is characteristic of the illustrations.

A laxness of expression is also apparent in the text. Objection might be raised to the use of the term "mutation" (p. 1, line 11) in any other than its technical sense, when treating of evolution. On page 6, "cosmic phenomena" are contrasted with biologic. Are not animals a part of cosmos? Few need to be told that the majority of the animals born fail to reach maturity, "because for one reason or another they cannot do so" (p. 61). Many of the sentences are so loosely constructed that it is difficult to connect the clause with the words they modify. This apparently petty criticism of the English has as its excuse the well-known fact that both the authors are, when they try, masters of literary style. One cannot escape the conviction that this book was hurriedly, even somewhat carelessly, "reeled off" out of the abundant knowledge of the busy authors.

Mistakes of fact are rather few. The whole subject is so debatable that differences of opinion must, of course, be allowed, but these have been largely forestalled by an extremely fair presentation of the debatable points. However, de Vries is not the only one (p. 115) who has observed actual cases of species making by mutation. Few Mendelians would agree that the Mendelian laws are as limited in their application as the authors believe (p. 187). In fact, the bulk of the important Mendelian investigations are, at present, concerned with the authors' second category, which they state is non-Mendelian. In it all the young "agree in presenting a new character differing from the parental characters *a* and *b*." Bateson's work on sweet peas

*EVOLUTION AND ANIMAL LIFE. *By D. S. Jordan and V. L. Kellogg.* Appleton & Co. $2.50.

might be given as one of many examples. Without going into the details of these experiments the results are as follows: If certain strains of white sweet peas be crossed, all the offspring will be colored, altho if the matings had been made within either of the strains the offspring would have been white. The explanation seems to be that two factors are necessary for color. Each of the original strains possesses one of these factors, but not the other, hence only white flowers are produced from pure bred stock; but when the two strains are crossed, the two factors are brought together and color results. Now, each of these factors, individually, acts in Mendelian fashion (see THE INDEPENDENT, *loc. cit.*)

In conclusion, this book is to be recommended to those who wish to learn the present-day views concerning evolution, but who lack the training in elementary zoölogy necessary for the intelligent reading of more technical works. It differs decidedly from the books that appeared in the early days of Darwinism in that it is neither speculative nor polemic, but gives a comprehensive survey of the immense amount of hard work that has been done since then in evolution.



BLOWING AND DRAWING THERMOMETER TUBES.
From Duncan's "Chemistry of Commerce."
Copyright, 1907, by Harper & Brothers.

The Romance and Finance of Steel

DR. BERGLUND intimates in the preface of his monograph on the United States Steel Corporation[1] that he had interviews with officials of the Corporation and of other steel companies. These interviews obviously must have been in New York and not at the plants; and in view of the painstaking work that has gone into the book, it is to be regretted that before he began to marshal his material and to write, Dr. Berglund did not spend a couple of hours at the Edgar Thompson mill at Braddock or at the magnificent continuous rail mill that Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, installed at Lorrain, for it would have given him a much surer touch when he is dealing with the practical side of the iron and steel industry, or when he is tracing the influence that

[1] THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION. A Study of the Growth and Influence of Combination in the Iron and Steel Industry. *By Abraham Berglund, Ph.D.* New York: The Columbia Press (Macmillan). Pp. 178. $1.50.

the Steel Corporation has had in determining prices for the output of American steel plants generally. There is often a vagueness of statement when he is writing of the plants and of labor at the furnaces. Frequently when he is describing the equipment he puts the cart before the horse by writing of "mills and furnaces"; and he makes a quite inexcusable break when, at pages 141 and 143, he states that rails are made out of billets. A statement like this is more than a mere slip of the pen; for it renders of less value the particular argument that Dr. Berglund is making on these pages as to the attitude of the Steel Corporation toward the price of crude and unfinished material and also of the finished product.

Dr. Berglund is on much surer ground when he is dealing with conditions in the iron and steel industry which led to the organization of the Steel Corporation in 1901; and when he is tracing with much detail, and with admirable clearness, the developments which have marked the history of the trust in the first six years of its existence. Practically every movement which the trust has made in these six years is narrated by Dr. Berglund—the conversion of part of its preferred stock into bonds in the early months of 1902; its scheme for profit-sharing with its superintendents, its clerical force, and its work people, adopted in December, 1902; the beginning of the mammoth plant at Gary, Ind., in 1906; and the acquisition of the immense body of ore belonging to the Great Northern Railway from Mr. J. J. Hill in October last. There have been other monographs on the Steel Corporation, and it has been the subject of many magazine articles; but Dr. Berglund's study of its organization, its development, and its policies—notwithstanding the faults that have been noted—is as yet certainly the most complete; for it brings the story of the Corporation down as late as March, 1907. Most people who have any acquaintance with the iron and steel industry will agree with Dr. Berglund's contention that the Corporation has pursued a fairly conservative policy as regards prices during the great prosperity of the last three or four years; that it has been a steadying influence, and has done much to prevent excessive inflation of prices, and a consequent collapse of the boom. Even men who have been in sharp antagonism to the trust—as for instance the nail and wire manufacturers in Canada—concede that the trust has had this influence in the industrial world both of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada.

The Romance of Steel[2] covers part of the ground traversed by Dr. Berglund when Mr. Casson describes the organization of the Steel Corporation; but the book is written from a different point of view and in quite a different style. It is a racy and glowing account of industrial success, intended for popular reading. The Bessemer and open-hearth processes of steel manufacture were English inventions; but excepting a machine for doing away with the terribly laborious labor of clearing pigs out of the casting house, practically all the labor-saving inventions and appliances now in service in the iron and steel industry originated in the United States; and it is these inventions and appliances, and the modern Lake ore-carriers, with the equipment for unloading these great bulk freighters, that constitute America's great contribution to the economy of the iron and steel industry.

Mr. Casson's story has the merit of being remarkably inclusive, on the historic and physical sides, as well as in its personal aspects. It begins with the establishment of the first American furnace at Lynn, Mass., in 1642; and comes down to the organization of the Steel Trust in 1901, and to the installation of the great plant of the Lackawanna Company—one of the largest of the independent concerns—at Buffalo, which was got to work about 1904. The era of great profits begins with Mr. Carnegie and his associates in the later seventies of last century; and when Mr. Casson deals with this stage of the industry, and with the money that was made when the Carnegie plants were acquired by the United States Steel Corporation, his figures are bewildering, almost staggering, in their immensity. One naturally begins to ask by whom ultimately these colossal profits were paid. Mr. Casson does not concern

[2] THE ROMANCE OF STEEL. The Story of a Thousand Millionaires. *By Herbert N. Casson.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Pp. lxiv, 376. $5.00.

himself with this question. He leaves his readers to conjecture how the enormous toll was spread over the masses of the American people—for in the long run it was borne by them; and he also leaves his readers to determine for themselves the point at which in such enormous money-making processes as he describes another word should be substituted for profit.

One of the significant features of the book is Mr. Casson's description of the change that was made in steel plant labor after the Homestead strike in 1902. Prior to that time the union officials and the captains of industry were in pretty close association, especially when the tariff was revised. Then union officials and iron and steel magnates traveled together in private cars to Washington to see that no inroad was made on the tariff wall. The association has been less close since Homestead; and the unions today have lost the hold they had on the industry when it was at a smaller stage, and labor-saving machinery was still undeveloped. Even more significant is Mr. Casson's statement of the low prices at which pig iron, rails and billets have been sold; and his casual reference to the fact that for fifteen years past protective duties have not been indispensable to these departments of the industry.



BURBANK'S PLUMS.

The larger plum is the direct seedling of the smaller, produced by crossing the *trifoliata* (Japan) plum and the little *maritima* (Atlantic Coast) plum. From Jordan & Kellogg's "Evolution and Animal Life."

The social changes which have come over Pittsburg in the last ten years, as described by Mr. Casson, are not exhilarating reading. They leave one with the impression that the never-ending smoke and gloom are by no means the only drawback to life in that city—they leave one wondering what is to be the fate of a social life built up on colossal fortunes made with such suddenness. If Mr. Casson's pictures of life in Pittsburg can be accepted as true, there must be much artificiality in social conditions among this newly-arrived aristocracy of the steel world. He describes how some of this aristocracy squander their wealth; how much of the money is going into vulgar and wanton display. Perhaps the worst use of this wealth, from a civic and social point of view, was when one of the new-made millionaires for a while acquired the control of four of Pittsburg's newspapers. Undoubtedly the development of the iron and steel industry is America's greatest material achievement. It put the United States alongside Great Britain as an industrial nation; but there are aspects of this achievement, and phases of life growing out of it, described in the two monographs which few thoughtful Americans can care to point to with any feelings of national pride.

Queen of the Blue-Stockings

STUPID as usually is the reading of other people's letters, there is probably no better way of obtaining an intimate acquaintance with the small ways of the past. Domestic economy, fashions, manners, the price of food, clothing and amusement, even the very tricks of speech — everything which becomes so odiously dull and commonplace as a matter of daily routine, revives and dins the ear with irresistible insistency. Literary perspective, atmosphere, romance, are dispelled in a twinkling; and "the dark backward and abysm of time" is again flooded with the merciless glare of contemporaneity. To these remarks the letters of Elizabeth Montagu are no exception.* And they labor under the further disadvantage of dealing with one of the dreariest periods of English history, from the literary and social point of view, as well as with one of the most uninteresting subjects which that period has to offer—the British aristocracy, and particularly the Montagu clique (the "cues," as Horace Walpole irreverently calls them), whose affairs of one sort and another

*ELIZABETH MONTAGU, THE QUEEN OF THE BLUE-STOCKINGS. Her Correspondence from 1720-1761. *By her Great Great Niece, Emily J. Climenson.* 2 vols. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $8.00.

furnish the staple of remark. We learn that Lady Sunderland, "*née* Judith Tichburne, third wife of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, remarried Right Hon. Sir Robert Sutton"; and incidentally that a blue velvet mantle cost £5, and an ermine muff, one guinea, together with some slight information concerning the condition of the "bathing tubs" at the Duke of Portland's, which were apparently leaky with disuse, and the modest practice of wearing "bathing cloaths" even in the privacy of one's own bedroom. While to the humor and delicacy of this society there is abundant and eloquent evidence. "I shall move as slowly as a fat corpse in a hearse," writes the sprightly Mrs. Montagu, nicknamed Fidget, in announcing her contemplated return to London after a convalescence. And again, "Madame 'Gran' (ville) desires her duty" and is sorry Mrs. Montagu was not in town, for "there was a charming execution yesterday—two smugglers and a Jew—and a fine view from her windows." Rather better fun in one sense, if not of much greater consequence, are such accounts as that of Lady Bath's assembly, "from which, at hazard of life and limb, I broke away a little after one on Tuesday last. Her ladyship had happily gathered together eight hundred Christian souls, many of which had like to have perished by famine and other accidents," etc.

Occasionally, to be sure, the correspondence resounds faintly with echoes from the greater world without, the Pretender's descent upon Scotland or Frederick's defeat at Kolin; and now and then occurs a name of some importance, Burke or Dr. Johnson. But even these sounds reach us shrill and distorted by the medium of their transmission. To the Montagus, the Jacobites at Preston Pans are "5,000 Highland ruffians not worth £5,000, if they, their wives, children, servants, goods and chattels, were to be sold in the open market"; and it is this beggarly rabble that has the impudence to trouble the serenity of the Georges and the complacency of "a nation worth twice 500 millions of property!" Such is the matter of these two volumes—such the reflection of an extinct smugdom which gradually forms before the eyes of one who has the patience to read them with a singular mingling of curiosity, amusement and irritation.

A Colleague of Gladstone

THERE can be but few American students of English politics in the nineteenth century who can claim acquaintance with Sidney Herbert, who died in 1861, soon after he had gone to the Upper House as Lord Herbert of Lea. Herbert represented one of the county divisions of Wiltshire in the House of Commons for twenty-eight years before he became a peer. He was Secretary at War—as distinct from Secretary for War—during the English and French invasion of the Crimea; and some distinction accrued to him as an army reformer. His achievements as a statesman are not memorable. They are practically forgotten; but Herbert is a man whose achievement is to be measured by his influence rather than by any Parliamentary enactment or reform which is associated with his name; and it is only necessary to read the correspondence of which these volumes* mainly consist to realize that his influence was great and far extended.

Herbert began Parliamentary life as a Tory. In 1846, however, he threw in his lot with Peel and the cause of free trade; and as long as the Peelite party survived as a separate group in the House of Commons, a survival that lasted until about 1857, Herbert was one of the prominent members of the group; and as such was in close association with Gladstone and Sir James Graham. After he had broken away from the Tory party over the corn laws, Sidney Herbert became a convinced Liberal. While he and Gladstone were closely associated in the House of Commons, Herbert was much more a Liberal —much more in sympathy with all for which Liberalism stood between the Reform Act of 1832 and the second Reform Act in 1867—than Gladstone. Gladstone, in the years between 1846 and 1860, except on the question of free trade, had no sympathy with the other political aims of Bright and Cobden. These aims were as antipathetic to the future leader of the Liberal party as they were to the most Tory of Tories in the House of Com-

*SIDNEY HERBERT—LORD HERBERT OF LEA. A Memoir. *By Lord Stanmore.* With Portraits and Illustrations. Two volumes, pp. xii, 460; vi, 479. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50.

mons; and one of the most important facts brought out in the correspondence between Gladstone and Aberdeen, Graham and Herbert is that it was little else than an accident that prevented Gladstone from going completely over to the Tories, when Lord Derby formed his Administration in 1856.

Gladstone at that time stood aloof from the two great political parties. The Peelite party in the House of Commons had been reduced to three—Gladstone, Herbert and Graham; and Gladstone had so little sympathy with Liberalism in the days when Palmerston was the Liberal leader that he held that its only usefulness was to serve as an opposition, and help to keep the Tory party in order; and in particular to prevent the Tory party from disturbing the free trade settlement of 1846. "The Liberal party," Gladstone wrote to Herbert, on October 24th, 1856, "should never occupy the Treasury benches excepting under a powerful government like that of Earl Grey, or at any rate a tolerably active one like that of Lord Melbourne."

Much of the correspondence that Lord Stanmore has included in these volumes has, thru lapse of time, lost its more vivid interest. At least a third of the first volume is occupied with correspondence arising out of the Crimean War. But even this may be serviceable by reason of the fact that it brings out in full what an amount of downright, uncomfortable worry a war entails on the government that has blundered into it. In the public discussions that preceded the Peace Conference at The Hague this year, it was often affirmed that statesmen in all countries are nowadays opposed to war except under the most desperate circumstances, when transcendent interests are at stake. With correspondence such as that of Sidney Herbert during the Crimean War before us it is easy to believe that these recent statements are true. Not a single British statesman gained any credit from the Crimean War —for the way in which it was begun, the way in which it was conducted, or the way in which it was settled; while Cabinet rank and Cabinet responsibility during the years when the war was in progress obviously brought with them worry which must have told hardly on men of conscience or of any sense of loyalty to Cabinet responsibilities. It is good that the world should know what war means for the men who are of the administrations responsible for a war; and except for the Aberdeen memoirs, there are among English political biographies no books which are more valuable from this point of view than the biography of Sidney Herbert.

The Chemistry of Commerce. A Simple Interpretation of Some New Chemistry in its Relation to Modern Industry. By Robert Kennedy Duncan, New York: Harper and Brothers. $2.00.

This is one of the most useful of books. Good popularizers of science are rare. The men who know do not usually want to write about it and the men who want to write about it do not usually know. Especially is this true in the field of industrial technology where the element of industrial secrecy enters in, and it is trebly difficult to be up to date, accurate and comprehensible. Yet this is the branch of science in which the average man would naturally feel most interested, for it is full of the "marvels," "revolutions" and "startling discoveries" in which he delights, and it explains to him the manifold new appliances with which he daily comes into contact. Professor Duncan has the chair of Industrial Chemistry in the University of Kansas, so he knows his subject, and he comes of a literary family, so he can write. His book on "The New Knowledge" was the best popular exposition of recent discoveries in radio-activity and the theories they have led to. In the present volume, dealing with more practical matters, he is more free from the temptation, to which he is not altogether immune, of indulging in fanciful speculation. It is a book for the open shelves of the public reading-room, and one that the manufacturer and business man will profit by perusing, for it contains information on a great variety of topics impossible to get elsewhere in such convenient form. Here are to be found answers to such questions as the following, which every intelligent person has asked within the last few years, and often found difficulty in getting answered: What are these new bright yellow globes and long green tubes that we see

used for lighting on the street? What is the practical benefit of the new law freeing "denatured" alcohol from the revenue tax? What are the Welsbach mantles made of? Are the diamonds and rubies they make nowadays real or imitation? How can they manufacture flower perfumes and fruit flavors by the pound out of coal tar? What is this "opsonic index" that the doctors are always talking about? What will be the effect on agriculture if atmospheric nitrogen can be used as a fertilizer? Is artificial silk going to put the worm out of its job? In the last chapter Professor Duncan explains the new and promising plan of industrial fellowship that he has introduced into the State University of Kansas.



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY,
Author of "Foods and Their Adulterations." P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Foods and Their Adulterations. Origin manufacture and composition of food products, description of common adulterations, food standards, and national food laws and regulations. By Harvey W. Wiley. Philadelphia: P. Blackinton's Son & Co. $4.00.

This is the most authoritative and comprehensive book that has appeared on this important subject, and there is no other man in America who is better fitted to handle it from both the scientific and the legislative sides than the author. The national food law past by the last Congress was very largely due to Dr. Wiley's preparatory work of many years, during which he has occupied the position of Chief of the Chemical Division of the Department of Agriculture, laying the foundations of Government control by scientific researches into the composition of foods and chemical tests for adulteration and impurities, which have been carried on under his direction, in spite of the most powerful opposition of interested industries. A unique and valuable feature of this work is the 100 pages devoted to the Food and Drugs and Meat Inspection Act and the decisions of the Department of Agriculture on the difficult questions of labeling and standards. There are eleven excellent colored plates, mostly of cuts of beef, and sixty-eight illustrations in black and white. The book is intended more for the general public than the chemist, because it does not go into the technical details of analytic processes except in so far as to explain the meaning of the terms used in food reports. It is a book not merely for the library, but also for the kitchen, because a housewife would in a short time save the value of the book by following its advice in the purchase of supplies, very much to the benefit of the health of the family under her control. How meats are cut and their relative value; which have the greater nourishment, a breakfast food at two cents or one at fifteen cents a pound; what adulterations are to be looked for in canned jellies and jams and how to interpret their labels; the baking-powder question and comparative digestibility of different kinds of bread, are all questions worth study by the careful housewife, and here she can find more reliable information than from either advertisements or the "scare" articles of the magazines. There is a second volume by the same author on *Beverages and Their Adulterations.*

The Collected Works of Henrik Ibsen. Vol. V, Emperor and Galilean. Vol. IX, Rosmersholm, The Lady from the Sea. Vol. X, Hedda Gabler, The Master Builder. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00 each.

This new copyright edition is indispensable to the student or reader of Ibsen for two reasons; it is the only complete and authoritative translation in English, and the series of introductions which William Archer has contributed forms the best exposition and analysis of the dramas that we have in the language. Ibsen's death has removed the seal from many sources of information about the circumstances under which they were written and what they mean,

or, rather, what the author meant by them. For example, we now know where Ibsen got his women. He has been praised for his marvelous insight into feminine nature and condemned for his dense ignorance and misinterpretation of it, but both admirers and critics have wondered how such a recluse could find out so much or think he knew so much about the opposite sex. The secret was revealed when among his papers were found sheaves upon sheaves of letters from women which he had preserved for study. As Dr. Elias says:

"All these ladies demanded something of him—some cure for their agonies of soul, or for the incomprehension of which they suffered; some solution of the riddle of their nature. Almost everyone of them regarded herself as a problem to which Ibsen could not but have the time and interest to apply himself."

In one case, that of Fräulein Barbach of Vienna, who was the model for Hilda in *The Master Builder,* the most fascinating of Ibsen's heroines, we find him cutting off the correspondence with the following curt note when he had got all the material he needed:

"Please for the present, do not write to me again. I will soon send you my new play. Receive it in friendship but in silence."

The Brasses of England. By Herbert W. Macklin. Pp. xx, 336. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The Bells of England. By J. J. Raven. Pp. xv, 338. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

Dr. Raven and the Rev. H. W. Macklin are both clergymen of the Church of England, who in the quiet of their pleasant country parishes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm to ecclesiastical hobbies. With Dr. Raven it is the church bells that have fascinated his attention, and he has spent years in investigating the history of all the ancient bells of central and southern England of which he could obtain any information. The Rev. H. W. Macklin is apparently a man of quieter tastes. The old brasses, with their silent commemoration of churchman, aristocrat, lawyer and merchant have been his chief joy; and any American who is contemplating a leisurely tour in England will be amply repaid for a quiet study of his book. The visitor who stops his motor car at the doors of some quaint old church and engages the services of the decrepit old man or woman who acts as verger should be careful to ask whether there are any brasses. These old monuments were laid down most frequently in the aisles and pavements; and tho, as Mr. Macklin tells us, they are not truly brasses, but are made of a very much harder alloy which will outlast the stone in which they are set, much treading has frequently worn smooth the lines of face and costume, and many a careful vicar now has the brasses in his church protected with boards or matting. Mr. Macklin furnishes a list of the brasses to be found in the counties to which he gives most attention; but the numerous and interesting brasses of Lancashire and Yorkshire and of the other northern counties are not included, and his book thus falls short of being a complete account of the brasses of England. The hobby which has occupied Dr. Raven's attention is not so easy of access for the ordinary visitor to an English country church. Not many visitors, whether English or American, care to climb into the bell towers; and if they did would find it difficult to read or copy the inscriptions on the bells, or indeed in many cases to distinguish between a modern bell and one of ancient date. The legends and superstitions attaching to bells, the power of the bell in exorcising demons and evil spirits, and insuring a safe passage to the departing soul, in stilling tempests or failing that in foretelling them—all these associations of the past must add to the interest and pleasure awakened by the sound of the chimes of the village church, and Dr. Raven's book puts a new and deeper meaning into a thousand familiar quotations and allusions, and makes understandable numerous rites and customs that may previously have been past over without a thought of their significance.

St. Jude's. By Ian Maclaren. With an Introduction by Ralph Connor. Philadelphia: The Sunday School Times Co. $1.25.

St. Jude's is a large parish in Glasgow to whose pulpit John Carmichael is transferred from Drumtochty. The parish-

ioners are every whit as canny, dour and disagreeably theological as the simpler folk of the Grampian Hills, but somehow they are not quite so interesting in the thick and heavy Glasgow atmosphere. Or is it that the hand, which now is quiet, lost something of its cunning in the later heavy-burdened years? Possibly it is only that if one is really to enjoy a theological Scot he should not hear too much about him.

Literary Notes

....Among the new books announced by B. W. Dodge & Co., New York, are *Feminine Finance* by Frances Crouch, *The Light* by Mrs. Harold E. Gorst, *The First Secretary* by Demetra and Kenneth Brown, and *Scars on Southern Seas* by George Bronson Howard.

....Moffatt, Yard & Co.'s fall list contains several items of especial interest. Among them Elizabeth Luther Cary's *Art of William Blake,* Edwin Björkman's *Ibsen as He Should Be Read,* Dan Beard's *Animal Book,* Gustav Kobbé's *The Pianolist* and a large number of artistic gift books.

....Many of our readers have written to inquire where they may obtain Kipling's latest poem, *The Sons of Martha,* which was discussed in our editorials of May 23d and August 29th, 1907. The poem was published April 28th in the Sunday magazines of the following papers: *The Boston Post, The Pittsburgh Post, The Washington Star, The New York Tribune, The St. Louis Republic, The Philadelphia Press, The Minneapolis Journal, The Chicago Record-Herald, The Rocky Mountain News* and *Denver Times,* from which perhaps some copies may be obtained even at this late date.

....One of the best books we have seen on Sunday School management and teaching is *The Modern Sunday School in Principle and Practice,* by Mr. Henry Frederick Cope, general secretary of the Religious Education Society (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00). Mr. Cope has the faculty of getting at the heart of a problem, fixing upon the counsel which is most likely to be needed, and expressing his ideas in terse and effective English.

Pebbles

COBWEBS.

HE—That was splendid old wine the Gormans gave us for dinner last night.

She—Oh! James, do you think the cobwebs on the bottles were really genuine.—*Brooklyn Life.*

COCKTAIL CALCULUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—*Sir:* If a spilled Manhattan cocktail leaves an ineradicable stain on a new spring gown and the amount of damage is measured by a $5 award to the occupant of the gown, what must be the consequences to a human being's interior linings of several such spilled in rapid succession down the throat?

"You are charged," said the court, reading the formal complaint, "with having wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought appropriated to your own use and behoof a certain article—to wit: a vehicle—said vehicle having been wrongfully and feloniously abstracted by you from the premises of one John Doe on or about the 14th day of August, Anno Domini 1907, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois. What say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"I'm not guilty, jedge," protested the prisoner. "All I done was to steal a buggy."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE REFORM MAYOR OF WICHITA, KANSAS.

"THAT ex-drayman, Mayor Graham, Wichita's pin-headed sovereign, who is boasting many of the characteristics of a rajah-landamem, yet was elected by a congress of feather-headed women, seems bent on something which his humble subjects, as yet, have failed to catch on to, or to satisfactorily figure out. Notwithstanding his Royal Weakness condescended to announce to the commission advocates and conferees, the other night, that in the course of human events he might consent to enlighten his supporters, as yet nothing is doing. Some of the conferees seemed to be depressed by the impression that two years was a long time to wait for the fruit of the millennium rule promised. Meanwhile curbstone imbibing of whisky and alleyway guzzling of beer are on the frightful increase, while the members of the official staff of this 'cock of the walk' are but a lot of left-over rudderles derelicts, drifting hopelessly about in a fathomless and unknown sea of uncertainty."—*The Wichita Eagle.*

ON page 344, August 8 number, under heading "Pebbles," is a "Swear" story from the *Chicago News.* In 1864 I was in Dublin, Ireland, with my father. It was a regular wet, muddy Irish day and numerous small boys with brooms were keeping the crossings clean and begging for pennies as a reward. We were crossing with some friends a very muddy part of Sackville street. The ladies of the party crossed first and the small boy with the broom, a typically ragged, shock-haired, bright-eyed little fellow, getting no response to his salute and entreaty, turned round as the ladies passed by and swore profusely. My father seized him by the arm and shook him, saying "How dare you swear before the ladies!" Quick as a flash came the reply: "Sure, yer honor, how the divil should I know the ladies wanted to swear first?" My father remembered that answer to his dying day and was never tired of telling the story—forty-three years after it crops up again with many others. I have kept a diary for over forty years and it comes in handy sometimes. —*Walter E. Koch, M. A.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Peace in Asia

It has been the constant charge against the successive Liberal Ministries of Great Britain that they represented a "Little England" policy; that they were so concerned with domestic problems that they failed to maintain the honor and develop the power of Great Britain abroad. And yet it was a Gladstone Ministry that secured the possession of Egypt; and now it is another Liberal Ministry which has delivered the Empire from its long isolation, and made it not only the strongest, but also the best protected and supported of all European nations.

First came the remarkable and courageous treaty with Japan. This served to protect the British possessions in India against the possibility of attack by Russia. Were Russia to come down thru Afghanistan, where the British navy would be of no use, then Japan would make war with Russia, and compel her to deflect her armies to protect her Eastern coasts. This was universally recognized as magnificent strategy, and pacified the nervous Russophobe terror. But with this splendid stroke of policy came another, the fresh understanding with France, coming just at the time when France had discovered that she had little to hope from weakened and distracted Russia. Now the old and foolish ill-will between the two Powers that looked askance at each other across the Straits of Dover was removed, and France, detached in spirit from Russia, became the best of friends with Britain. This again was a magnificent achievement.

And now we have the treaty with Russia, and a most remarkable one it is, and creditable to both parties. There is in it no suggestion of "Little England." The only serious difficulty with Russia, the fear of aggression in Central Asia, is quite removed, and, if they will, the dogs of war can lie down in quiet, and the nations may cease to enlarge their armaments.

Between the British possessions in Southern Asia and the Russian possessions in Northern Asia lies China in the east, and to the west lie Tibet, Afghanistan and Persia. The latter three countries have for many years been jealously watched by both Russia and Great Britain, each anxious that the other shall not get the advantage of possession or influence. By a tacit understanding Northern Afghanistan has been allowed to be claimed as under the influence of Russia, while Great Britain claimed an even greater influence in the southern portion. In Tibet, a new convention has given Great Britain special mercantile and other privileges, but not any protectorate. In Persia, where British influence was supreme fifty years ago, the Russian influence has increased so far that Great Britain had almost retired, diplomatically, while still forbidding Russia to enter a port in the Indian Ocean.

The new treaty solves every question. The whole of Afghanistan—and this is what most concerns Britain—both the north and south, Herat and Cabul, is given over to the acknowledged influence and protectorate of Great Britain. Russia will have no diplomatic agency in the country. All diplomatic questions will be dealt with thru the British Office. Afghanistan henceforth is all of it a recognized dependency of Britain, or, better, of India. This practically closes the road by which Russia might move down and threaten India. Connected with this is the settlement of the status of Tibet. Both Powers agree that it be recognized as a portion of the Chinese Empire, which is not to be annexed or otherwise affected, while the late convention following the British conquest of Lhassa remains intact. So far the advantage lies

wholly with Great Britain, for Russia definitely withdraws all ambition of conquest.

The case is different with Persia. There Russia has been advancing and Britain withdrawing, and this fact is recognized. The whole of northern Persia, including the capital, Teheran, and the old capital Ispahan, is left to the superior Russian influence. Great Britain will allow Russia to build railroads or make any other commercial arrangements and will herself withdraw. She recognizes this as the proper sphere of Russian influence. She reserves as her own not the rest of Persia south of the line of Russia's influence, but only the southeastern portion where Persia borders on her own dependencies. Nothing is said about the seacoast, and nothing of that portion of Persia which touches on the southern valley of the Tigris and Euphrates in Asiatic Turkey. Already British influence is strong in Baghdad, and on the coast, where Lord Curzon held his much exploited durbars. On the Persian Gulf Bussora, in Turkey, and Mohammera, in Persia, will remain as they are, and Russia is still excluded from her ambition. But there was another Power to be considered, Germany. It is Germany that claims especial influence in Turkey, and it is German influence that is planning the railroad down the Tigris to Bagdad and the Gulf. We may conceive that it was only because Germany's claims were not affected in this partition of influence in Persia, that Germany gave her consent to the treaty between Great Britain and Russia.

We may then conclude that both Powers have gained their special points. It has been a fair division in Asia, as between the two. Each must yield that each might gain. It works for peace. If there is any great Power that suffers it is Japan, for now this perfect understanding makes far less important the treaty with Japan, for India's protection is otherwise secured. Just now Canada flings in a bone of contention and Great Britain may be compelled to ask of Japan what she will be slow to grant, and there may be less willingness on Great Britain's part to maintain the spirit of the friendly agreement. We have to look with more and more anxiety toward the East, as the feeling against the yellow races rises in the West, and the military power of Japan and China is rapidly growing. But that opens a problem which we may leave to the coming decades.

The Municipal Budget

THE ignorance of New York City taxpayers of the ways in which their money is disposed of by their municipal government, and their indifference to the whole matter of municipal finance, is amazing; and yet, like taxpayers in general, they are continually complaining of "robbery" and "confiscation."

It sounds incredible, but it is perfectly true, that the annual budget of the largest American city, the largest city but one in the world, is not itemized in the public reports. To the eye of the taxpayer, appropriations are lumped, and he has no means of knowing to what purposes his contribution is apportioned. Whatever itemizing is done is for the benefit of other interested parties than those who pay the bills, and is presumably recorded only in diminutive memorandum books, for which it would be necessary to search the vest pockets of politicians and contractors.

The public has a right to assume that such business methods have not been adopted for any honest purpose, and a right, therefore, to hold each and every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment personally responsible for its program. It is well, furthermore, that from time to time the public should be reminded who these gentlemen are. We therefore take pleasure in printing their names as follows: Mayor, George B. McClellan; Comptroller, Herman A. Metz; the President of the Board of Aldermen, Patrick F. McGowan; and the Presidents of the Boroughs, namely: John F. Ahearn, of Manhattan; Bird S. Coler, of Brooklyn; L. F. Haffen, of the Bronx; Joseph Bermel, of Queens, and George Cromwell, of Richmond.

For fourteen years the budget and the debt of this city have been growing at an astounding rate. Counting in the new bond issue of $40,000,000, the net funded debt of New York City is now $499,065,526, or considerably more than half of the public debt of the United States.

Some of this money has been expended in creating great and important public improvements, which the city has no reason to regret; but if all the facts could be disclosed we should undoubtedly discover that we ought to have as many improvements again to show for the outlay.

Whenever the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has undertaken to reduce expenditures, its habit has been to make the "horizontal cut," a method that is never employed in private or in public finance except for vicious purposes. When economy is necessary, some expenditures can always be more wisely reduced than others. The "horizontal cut" is a confession that, to the eye of the administration, the really important part of the expenditure is the graft that sticks to the hands of department officials, district leaders and contractors, who must all be treated "on the level" when it comes to "pinching" them for a part of their "boodle."

A year ago the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution that whenever possible the budget should contain "a specific item for each class of expenditure to be made thereunder, in order that, thru said budget, adequate control may be had over the administrative and other cost of the various city and other departments." This resolution has not yet been observed, and at least, in view of the disclosures of the methods sanctioned by Mr. Ahearn, one important group of taxpayers, the Allied Real Estate Interests, has been moved to put some questions to Comptroller Metz. The executive committee of this organization "wants to know," among other things, whether the budget of 1908 will be itemized in accordance with the resolution of 1906, what date has been set for final action upon it, and what day taxpayers may appear before the Board and be heard. It wants to know, also, whether the horizontal cut has been abandoned, and how far salary increases are due to an increase in the salaries of present officials and how far to the necessity of taking on new employees.

Questions of this kind should have been asked long ago, and taxpayers generally should have organized, as the real estate interests are organized now, to secure a businesslike administration of the municipal finances. It is their own fault that they have been bled and robbed, and it is in their power to put a stop to "confiscation" whenever they think it worth while. Until they bestir themselves we have little sympathy with or for them, but unfortunately, their indifference injures not only themselves, but the entire public as well.

It is, however, occasion for hope and congratulation that a first step has been taken. The letter to Comptroller Metz is unique in American city finance. Such questions as it asks ought to be asked also in Chicago, in New Orleans, in Louisville, in Los Angeles, in San Francisco. The American taxpayer must be brought to see that budget voting day is quite as important a date on his calendar as election day is.

Druggists and Drug Victims

It was confidently hoped that the passage of the National Pure Food law, with the requirement that every remedy that entered into interstate commerce should have printed on the label any narcotic or stimulant ingredients likely to lead to the formation of drug habits, would limit the opportunities for the ready procurement of such drugs to a great extent. This hope has not been disappointed. Cocaine fiends cannot obtain their favorite drug under the harmless name of a catarrh cure any more, and innocent persons are not likely to be drawn unwittingly into the formation of the habit, since the possibility of it is indicated by the printed label, and at the first indication of the establishment of the craving, and before a real habit has been formed, a stop can be put to the use of such dangerous remedies. Needless to say this and other laws do not, however, absolutely prevent the obtaining of such drugs by those who want them, even in States where they should not be sold without a prescription. Drug *habitués* will give almost any price for the drug they crave, and dishonest druggists are easily led into providing them with it, if not openly, at least under such circumstances as will obscure the transaction if it should be brought before the authorities.

Recently our attention has been called to some abuses of this kind, even in smaller towns. In cities the number of druggists makes it easier to evade the law from one standpoint, tho the much better surveillance by the authorities makes dishonest practices in this matter much more liable to be followed by prosecution. It is the character of the druggist, however, much more than the legal regulations in the matter, that count for reform. Drug *habitués* learn to imitate the mode of writing prescriptions for their favorite remedy, and do not hesitate to employ this subterfuge in order to obtain the drug. In a large city where they are not known this enables them to secure their supplies by applying successively at many different drug stores without exciting suspicion. In small villages and country towns, however, this excuse does not hold, and druggists not only know the doctors of the neighborhood and their methods of prescription writing, but soon get to know their customers, and it is only by their connivance that large quantities of a habit-forming drug can be obtained. We are informed that in one of the small towns of Western Pennsylvania as high as 10 per cent. of the population have become the slaves of cocaine, because of the criminal connivance of one or more druggists in this matter.

Almost needless to say such an encouragement of a health-destroying practice by a professional man—for it must not be forgotten that the apothecary is no mere shopkeeper, but a member of a profession that is intended to enable people to preserve and to recover their health—deserves the severest punishment. It is a deliberate prostitution of a precious knowledge of remedies meant to control and assuage pain and stimulate the exhausted, simply for the purpose of making money, without any care for the evils that may ensue. Such prostitution, like all other forms of abusing what is meant for the good of the community to one's selfish personal uses, is very hard to reach by legal regulation, but it can be reached by an enlightened public sentiment in the matter. When it is known that a particular druggist is careless in the matter of providing drugs for drug *habitués* then honest people should avoid him. If his own professional standards will not help him to avoid such evils, then he must be made to feel that the community standard of morality will work against his business interests and hurt him more seriously than his unprofessional conduct will help him. It may seem a very indirect way of combating so serious an evil, but it can be made very effective, and small towns can teach a lesson in this matter that will react upon larger centers of population.

Unfortunately, as the temperance movement has gained in strength, the tendency to take stimulants and narcotics in other forms than those of spirituous and malt liquors has increased. Even where prohibition prevails by law, it is the druggists who are responsible for such violations, of the spirit of the law at least, as in some places make it ridiculous. The drug-store on nearly every corner of certain of the Maine towns replaces the saloon to a noteworthy degree. It is evident that the standard of professional conduct of the druggist has become lower since the old-fashioned apothecary degenerated into the shopkeeper, who handles fancy and toilet articles and has a prescription department as only one, and not by any means the most important, feature of his business. The druggists themselves must be made to feel that this degeneration will work harm to them, and the community must bring them to a realization of the fact that professional honor is expected to exist among them far above what would be looked for from the shopkeeper, if the confidence that the public has had in them is to be maintained. Here, as elsewhere, a higher standard of honor is required than is usual at the present day; but the public has greater right to demand it since the law confers on them many privileges.

The Equalizing of Ability

One of the most important claims that Bacon makes for his new method, his *Novum Organum,* is that it "goes far to level men's wits, and leaves but little to individual excellence." This statement was picked upon by his critics as one of

Bacon's fatuities, and his friends have rarely attempted to defend it, yet the course of time has shown it to be a true prophecy. This leveling of men's wits is one of the most striking characteristics of our modern civilization which is the result, not, it is true, of the Baconian method alone, but of the intellectual movement of which it was a part.

We are no longer dependent upon the accidental birth of a succession of men of exceptional ability for the preservation or even the progress of our civilization. Great men are as much in demand as ever, they have more scope open to their talents than ever, but they are not indispensable, as they used to be. We need them, but we have learned how to get along without them. We probably have as many great men now as there ever were upon the earth at any one time, but they are not so conspicuous. They stand head and shoulders above their fellows yet, but they do not tower as giant-like. The work that once they alone could do is now being done by the ordinary men around them armed with levers and pulleys. Diomed might defy the whole host of Ilion and the gods besides, but to the machine gun he would be merely an easy target. There are many men who can make machine guns and any man can fire one.

Once the progress of science depended upon a lucky accident happening to a genius. If Archimedes had not spilled his bath water, if Galileo had listened to the sermon instead of watching the lamp, if Galvani had not liked frogs' legs, the world would have waited long for a knowledge of specific gravity, simple harmonic motion and galvanism. Nowadays a scientific discovery is required of every candidate for the doctor's degree as part of his regular work. It has not been found possible under this requirement to restrict the degree to men of unusual mental ability. Any young man who knows how to go about it can get his new truth if he works hard enough and long enough. It is no more a matter of luck and little more a matter of skill than hunting in a European game preserve. The head of a laboratory promises the editor of a scientific journal two hundred pages of original research next year with the same confidence in his ability to deliver the goods as a steel maker filling an order for rails. Under this *régime*, the method of the siege instead of the assault, science in all its branches is advancing with almost incredible rapidity. Its acceleration increases as the square of the time. New continents are being discovered almost simultaneously by half a dozen men, none of whom are in the class of Columbus. They all know now how to make an egg stand on end.

In the fine arts we find much the same state of things. The pupils can do now what only the masters could do once. The miles of painted canvas, the tons of sculptured bronze and marble, the mountains of books, are all of an unprecedentedly high level of workmanship. What they lack in comparison with the conspicuous achievements of previous ages is originality and distinction; originality because they are not the product of individual genius, distinction because there are so many others just about as good. In this office is a shelf ten feet long filled with novels published within the last month or two. Shut your eyes, put out your hand and take one, any one, there is not much difference between them, hire Wells's time-machine, carry it back a hundred years, and let it come into competition with the then popular novels, "Evelina," "Vathek," "Zeluco," "The Mysteries of Udolpho," "The Monk," "Caleb Williams" and "Leonora." Would it not have drawn from these famous books some of their readers? Would it not have founded a school and would not the sophomore class in literature now be laboring over it?

In regard to sculpture and painting we do not have to depend on a hypothetical question. The little experiment has been tried too many times, as the storerooms of our art museums prove. When an artist gets hard up because he cannot produce work good enough to sell in the modern market he may turn his talents to the manufacture of cinque centos, selling his paintings, duly smoked, thru the medium of an Italian monastery, or, if he is a sculptor, staining his statues, *secundum artem*, with tobacco juice and burying them in the sands of Asia Minor. When they are

discovered are they valued according to their artistic merit? Not in the least. If it is an antique it is priceless; if it is a modern it is worthless. And to determine which it is the expert does not rely altogether upon his esthetic sense. He ignominiously calls in a chemist to analyze the pigment or the mineralogist to see if the stone came from Pentellic or Parian quarries.

A well-trained musician of no special talent can compose music in any style except the Chinese. If, instead of a dozen light operas a year, we produced only one, any one of them, in a generation, it would be thought a marvel of cleverness. Wit and humor are supposed to be natural gifts, peculiarly spontaneous and inimitable, yet there are in New York City a dozen men who sit down at their desks and turn out twenty-five or fifty jokes as regularly as a mason lays bricks. Their profession is more or less accidental; they might have been equally successful as insurance agents, but if one of their daily half columns were intercalated into "Jo Miller's Jests," Artemas Ward's lectures or a Greek anthology, it would shine by contrast.

If the university is merely a log it takes a Mark Hopkins on one end of it to make it amount to anything, but, given a well-equipped library and laboratory and a good text-book, and any normal school graduate can, and does, turn out scholars. When the head of a great commercial establishment dies any one of half a dozen of his subordinates can take his place, and, at least, keep the machine going, or can even organize a new business in another field. A Zulu kingdom lasts as long as its founder; the Persian Empire expanded and contracted with the ability of the monarch; the Commonwealth fell when Cromwell died. Our commonwealth endures whether there is a great or little man in the Presidential chair, and our empire expands willy-nilly. We dethrone our heroes promptly whenever their idiosyncrasies become annoying to us, because we do not have to endure them as our forefathers did. We know we can get somebody almost as good. What we are aiming at is a social system with interchangeable individuals, like our machinery with uniform parts, replaceable instantly when one of them breaks. Equality of natural ability is impracticable and undesirable. Equality of acquired ability we are attaining, and it is proving to be more important than the other. Thru our system of education we are approaching a true intellectual democracy in science, art and politics.

October in the Orchard

APPLES at four dollars a barrel on the trees; five to six dollars a barrel in the market, and one dollar a dozen for extra selects on the fruit stands! In what country are we? Is this the same apple land where Spitzenbergs used to bring one dollar a barrel and common fruit fifty cents? Is this the land of doughnuts and cider and apples as free as the butternuts we cracked, as we sat around the beechwood fire in the great open fireplace? It may be true that all other land products are going up in values, but the apple, when well grown and properly marketed, probably pays best of all; with the small fruits close after. Strawberries that used to bring five to seven cents a quart are now twenty to twenty-five for extra selects, even in the flush of the season. Raspberries have gone up from an average of ten cents a box to double that figure; and even the currant, "everybody's fruit," has a vigorous market at twelve cents a pound.

Why do not the farmers plant more orchards? Apple trees of the best size for planting are purchasable at a quite nominal figure of from eight to fifteen cents a tree. The cost of transportation and setting will not raise the cost of one hundred prime trees, staked and mulched, above twenty-five dollars per hundred. Yet in our Eastern States we see very few new orchards, except in a few localities; and old orchards are dying out. The outlook is not much better in Ohio and Illinois. There is less apple enthusiasm in Michigan than fifty years ago. The heaviest market supply comes from Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado and the Pacific Northwest. The orchards of New England are rather scattered trees, bordering farms, but these return splendid profits. The market demand is increasing, not only for American con-

sumers, but for Europe and even Asia—shipped across the Pacific. China is becoming a large purchaser.

The reason, therefore, for the small increase in Eastern orchards does not lie in lack of demand for the fruit, or in the cost of production. The real cause is that the old style of farmers is still largely in preponderance, in this part of the country—a class of men that looks on the orchard a good deal as it looks on a flower garden—well enough to have, but not indispensable. Orcharding is placed in the rear of all other items of cultivation; it is not looked on as regular business. Apples must always wait on potatoes and potatoes must wait on corn. The trees are neglected and the fruit is neglected. The fact remains that there is not another crop on the farm that can so illy endure heedlessness or neglect. An apple tree is considered as able to take care of itself, whereas there is not another tree that is less able to give us large returns without abundant care.

The modern apple tree is something also quite different from that which our fathers knew. The old tree was a seedling—that is, grown from seed, brought from Connecticut; and when the tree was grafted the scion was inserted six or eight feet above the ground. The modern apple tree is grafted in the roots, by nurserymen, and the tough seedling wood does not appear above ground. It so happens that some of our very best varieties are slightly tender in the wood, and this if exposed gets either sunburned in summer or winter-blistered. Such varieties must be dispensed with, or grafted on the old style. Nor is the soil any longer so full as formerly of apple-tree food. While an apple tree of 1800 often had a diameter of two feet, the modern tree seldom reaches over one-half that. The difficulties are not such as to make a good orchard impossible, but they require special attention, with brains and proper education. Not one farmer in fifty can or will grow a good apple orchard. He sets the trees, and at some point neglects them, and they go either to suckers or are browsed by the cattle.

Then we have the farther difficulty that the apple for market has to run the gauntlet of fungus and insect enemies. The grower must know what varieties are least subject to such foes and what varieties are surest to be spoiled. He must comprehend spraying, and be resolute to apply his arsenites and Bordeaux. He must understand the fine art of mulching a tree, and he must know that an apple tree needs feeding as much as a cow. Nor can he be ignorant of trimming and soiling. Above all, no man can succeed as an orchardist unless he can bring himself and his assistants to delicate handling of the fruit. It must be so picked and so shipped as to keep in perfection until the purchaser can use it. It is no stretch of statement to say that not one-tenth of our apples are properly handled, and not one-half decently picked or marketed. An apple should never be tossed or dropped into a basket nor poured onto the ground or into a barrel. Every apple should be handled as carefully as an egg. Farmers of the specialist sort are being developed, but it seems not to be half fast enough. The apple is subject to every adverse condition, and the supply is very rarely adequate. As a poor man's comfort the apple no longer exists. Today in the large markets it is as far out of his reach as the orange, and farther than the banana. It is rapidly becoming one of the luxuries of the rich.

The increase of suburbanism should create an immediate and rapid multiplication of orchards—that is, of small-home orchards. A country home of ten acres should give at least one acre to the apple and pear, not only for the superb beauty of the flowers, but for the sanitary value of the fruits, and to lower the annual outgoes as well as increase the income. It is bad enough in the city to be without an abundance of fruit; in the country it is intolerable. Ten or a dozen varieties should always be found. A good list of apples for a self-supporting country home, ripening in succession from July until the next June or July, would be Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Sherwood's Favorite, Primate, Gravenstein, Wealthy and Shiawassie Beauty. These varieties will carry the family into early winter. Then there should be a good supply of Spitzenberg, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Gold-

en Pippin, Jonathan, Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening. Many of these are old-fashioned, but not yet to be dispensed with. This list could be doubled, and then redoubled, and an apple lover will always have a few favorites which he can graft in. Only the Jonathan among those named is seriously subject to insects, while this variety, with the Golden Pippin, prefers sandy soil. Most of our apples prefer clay.

How long will it take our agricultural colleges to teach the people the key of apple culture? Our common schools should be doing this very thing. The children should leave them prepared to take up everyday life. They should face always homeward, and instruct the young in home arts. Our hillsides should be covered with orchards, well selected, well cared for and yielding abounding crops. Apples should not go beyond three dollars a barrel for prime fruit. Inferior fruit should never be seen in the market. If meat is to be a luxury, fruit should not be an impossibility on the table of the laborer. The lesson of the market is, Plant more apples; take better care of the trees—and you will be well compensated, if not made wealthy.

Missionary Policy

THE oldest of our American foreign missionary societies will hold its ninety-seventh meeting in Cleveland next week. A commission sent out to report on mission policy in the East will then make its report. With no knowledge as to what that report will be, we would consider one single but important question of policy.

We take India for an example. There has been an extraordinarily rapid increase in the number of Christians during the last fifty years. The census tells us that each decade increases the number by about 75 per cent. But there is a notable difference in the sections or classes affected by this increase, that increase being enormous in some sections or classes, and quite small in others. As examples of the rapid increase, in the Telugu country, about Madras, the number of Christians rose from 19,132 in 1871 to 222,150 in 1901. In Chota Nagpur the increase in twenty years was from 40,000 to 120,000. Such cases can be multiplied in other districts.

But these are all village districts, and of the lower castes and aborigines. When we come to the cities and to the higher castes we find no such growth. And yet it is in these centers that the chief labor and money have been spent for from fifty to even two hundred years. In Madras the census of 1901 showed 25,000 Christians, in Bombay about 15,000, in Calcutta 8,000, in Delhi 2,000, in Cawnpore, 1,800. There is a startling contrast between the immense number of converts among the lower castes and aboriginal tribes living in the country, such as the Santals of Bengal, the Kasias of Assam, the Shanars of Tinnevelly and the Karens of Burma, who have been pressing into the kingdom and taking it by storm; and the paucity of converts in the cities and higher ranks of Indian society. And yet it is to the latter that the main energies of the Church have been directed, while missions among the aborigines and lower castes have often been poorly manned and badly equipped.

The Anglican Bishop of Madras gathers these facts and more, and makes these contrasts, and then raises the question of mission policy. Is it best to put the main labor where it will produce the most fruit, or where it will produce the least? He inclines to the policy which would push in the line of least resistance. He would greatly increase the effort to convert humbler and lower castes, and he points to the example of our Lord, whose work was among the despised Galileans and the poor, and Paul, who left the proud Jews of Jerusalem to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles.

That the Bishop of Madras is right we believe. And we believe that a vigorous pursuit of the policy he defends would result in the creation, in a very few decades, of a Christian population of not less than ten million souls—very likely tens of millions. It is true that these low-caste Christians will be of the most ignorant class, despised by the higher castes, but they are depressed races, rather than of a physically or intellectually inferior stock. Culture and education are precisely what Christianity will give them.

Even now the youth of these classes are crowding the Brahmins in the civil service examinations. It is true that their reasons for coming in troops for baptism are not all of the highest. The very fact that they are outcasts makes them desirous to better their condition by belonging to the Christian caste; but that is a legitimate if not a religious reason. It is also true that they are without influence in the public life of India; but they will be when they secure culture and large numbers. And we may add that it is likely that their progress and growth will have a decided influence on the more favored classes, who have been backward about accepting Christianity, but who may yet be shoved into it by the pressure from below. At any rate, our Lord's instruction to his disciples to leave those who would not hear and preach to those who would listen has its bearing at the present time.

And yet there is something to be said on the other side. If Hinduism as a professed faith has not yet been rejected by the population of the cities, Hinduism itself has been vastly modified in the faith of all educated Hindus. They are no more followers of the faith of their fathers than the Catholics of Paris are of the faith into which they were baptized. Their Hinduism in its various Somajes has been immensely modified by Christianity. And this has been accomplished by the schools and colleges established by the missionaries who labored in the cities. Theirs has not been a work that shows in converts, and is therefore often undervalued. Indeed, the American Board fifty years ago greatly depressed its mission work in India by closing its higher schools and bidding its missionaries go to evangelizing.

Perhaps the work of general and miscellaneous enlightenment has so far progressed, and the Government has undertaken so much in higher education, tho far less than is needed in the lower, that little if any enlargement is needed in the city centers. But very much more labor should be directed to the depressed classes, to those who most need hope and uplift, to the common people, such as heard Jesus gladly.

A Third Term

Whether we call it a third term or a second elected term, a third term it would be in the mind of the people were Mr. Roosevelt made the next Republican candidate for the Presidency. One cannot but notice a feeling of trepidation and suspicion on the part of the friends of other candidates, a suspicion that Mr. Roosevelt secretly wishes to be unwillingly forced to accept the nomination, and a fear that he may be nominated. We are very slow to consider such a possibility. Mr. Roosevelt has in the plainest way said that he will not be a candidate, and he has distinctly declared that Mr. Taft, as the exponent of his views and policies, is his choice and desire for the succession. It is not easy to see how he can, under these conditions, honorably accept the nomination. To force him is impossible if he does not give a qualified assent. To our mind it would lower his dignity and honor to allow himself, vowing he would ne'er consent, to consent at last. That is the way it would look to plain people. Mr. Roosevelt is yet a young man, not fifty years old. There is plenty of time for him to have the honor of being re-elected, as Mr. Cleveland was, after four or eight or twelve or sixteen years have intervened, and no higher honor could the country give him. He is not the kind of a man to go stale and drop out of sight.

The Transfer of Battleships

There has been no withdrawal of the original authoritative assertion that the transfer of the battleship fleet to the Pacific was to be merely a practice cruise, but apparently inspired statements have recently been published to the effect that the transfer was ordered because of the irritating attitude of Japan toward our Government. As we said some weeks ago, we have not thought that our Government had merely a practice cruise in mind. A prominent New York paper now asserts that "the navy is going to the Pacific for war with Japan," and that "war is inevitable, once the operation of transferring our ships to Pacific waters has been acomplished." It is such talk that invites and sometimes in-

directly causes war. We also see conservative journals publishing long essays about the probable action of the contending naval forces in a war between this country and Japan, accompanied by maps that would be quite timely and instructive if war had already been declared. All this incendiary matter is suggested by the extensive preparations now being made for the movement from one ocean to the other, and by the dispatches from Washington which say that the movement was planned for the admonition of Japan. It is an unfortunate situation. There is no cause for war. The people of neither country desire war. But this movement of the great fleet will be regarded as a kind of challenge. Possibly in some way it will provoke war, altho our naval forces, we think, may easily avoid giving offense. It is the duty of the American press to refrain from the publication of matter suggesting war in the Pacific. This is no time for Japanese-American war maps.

The Oil Trust's Pipe "Terminals"

When Congress decided that the Standard Oil Company's pipe lines must be common carriers, must publish their rates, and accept for transportation the oil of independent producers, we did not expect any revolutionary change in pipe line traffic. Even to some who had found the Standard's methods quite reprehensible, there was a suggestion of injustice in this legislation, for the pipe lines were private property and had been constructed for the exclusive use of those who made them. We did not foresee, however, that the use of them by other shippers of oil would be prevented by the devices which have been brought to light by last week's testimony. It appears that on the three trunk lines new "terminals" were hastily made at points in the wilderness and on the State lines of New Jersey and Maryland. Rates for shipment to those terminals were duly made known, but, of course, no independent producer would care to have his oil carried to points where there were no refineries or facilities for further transportation by water. From those boundary points to tide water the pipe lines were owned by a separate Standard corporation. Being wholly within one State, these were not subject to the new law for interstate traffic, and rates for them were not made known. It is not surprising that no independent oil has yet been carried in the pipes on either side of the improvised "terminals." The average man will say that here is a studied attempt to evade the law or defeat its purpose by trick and device. Quite recently the public was assured by Vice-President Archbold that the Standard Oil Company's officers "believe in the law and have endeavored in every way possible to adhere not only to its letter, but its spirit."

What a young man can still do in this country, if he has power and push, is seen not only in the case of Theodore Roosevelt, who at the unusually early age of forty was elected Governor of the Empire State, and at forty-two became President of the United States. There are many illustrations of rapid ascent to distinction, tho few as sensational as that of President Roosevelt. In another field we have an illustration in the history of the architect George L. Heins, who died last week. At the age of thirty-nine he was made State Architect by Governor Roosevelt, and has designed all New York State buildings since erected. He designed the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in this city; the Cathedral of St. Paul the Apostle, the buildings of the New York Zoölogical Gardens and many other important public edifices. He was only forty-seven years old at his death. There is still room in the upper story for young men of genius.

Vice-President Fairbanks may be consoled for his rejection as lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the reflection that so good and great a person as Miss Frances E. Willard was similarly treated, tho for a different reason. But this leaves the world still in doubt however, as to which the Methodist Church regards as the greater crime of the two—serving cocktails or being a woman.

Financial

The Bankers' Association

A VERY interesting and successful annual convention (the thirty-third) was held last week in Atlantic City, N. J., by the American Bankers' Association. At a preliminary meeting of the trust company section, the address of welcome was made by Uzal H. McCarter, president of the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark. Charles Emory Smith, formerly Postmaster-General, spoke at length upon trust financial companies and trust combinations in trade, showing how they differ in spirit, ethics and functions. Frederick Phillips, secretary of the Lincoln Trust Company, of New York, pointed out the value of publicity, saying that the great increase of deposits and widely extended use of trust company facilities in the last few years had been due in no small measure to the new activity in financial advertising. Philip S. Babcock, vice-president of the Trust Company of America, was elected president of this section. At the meeting of the savings bank section, an instructive address upon independent auditing for savings banks was made by Edward T. Perine, general manager of the Audit Company of New York, who presented a program for examinations that would involve the most searching methods of answering for the absolute soundness of a banking business. Part of this, probably suggested by the large experience of Mr. Perine's company, was an admirable series of questions to be answered annually in writing by a bank's officers and employees.

On the 25th the convention was called to order by the president, G. S. Whitson, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, who spoke in his annual address of the perils of extravagance and of too great expansion of credit, saying that restraint was now needed for safety. Moritz Leiffmann, of Dusseldorf, a delegate from Germany, argued for the establishment here of a central bank, giving due weight to the obstacles, but insisting that these could be overcome. Governor Swanson, of Virginia, whose subject was the South, remarked that by legislation the negro had been practically eliminated from Southern politics. "We will treat him kindly," said he, "but with the help of God we will hold him where he is, for his own good and our own salvation." On the second day, A. Barton Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, of New York, submitted the report of the Currency Commission appointed last year, explaining it and reviewing the commission's work. The recommendations, relating to issues of credit currency, are that a bank having a surplus equal to 20 per cent. of its capital shall be authorized to issue 40 per cent. of its bond-secured circulation, subject to an annual tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a further amount equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its capital, subject to a tax of 5 per cent.; that a guarantee fund of 5 per cent. shall be a safeguard against failures; that numerous redemption agencies shall be provided, and that there shall be such reserves against credit notes as are now required for the protection of deposits. This plan was opposed by two bankers from the Northwest and ably defended by Congressman Charles N. Fowler. After a spirited debate the report was approved and the commission continued by almost unanimous vote. Further efforts to secure the desired legislation will be made at the approaching session of Congress. After an interesting contest, Lewis E. Pierson, president of the Irving National Exchange Bank, of New York, was elected chairman of the Executive Council, and Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Michigan, was made secretary, in place of James R. Branch, who had served for twelve years.

....National and State banks and trust companies declare quarterly dividends, but savings banks make a rule of declaring dividends only in January and July. The American Savings Bank of

(*Concluded on page* 838.)

Insurance

The Sale of the Provident Life

ACCOUNTS were current last week of negotiations looking toward the sale of the control of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society to a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists. The company is now and has been since January last under the control of E. R. Thomas, O. F. Thomas and F. Augustus Heinze. The Provident Life is a stock company which was incorporated February 25th, 1875, and began business on August 10th of the same year. The concern has a nominal capital of $100,000 invested in securities deposited with the superintendent of the insurance department at Albany, N. Y., in trust for the policyholders. It had more than $100,000,000 of outstanding insurance in January last according to its statement published in THE INDEPENDENT on January 31st, 1907. Prior to the insurance investigation the Provident Life was under the control of Edward W. Scott, who was then president. One result of the investigation was the passing of the control of the company into the hands of Timothy L. Woodruff, then one of the directors of the company. With his assumption of control Mr. Woodruff assumed the presidency, which he still retains. The Thomas-Heinze party succeeded Mr. Woodruff in control, according to announcements made last January, paying, it is understood, something like $500 a share for its stock holdings. The intention then was to increase the working capital, bring the surplus up to at least $25,000,000 and to do other things to establish the going concern on a sounder basis. The depression in the securities market, however, followed closely upon the heels of the new and present control, and when other enterprises were entered upon, including activity in the control of a string of banking institutions, copper and ice properties, the Provident Life seemingly became a side issue. A definite statement regarding the sale of the Provident Life has not been obtainable, but the diffusion of the Thomas-Heinze party's business interests must have been considerable, and it is easily possible that relief from some of the burdens of control has been sought after in the reported sale negotiations in connection with the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society.

THE mortality because of Alpine accidents has been particularly heavy during the past summer. In point of fact the number of victims during the summer of 1907 has been the greatest ever recorded. Eighty persons were killed and twenty-two suffered injuries in ninety accidents this year. The highest previous record was last year, when there were seventy-six fatalities in seventy-one accidents. Of the eighty persons killed this season thirty-eight were guides, thirty-one were persons spending vacation periods in the Alps, the remaining eleven were flower gatherers, etc. Seventy-five per cent. of the fatalities arose because of falls over precipices. Avalanches, snow-storms and lightning caused the others.

THE genial editor of *Whittlings* writes as follows in his July issue, viz.:

We are informed by our fashion editor that cotton hose with watchman's clocks will be popular this season with underwriters; also that fire escapes will be worn, open in the back. He also mentions some fetching peek-a-boo creations in wire-glass. Asbestos straw hats are noted for the use of red-headed field-men, and in some sections it is considered *au fait* to decorate them with the feathers of the blue goose.

(*Continued from page* 837.)

this city, of which Edward V. Loew is president and William M. Hazelton, treasurer, has declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the quarter ending September 30th. This bank has a surplus of $49,162. The amount due depositors is $2,396,914, and the total assets are $2,447,243.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1907 No. 3071

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Mr. Roosevelt's Address at Canton

The President left Washington on the 29th ult. for the West, and arrived at Canton, O., on the following morning. On that day the mausoleum erected to the memory of the late President McKinley was dedicated. In a brief address, Justice William R. Day, of the Supreme Court, gave the history of this monument, for the construction of which $578,000 was received in contributions from the people of the United States and many other countries. Miss Helen McKinley, the only sister of the late President, unveiled the bronze statue which stands in front of the great tomb. The pedestal which supports this statue bears the following inscription:

"William McKinley, President of the United States; a statesman singularly gifted to unite the discordant forces of the Government and mould the diverse purposes of men toward progressive and salutary action; a magistrate whose poise of judgment was tested and vindicated in a succession of national emergencies; good citizen, brave soldier, wise executive, helper and leader of men, exemplar to his people of the virtues that build and conserve the State, society, and the home."

President Roosevelt, in his long address, spoke of the origin of this inscription. The words are those with which, in 1901, President Wheeler, of the University of California, conferred upon President McKinley the degree of LL.D. A copy of them, procured by Secretary John Hay, was forwarded to Mr. McKinley by the Secretary, with a letter in which he said:

"President Wheeler sent me the enclosed at my request. You will have the words in more permanent shape. They seem to me remarkably well chosen, and stately and dignified enough to serve—long hence, please God—as your epitaph."

This letter, Mr. Roosevelt remarked, seemed now "filled with a strange and unconscious prescience." He continued:

"It would be hard to imagine an epitaph which a good citizen would be more anxious to deserve or one which would more happily describe the qualities of that great and good citizen whose life we here commemorate. He possessed to a very extraordinary degree the gift of uniting discordant forces and securing from them a harmonious action which told for good government. From purposes not merely diverse, but bitterly conflicting, he was able to secure healthful action for the good of the State. In both poise and judgment he rose level to the several emergencies he had to meet as leader of the nation, and like all men with the root of true greatness in them he grew to steadily larger stature under the stress of heavy responsibilities. He was a good citizen and a brave soldier, a Chief Executive whose wisdom entitled him to the trust which he received throughout the nation. He was not only a leader of men, but pre-eminently a helper of men; for one of his most marked traits was the intensely human quality of his wide and deep sympathy. Finally, he not merely preached, he was, that most valuable of all citizens in a democracy like ours, a man who in the highest place served as an unconscious example to his people of the virtues that build and conserve alike our public life, and the foundation of all public life, the intimate life of the home."

"Arrogance toward the weak and envious hatred of those well off," said the President, "were equally abhorrent to his just and gentle soul." This should be the attitude of all our people today. "It would be a cruel disaster to this country to permit ourselves to adopt an attitude of hatred and envy toward success worthily won, toward wealth honestly acquired":

"From the standpoint of our material prosperity there is only one other thing as important as the discouragement of a spirit of envy and hostility toward honest business men, toward honest men of means; this is the discouragement of dishonest business men, the war upon the chicanery and wrongdoing which are peculiarly repulsive, peculiarly noxious, when exhibited by men who have no excuse of want, of poverty, of ignorance, for their crimes. Men of means, and above all men of great wealth, can exist in safety under the peaceful protection of the State only in orderly societies, where liberty manifests itself through and under the law. It is these men who, more than any others, should, in the interests of the class to which they belong, in the interests of their children and their children's children, seek in every way, but especially in the conduct of their lives, to insist upon and to build up respect for the law. It may not be true from the standpoint of some particular individual of this class, but in the long run it is pre-eminently true from the standpoint of the class as a whole, no less than of the country as a whole, that it is a veritable calamity to achieve a temporary triumph by violation or evasion of the law; and we are the best friends of the man of property, we show ourselves the stanchest upholders of the rights of property, when we set our faces like flint against those offenders who do wrong in order to acquire great wealth or who use this wealth as a help to wrongdoing."

Wrongdoers of Great Wealth

Mr. Roosevelt had started on a long journey, and he was to make the greater part of it in a steamboat on the Mississippi. From Canton he went to Keokuk, Ia., where he was met by the Governors of ten States. At Rand Park, in that city, he spoke to an audience of 10,000. His first subject was "the relation of the national Government to the huge and wealthy corporations, controlled for the most part by a few very rich men, which are engaged in interstate business." We were trying, he said, so to shape things that so far as possible each man should have a fair chance in life; trying to prevent not only any oppression of the weak but also the acquisition or use of vast fortunes by tortuous and dishonest methods. Our Government was one of that orderly liberty which comes by and thru the honest enforcement of and obedience to the law:

"At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to me not to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth, because to do so would interfere with the business prosperity of the country. Under the effects of that kind of fright which when sufficiently acute we call panic, this appeal has been made to me even by men who ordinarily behave as decent citizens. One newspaper which has itself strongly advanced this view gave prominence to the statement of a certain man of great wealth to the effect that the so-called financial weakness 'was due entirely to the admitted intention of President Roosevelt to punish the large moneyed interests which had transgressed the law.'

"I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had; but it is possible that it has been a contributory cause. If so, friends, as far as I am concerned it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature in a course of policy which, as long as I am President, will not be changed. In any great movement for righteousness, where the forces of evil are strongly intrenched, it is unfortunately inevitable that some unoffending people should suffer in company with the real offenders. This is not our fault. It is the fault of those to whose deceptive action these innocent people owe their false position. A year or two ago certain representatives of labor called upon me, and in the course of a very pleasant conversation told me that they regarded me as 'the friend of labor.' I answered that I certainly was, and that I would do everything in my power for the laboring man, except anything that was wrong. I have the same answer to make to the business man. I will do everything I can do to help business conditions, except anything that is wrong. And it would be not merely wrong but infamous to fail to do all that can be done to secure the punishment of those wrongdoers whose deeds are peculiarly reprehensible because they are not committed under the stress of want.

"Whenever a serious effort is made to cut out what is evil in our political life, whether the effort takes the shape of warring against the gross and sordid forms of evil in some municipality, or whether it takes the shape of trying to secure the honest enforcement of the law as against very powerful and wealthy people, there are sure to be certain individuals who demand that the movement stop, because it may hurt business. In each case the answer must be that we earnestly hope and believe that there will be no permanent damage to business from the movement, but that if righteousness conflicts with the fancied needs of business, then the latter must go to the wall."

"According to our power," he continued, "crimes of fraud and cunning shall be prosecuted as relentlessly as crimes of brutality and physical violence." Taking up the subject of transportation by water, he said that the great river highways given to us by nature should be fully utilized. They were national assets, like the great seacoast harbors. He then spoke of farm life and the education which farmers need. Farm life should be made attractive. "Nothing is more important to this country than the perpetuation of

our system of medium-sized farms worked by their owners." The Federal Government should co-operate with State Governments in so changing and improving our school system that it would meet the farmers' special needs. Turning to the land laws, he remarked that they should be modified in their application to the States of the high plains and the mountains, where a tract of 160 acres is not enough for the use of a family. The fencing of pasture land there should be permitted under restrictions which would safeguard the rights of actual settlers. He desired to serve the interests of the small ranchmen in providing for use of the range. The people of the States in question should cause their representatives in Congress to seek earnestly such changes in the laws as would secure the greatest permanent well-being of the actual settlers and actual home-makers. The negroes of Keokuk gave Mr. Roosevelt a gold-headed cane, saying they had confidence in his purpose to treat their race with fairness.

Control of Corporations

Embarking at Keokuk on the steamboat "Mississippi," the President went down the river to St. Louis, where he landed on the morning of the 2d. His clothes were drenched in a heavy rain as he made his way to the hall where he was to speak. At the beginning of his address he pointed out again the need of improving and utilizing the great natural waterways, making special reference to the Mississippi River. Speaking of the Panama Canal, he said that in the month of August, altho that month is in the rainy season, more than 1,200,000 cubic yards were excavated. This exceeded the quantity in any previous month. At this rate, the actual digging could be finished within five or six years. We must steadily, he said, build up and maintain a great fighting navy. With the navy at its present size, the bulk of the battle fleet should be kept together, but it ought from time to time to be transferred from one coast to the other:

"In a couple of months our fleet of great armored ships starts for the Pacific. California, Oregon and Washington have a coast line which is our coast line just as emphatically as the coast line of New York and Maine. of Louisiana and Texas. Our fleet is going to its own home waters in the Pacific and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic. The best place for a naval officer to learn his duties is at sea, by performing them, and only by actually putting through a voyage of this nature, a voyage longer than any ever before undertaken by as large a fleet of any nation, can we find out just exactly what is necessary for us to know as to our naval needs, and practice our officers and enlisted men in the highest duties of their profession."

He discussed at much length the question of the national supervision and control of corporations. If the theory of the Marshall school as to interpretation of the Constitution should prevail, "an immense field of national power, now unused, will be developed, which will be adequate for dealing with many, if not all, of the economic problems which vex us; and we shall be saved from the ominous threat of a constant oscillation between economic tyranny and economic chaos." The negation of this theory would mean that the nation of ninety millions of people would be left helpless to control the huge corporations which now domineer in our industrial life, and that these corporations would have "the authority of the courts to work their desires unchecked." He believes that the nation has the whole governmental power over interstate commerce and the widest discretion in dealing with that subject. If difficulties arising from our dual form of government should prove insuperable, he would resort to the power of amendment. "Let us first," said he, "try to meet them by an exercise of all the powers of the national Government which, in the Marshall spirit of broad interpretation, can be found in the Constitution as it is. They are of vast extent." The grant to the nation of exclusive control over interstate commerce would be worthless if it were not held to confer complete control of the interstate railroads:

"The railroads themselves have been exceedingly shortsighted in the rancorous bitterness which they have shown against the resumption by the nation of this long-neglected power. Great capitalists, who pride themselves upon their extreme conservatism, often believe they are acting in the interests of property when following a course so shortsighted as to be really an assault upon property. They have shown extreme unwisdom in their violent opposition to the assumption of complete con

trol over the railroads by the Federal Government. The American people will not tolerate the happy-go-lucky system of no control over the great interstate railroads, with the insolent and manifold abuses which have so generally accompanied it. The control must exist somewhere, and unless it is by thorogoing and radical law placed upon the statute books of the nation it will be exercised in ever-increasing measure by the several States."

The interstate railroads ought to be completely subject to national authority. Only in that way could control by a single sovereign, representing the whole people, be secured:

"Personally, I firmly believe that there should be national legislation to control all industrial corporations doing an interstate business, including the control of the output of their securities, but as to these the necessity for Federal control is less urgent and immediate than is the case with the railroads.

"Many of the abuses connected with these corporations will probably tend to disappear now that the Government—the public—is gradually getting the upper hand as regards putting a stop to the rebates and special privileges which some of these corporations have enjoyed at the hands of the common carriers. But ultimately it will be found that the complete remedy for these abuses lies in direct and affirmative action by the National Government. That there is constitutional power for the national regulation of these corporations I have myself no question.

"Two or three generations ago there was just as much hostility to national control of banks as there is now to national control of railroads or of industrial corporations doing an interstate business. That hostility now seems to us ludicrous in its lack of warrant; in like manner, gentlemen, our descendants will regard with wonder the present opposition to giving the National Government adequate power to control those great corporations, which it alone can fully, and yet wisely, safely and justly control."

He was not, he said, pleading for an extension of Constitutional power, but for an application of existing Constitutional power to present conditions. His plea was not to bring about centralization, but for a recognition by the Government of centralization which has already taken place in the world of commerce and industry.

Business Not Hurt by Justice

At Cairo, the President found a text for a part of his address in Dickens' memorable description of forlorn "Eden." Pointing to the fertility and wealth of the region which that author had had in mind, and saying that it had become a breeding ground of heroes and statesmen of the highest rank, he commended a careful reading of "Martin Chuzzlewit" to the pessimists of today. Taking up the subject of international relations, he undertook to show what this country's attitude toward other nations should be. This led him again to the navy, which, he said, "is not yet large enough for our needs."

"We have an enormous coast line, and our coast line is on two great oceans. To repel hostile attacks the fortifications, and not the navy, must be used; but the best way to parry is to hit—no fight can ever be won except by hitting—and we can only hit by means of the navy. It is utterly impossible to improvise even a makeshift navy under the conditions of modern warfare. Since the days of Napoleon no war between two great powers has lasted as long as it would take to build a battleship, let alone a fleet of battleships; and it takes just as long to train the crew of a battleship as it does to build it; and as regards the most important thing of all, the training of the officers, it takes much longer. The navy must be built and all its training given in time of peace. When once war has broken out it is too late to do anything."

We were beginning this year a course which he hoped would be steadily followed, namely, of keeping the battleship fleet alternately in the Pacific and in the Atlantic. He judged from their comments on the movement of the fleet that some excellent people in his own section of the country needed to be reminded that the Pacific Coast was "exactly as much a part of this nation as the Atlantic Coast." His remarks at Cairo about corporations were in the main a repetition of those made before. When national control of railroads should be exercised as now in the case of national banks, there would be, he said, "no falling off of business prosperity":

"On the contrary, the chances for the average man to do better will be increased. Undoubtedly there will be much less opportunity than at present for a very few individuals not of the most scrupulous type to amass great fortunes by speculating in and manipulating securities which are issued without any kind of control or supervision. But there will be plenty of room left for ample legitimate reward for business genius, while the chances for the man who is not a business genius, but who is a good, thrifty, hard-working citizen, will be better. I do not believe that our efforts will have anything but a beneficial effect upon the permanent prosperity of the country; and, as a matter of fact, even as regards any temporary effect, I think that any trouble is due fundamentally not to

the fact that the national authorities have discovered and corrected certain abuses, but to the fact that those abuses were there to be discovered. I think that the excellent people who have complained of our policy as hurting business have shown much the same spirit as the child who regards the dentist and not the ulcerated tooth as the real source of his woe.

"I am as certain as I can be of anything that the course we are pursuing will ultimately help business; for the corrupt man of business is as great a foe to this country as the corrupt politician. Both stand on the same evil eminence of infamy. Against both it is necessary to war; and if unfortunately, in either type of warfare, a few innocent people are hurt, the responsibility lies not with us, but with those who have misled them to their hurt."

Secretary Taft in Japan

Secretary Taft was received in Japan with distinguished honors. On the day following his arrival at Tokyo, a newspaper there published a dispatch from London asserting "on high authority" that the approaching movement of our battleship fleet to the Pacific had been ordered because our Government was "weary of the hectoring attitude of Japanese officialdom." This appears to have been taken from a dispatch sent from New York, where statements to the same effect had just been published. Japanese reporters carried the disquieting assertion to Mr. Taft, who at once prepared a speech, which he delivered at a banquet that evening. Japan had taken, he said, a stand in the first rank of nations, and Americans were proud of her. She had always had the cordial sympathy and effective aid of the United States. The names of Perry, Harris, Bingham, Grant and Roosevelt were inseparable from her attainment of her present position as a World Power:

"Now for the moment there is only a little cloud over our friendship of fifty years, but the greatest earthquake of the century could not shake our amity. I do not intend to consider details. I cannot trespass upon the jurisdiction of the Department of State and discuss events in San Francisco, but I can say that there is nothing in them that is incapable of honorable and full adjustment by ordinary diplomacy.

"The word war is not allowable in diplomatic correspondence, but those who are not diplomats can talk war. I do not hold that war is entirely unjustifiable when international grievances cannot otherwise be redressed. But war is hell, and only a great cause which cannot be settled by diplomacy justifies it.

"A war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization. Neither people desires it, and both Governments will strain every nerve to prevent it. Neither would gain anything from war. Japan is looking for a great commercial conquest. Why wish for war which would stop all she has undertaken for the rejuvenation of her ancient neighbor, to whom she is sending the greatest statesmen in the world. I am confident that Prince Ito and the Japanese Government in their Korean policy are making for justice and civilization. Why stop or delay the reform in Korea?

"Why should the United States desire war, to change in one year to a military nation, to have its resources wasted upon a vast equipment and to uselessly enter upon a warlike career? During the last decade the United States has made the greatest material progress. To-day it is struggling against the abuses arising from this progress and is seeking to retain its benefits for the people.

"The United States is engaged in establishing order and prosperity in the Philippines and in educating the Filipinos in order that they may be capable of self-government. The task is a difficult one. Some persons suggest the sale of the islands to Japan or some other nation. This is absurd. Japan does not want them, and the United States could not sell them without the grossest violation of its obligations to the people of the Philippines.

"Under the circumstances nothing is more infamous than the suggestion of war. The war talk is due entirely to newspapers, which seek to increase their sale, and which for political reasons attack the Government. It is difficult to characterize in moderate language such attempts to create ill will between the two peoples. Be assured that America's good will toward Japan is as warm as ever."

All reports from Japan agree in saying that this address was regarded as an utterance of the highest importance and has restored in that country the warmth of the old friendship for the United States. Secretary Taft was invited to a private conference with the Emperor. At several entertainments in the following days, the warmest good will was shown by representatives of the court, the army, the navy and the nobility, the number of these attending being exceptionally large. On the night of the 4th the Secretary sailed from Kobe for Manila.

The Hague Conference

On the proposal to prepare a list of questions not affecting national honor, security and vital interests, therefore to be made subjects of obligatory arbitration, an animated debate was held by the First Commission, in which eighteen delegates made speeches. The opposition was held by Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, who said that Germany would not sub

scribe to any subject, however trivial and unlitigious, on which she would bind herself to arbitrate with every Power in the universe. Germany had already made special treaties with twenty Powers. In reply, Joseph H. Choate, of the American delegation, asked why a treaty of obligatory obligation concluded with twenty Powers should not be extended to forty-four, and said:

"Indeed, while the Baron admires obligatory arbitration without reserve in its abstract form, he does not want it on earth, but prefers it in Heaven. He even dreams about obligatory arbitration, but immediately after waking up he turns toward the wall in order not to see it."

Mr. Choate also defended the American Senate against the oft-repeated charges that it failed to ratify the agreements entered into by the Executive. When the matter was put to vote it was approved by thirty votes to six. Baron von Bieberstein believes that the measure will be defeated when it comes before the Plenary Session. The votes in the negative were by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey, China and Rumania. Four Powers abstained from voting—Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro and Switzerland—and there were four absentees—Argentina, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela. In the Commission on Maritime War the Russian amendment allowing belligerent warships all the time necessary to complete coaling in a neutral port was carried by a vote of 11 to 8 against the views of the British delegates, who wish the time to be limited to twenty-four hours. In drafting the form of the final report of the work of the Convention to be signed by all the delegates it was proposed to begin it by a reference to the action of the Emperor of Russia in convoking the Conference and of the Queen of The Netherlands in extending to it the hospitality of The Hague. James Brown Scott, of the American delegation, asked whether it was necessary to suppress any reference to President Roosevelt's action in initiating the movement resulting in the present Conference. He was supported by Louis Renault, of the French delegation, and it was decided unanimously to include the name of President Roosevelt. ——A general treaty of arbitration between Italy and Mexico is being drawn up by the representatives of these countries at The Hague. The treaty, however, will provide for the appointment of special arbiters in the case of differences arising between the two countries instead of having recourse to The Hague Tribunal. Mexico is dissatisfied with the verdicts given by The Hague Tribunal to the Pious Funds.

The Anglo-Russian Agreement

In St. Petersburg on August 31st there was signed by the British Ambassador, Sir Arthur Nicholson, and the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Iswolsky, a convention between Great Britain and Russia in regard to their interests in Central Asia. The action is significant of the great change in diplomatic affairs thru the events of the last three years, and the convention will probably prove to be of great importance, for, if carried out with sincerity by both parties, it will put a stop to the struggle over Central Asia which has engaged the attention of these two powers for a large part of the last half century. Russia has been again checked in her efforts to obtain an ice-free seaport, for she is definitely shut out from the Persian Gulf, altho the predominant British interests in the Gulf are not explicitly recognized in the convention. It will be remembered that Russia had been energetically pushing forward a railroad to the head of the Persian Gulf, and some of the cruisers which were destroyed by the Japanese in Korean waters had just previous to the war been stationed in the Gulf. India is now completely fended by buffer states which Russia for the first time explicitly agrees not to invade. On the other hand, Russia has obtained an acknowledgment by Great Britain of the importance of her commercial interests in Northern Persia, and Great Britain has practically sacrificed all that was supposed to have been gained by Colonel Younghusband's invasion of Tibet during the former Conservative administration. France rejoices over the agreement between the two countries, which are now practically allied to her. Germany finds herself again shut out from a concert of the Powers, and her commercial advance into Persia will probably be checked. Another important result of the agreement is that the Japanese alliance is no longer

so necessary to Great Britain, because she is freed from the danger of invasion of India by Russia, against which the Japanese had promised to assist her. On account of the importance of this treaty, the full text of which has just been received in this country, we give below a complete summary.

Persia

The accompanying map will show the territorial division of Persia into three zones; in the northern Russia is recognized to have a special interest as Great Britain has in the southern, and between the two there is the neutral strip to prevent conflicts. The wording is as follows:

Considering that each of them has, for geographical and economic reasons, a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order in certain provinces of Persia adjoining, or in the neighborhood of, the Russian frontier on the one hand, and the frontiers of Afghanistan and Baluchistan on the other hand; and being desirous of avoiding all cause of conflict between their respective interests in the above mentioned Provinces of Persia, Great Britain engages not to seek for herself, and not to support in favor of British subjects, or in favor of the subjects of third Powers, any concession of a political or commercial nature—such as concessions for railways, banks, telegraphs, roads, transport, insurance, etc.—beyond a line starting from Kasr-i-Shirin, passing thru Ispahan, Yezd, Kakhk, and ending at a point on the Persian frontier at the intersection of the Russian and Afghan frontiers, and not to oppose, directly or indirectly, demands for similar concessions in this region which are supported by the Russian Government. It is understood that the above-mentioned places are included in the region in which Great Britain engages not to seek the concessions referred to.

An identical engagement is made on the part of Russia in regard to the territory beyond a line going from the Afghan frontier by way of Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and ending at Bunder Abbas. The two Powers mutually agree not to oppose without previous arrangement with each other the grant of any concession whatever to their subjects in the regions of Persia situated between these two lines. The rest of the convention deals with the



MAP OF PERSIA,
Showing the Russian and British spheres of influence according to the new Convention

internal financial interests of Persia and provides for the maintenance of present arrangements as to the sources of revenue and its disposition. To avoid criticism on account of the conspicuous omission of any statement in regard to the British interests in the Persian Gulf, Sir Edward Grey has made public the following letter of explanation directed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg:

The arrangement respecting Persia is limited to the regions of that country touching the respective frontiers of Great Britain and Russia in Asia, and the Persian Gulf is not part of those regions, and is only partly in Persian territory. It has not therefore been considered appropriate to introduce into the Convention a positive declaration respecting special interests possessed by Great Britain in the Gulf, the result of British action in those waters for more than a hundred years.

His Majesty's Government have reason to believe that this question will not give rise to difficulties between the two Governments should developments arise which make further discussion affecting British interests in the Gulf necessary. For the Russian Government have in the course of the negotiations leading up to the conclusion of this arrangement explicitly stated that they do not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf —a statement of which His Majesty's Government have formally taken note.

In order to make it quite clear that the present arrangement is not intended to affect the position in the Gulf, and does not imply any change of policy respecting it on the part of Great Britain, His Majesty's Government think it desirable to draw attention to previous declarations of British policy, and to reaffirm generally previous statements as to British interests in the Persian Gulf and the importance of maintaining them.

His Majesty's Government will continue to direct all their efforts to the preservation of the *status quo* in the Gulf and the maintenance of British trade; in doing so, they have no desire to exclude the legitimate trade of any other Power.

The "previous declarations of British policy," to which he draws attention and reaffirms, are especially the remarks made by Lord Landsdowne, then at the head of the Foreign Office, in the House of Lords, in May, 1903:

"I say it without hesitation, we should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."

If Russia has the same understanding of the extent and significance of these claims as Great Britain they may be regarded as sufficiently provided for.

Afghanistan and Tibet

In regard to Afghanistan the most important provision of the convention is expressed in the following language:

His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they have no intention of changing the political status of Afghanistan. His Britannic Majesty's Government further engage to exercise their influence in Afghanistan only in a pacific sense, and they will not themselves take, nor encourage Afghanistan to take, any measures threatening Russia.

The Russian Government, on their part, declare that they recognize Afghanistan as outside the sphere of Russian influence, and they engage that all their political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the intermediary of His Britannic Majesty's Government; they further engage not to send any agents into Afghanistan.

Since Russia can only negotiate with Afghanistan thru the representatives of Great Britain this virtually establishes the same condition of affairs as prevails in Korea under the present Japanese administration. Great Britain engages neither to annex nor to occupy any portion of Afghanistan, and not to interfere in the internal administration of that country so long as the Amir fulfills the engagements contracted by him in the treaty of Kabul, signed on the 21st of March, 1905. Both Powers agree to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and to abstain from all interference in its internal administration. They recognize the suzerainty of China, and engage to enter into negotiations with Tibet only thru the intermediary of the Chinese Government, except in regard to the direct relations between the British commercial agents and the Tibetan authorities, provided for in the recent conventions between Great Britain and Tibet and China. Buddhist subjects of Great Britain or Russia will be freely permitted to enter into direct relations on strictly religious affairs with the Dalai Lama and other representatives of Buddhism in Tibet. The Russian and British Government engage not to send any representatives to Lhasa or to seek any concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs, mines and other rights in Tibet. The two Governments agree that no part of the revenues of Tibet shall be pledged or assigned to them or their subjects. Great Britain engages to withdraw her forces from the Chumbi Valley as soon as Tibet has paid three annual instalments of the indemnity of 25,000,000 rupees.

Electing United States Senators

BY FREDERICK W. MULKEY

[Frederick W. Mulkey, of Oregon, is the youngest United States Senator. It is no small honor to be elected by primaries to the United States Senate, even for a short term, the moment one has passed the youth limit. Senator Mulkey was born in Oregon, and is one of the most prominent lawyers in the State. He has had many public offices urged on him but never before accepted, preferring to devote his time to his profession. He has always been an ardent supporter of the reform in the election of United States Senator, which he upholds in the following paper.—EDITOR.]

THE subject of the mode of electing United States Senators has always been a favorite topic of discussion. In the convention that framed the Constitution, the debate upon this subject was protracted and animated. The deliberations of that body resulted in a compromise that was made possible only by the bi-cameral form of the National Legislature. The compromise agreed to was a middle ground between what was then called a National Government on the one hand and a Confederate Government—or, as some of that time called it, a Federal Government—on the other. These terms, National, Confederate and Federal, were all loosely used, as also was the term Consolidated Government. The result of the compromise was a Federal Government, properly so called.

Accuracy and clearness of definition for the discussion in hand demands that these terms be better defined. What the framers meant by a National Government was a Centralized Government, as distinguished from a Dual; by a Confederate Government, a Dual Government; by a Consolidated Government, one in which all governmental power is vested in a single head or board, as distinguished from a government of co-ordinate powers. But the term consolidated was also used to convey the idea that the government was to be a centralized one.

Since the establishment of the Constitution, the discussion of the subject has been continued with a growing tendency of opinion for the abrogation of the present method and a widespread feeling that Senators should be elected by the people directly. The explosion of the idea that the government is of the Confederate form has given rise to the contention that the compromise principle is no longer useful. The failure of the legislatures of a number of States, at times, to elect a Senator, and the bi-cameral system in State legislatures, both branches derived directly from the people, checked by the application of other principles, carry the conviction that the conservatism of one branch over the other is not due to the mode of election, and this the more so when it is explained that each State will still have its equal representation in the Senate.

Those who advocate the present method generally take the position that the indirect method is an essential of political science incorporated into the system for the purpose of obtaining a higher order of legislation; that for such a purpose one branch of the Legislature should represent the people directly, the other indirectly. With this phase of the question I do not concern myself, save only to remark that each of the four leading constitutional governments of the world observe the principle contended for, but a different indirect mode obtains in each.

Formerly those who advocated the present method used to state that the Senate by its equality of representation and mode of election represented the States in their sovereign capacity. And since the fall of the Confederate idea we are still told, in the language of the advocates of the method at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, that the Senate represents the people in their corporate or political capacity, or the people in their collective capacity; but nowhere are we enlightened as to the meaning of these terms or why they are used interchangeably. It seems just to

remark that the necessity for an indirect election is not dependent upon the present method. Other indirect methods seem to be as efficient.

But to return to the question: Does the present method stand for a Constitutional principle? The controversy between a Confederate and a Centralized Government was not the only contention of the Convention. Those who feared what they called a Consolidated Government (a Centralized Government) saw in the Senate, thru its mode of election, a means of making the General Government dependent upon the State governments, or, to put it in the language of one of their number contending for such a mode:

"Mr. Butler apprehended that the taking of so many powers out of the hands of the States, as was proposed, tended to destroy all that balance and security of interests among the States which it was necessary to preserve."

Up to this point I have substituted Centralized Government for National Government and Dual for Confederate and Federal Governments. It is now necessary to define these new terms, and, in doing so, I shall follow substantially the definitions of Professor Burgess. A Centralized Government is one in which, while there may be a Local Government, its powers and its existence are dependent upon the will of the General Government. The Local Government has no constitutional autonomy. This is what the Nationalists stood for in the Constitutional Convention, and its opponents called it both a National and a Consolidated Government.

In contradistinction to the Centralized Government is a Dual Government. In this form both the Local and the General Governments have constitutional autonomy. To put the distinction in another way, in the Centralized Government the Local is dependent for its creation and existence on the General Government, and is more properly an administrative board. In the Dual, the Local is independent of the General for its existence and has a scope for legislation. The terms Federal and Confederate both contemplate a Dual Government; their difference lies in the nature of the means for their alteration. In the Confederate, one or more States can withdraw and thus curtail the operations of the General Government to that extent. That is to say, a Confederate Government is a compact between sovereign States. In the Federal Government the Constitution is not a compact. If created by the deliberations of delegates from States that were formerly sovereign, these States being consolidated by the ratification of their (the delegates') acts, a new sovereignty results, or, to again borrow a thought from the profound work of Professor Burgess, in a Confederate Government the several Local Governments and the several sovereigns are co-extensive. In the Federal Government the single resulting sovereignty and the General Government are co-extensive.

In the Federal the power of amendment or means of ascertaining the sovereign will with reference to alteration should be and is placed in the General Government. In the Confederate the ascertainment is placed in the Local Government.

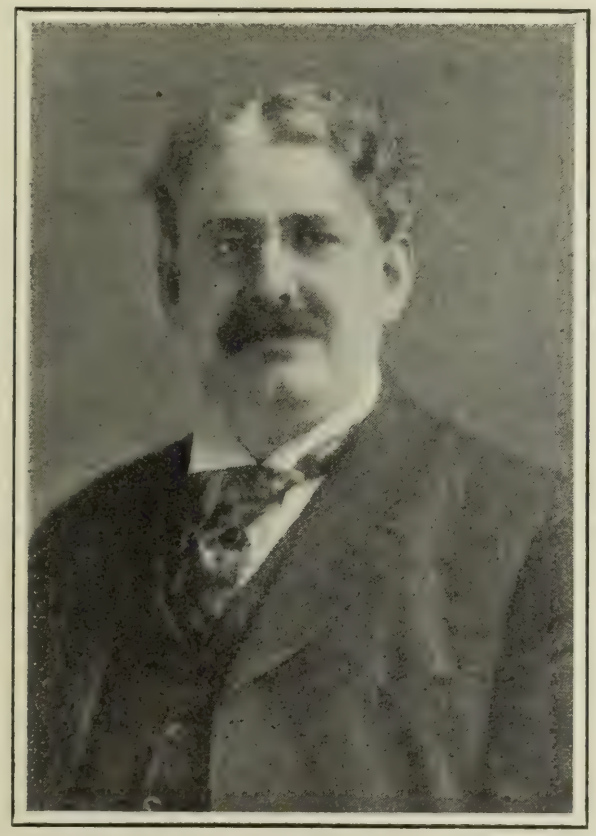
Before connecting this with the subject in hand, I propose to consider, define, dispose of or retain the question: Does the Senate represent the people in their political or corporate capacity or the people in their collective capacity? Omitting a consideration of the question: Does the Senate represent the States in their sovereign capacity as having no place in the Federal system?

I should say that the term people, in their political or coporate capacity or not interchangeable or synonymous with the people in their collective capacity. Both are to be distinguished from the term people in their individual capacity. To represent a people in their individual capacity is to represent them according to the principle of number of inhabitants districted in territory convenient for election purposes. As the number of inhabitants changes within the election district the representation increases or diminishes.

But with representation in the political or corporate capacity the representation remains fixed and determined, the district is retained, but is not for election purposes primarily. There may be an influx of people or there may be a decrease of people, but the representation remains fixed and unchanged. So also

with the people in their collective capacity. To this extent representation in a political or corporate capacity and in a collective capacity are identical terms. The difference lies in the method of choice of the representation. In the collective capacity, the mode of election is immaterial; it may be by the people direct, thru the medium of a board of electors or by a branch of a Local Government. The group to whom the representation is accorded may or may not be co-extensive with the Local Government.

A change in the present method of electing United States Senators to an election by the people of the several States directly would not invade the principle; the people would continue to be represented in their collective capacity.



HONORABLE FREDERICK W. MULKEY,
U. S. Senator from Oregon.

To represent the people in their political or corporate capacity presupposes the existence of the people in an organized entity formed for political purposes. To represent them in this organized political capacity is to limit the representation of the people to the same territorial limits as that of the Local Government and to accord to a governmental agency the right of selection. In their collective capacity the people may or may not have a local organization of government; in their corporate capacity they must have such a Local Government. The Local Government must be co-extensive with the people in their collective capacity, and, as I have said, such Local Government must have accorded to it the right to elect, for to be represented requires as an original right the opportunity to choose. The value of each in a political science sense may be summed up in the following manner: The collective capacity idea, when used in one branch of a Legislature—the other branch representing the people in their individual capacity—is calculated to leaven a mere expression of popular will by an expression of the opinion that has grown up by virtue of local intercourse and environment. This idea may or may not contain the additional principle of an indirect election.

The corporate political capacity idea retains all the features of the collective capacity, secures the principle of an indirect election and is a more faithful interpreter of the group consciousness, because in its segregations it always follows the territorial lines of the Local Government and enables the effect of local statutory law to uniformly act upon the collective opinion as a separate and consistent system, free from the conflicting enactments that perhaps might ensue if the collective unit were to overlap local statutory systems.

In a government like our own, while the jurisdictions of the Local and the General Governments are practically free from encroachment upon each other and have a distinct field of operation, still the concurrent powers of the Congress of the General Government are such that the Local Government may act upon some given subject until the General Government shall exclusively take to itself the jurisdiction of that subject by legislation. In such a case, I should say that the policy of the General Government should be to evolve a scheme

only after consideration of the several Local Governmental policies that resulted in the Local statutory enactments; and a system placing a recognition of this principle in its structure could only do so by representing the people in their political corporate capacity. That is to say, by an election of one branch of the General Legislature by an agency of the Local Governments, preferably by the Legislature of the State. In no way could a direct election by the people in their collective capacity harmonize this changing body of concurrent law. Yet justice requires the admission that those who contemplate election by the people in no way propose to contravene State lines in the selection of Senators, and I wish to be understood by the reference to the possibility of an overlap under the collective system as dealing with the general principle and the possible future agitation in that direction.

Taking the Government of the United States as the best example of a Federal Government, I should say that the constitutional arrangement is such that there is no possibility for the encroachment of the General Government upon the Local Government in the exercise of governmental powers. The Constitution defines the powers of the General Government and confers all other governmental power upon the Local, or, as the writers say, the General Government is one of express grant and the Local one that must be restricted by some prohibition in the Constitution, expressed or implied; both possess autonomy, given by the Constitution itself; each has its sphere and neither can destroy or encroach upon the other.

Hence I should say that it is wholly unnecessary to have the States represented in the General Government by an election of Senators by the Legislatures, or otherwise to prevent an encroachment of the General Government upon that of the State in the exercise of its governmental powers. But to use a phrase of Alexander Hamilton: "A government has a right of self-preservation," and, in making a reference to the fact that the General Government cannot encroach upon the State Government, it will be noticed that the limitation was confined to the exercise of the governmental power, meaning by the term governmental power an act legislative in nature.

We now approach the vital constitutional principle, which the present mode of election does and should secure in a Federal form of government. The Constitution provides for amendment, and, in a partly Federal and partly Confederate manner, organizes the amending system. The Federal idea, however, dominates in the arrangement, it being optional with the General Government whether the final submission be to State Legislatures or to conventions of the people of the States, the Confederate feature being a right vested in State Legislatures, if sufficient in number, to demand a Constitutional Convention. The exercise of these functions of amendment on the part of the General Government is not an act legislative in its nature, however, but is an act calculated to invoke directly the sovereign power to activity. The General Government could by its power to amend strike down the State Governments, and the State Governments could in no way protect themselves against this. The Dual system could be annihilated and the Federal Government converted into a Centralized one. The General Government could propose a change and submit the same to the people of the States in their collective capacity, thru the medium of conventions created or called by itself. All this is sound and essential to a government of the Federal form, and the Confederate feature of the amending power should be eradicated. That is to say, to place beyond question that we are a Federal Government, the calling of a Constitutional Convention should be vested in the General Government and the submission be to the people in their collective capacity. But this, as I have said, would be an exercise of sovereign, as distinguished from legislative, power.

Now, the Dual form in our system has the sanction of the sovereignty; it has the right of self-preservation. Neither the General nor the State Government is sovereign; nor does the sum total of both possess sovereignty, but in a Federal form the General Government should possess the right exclusively to address the sovereign and ascertain its will. The

State Government has no right to preserve itself against an act of the sovereign, but it should, by representation in one branch of the Legislature of the General Government, check and preserve itself against the tendency to ascertain the sovereign will; this is so because, when the existing order of government was established, the sovereign retired satisfied with the arrangement, and the presumption obtains that the acquiescence continues. Remove the representation of the State in the Senate, and the only opportunity for self-preservation left the States rests upon the exploded theory of Confederatism as organized in the amending clause of the Constitution and as contained in what is said to be the only irrepealable clause in the Constitution, to wit: That no State shall be deprived of its equal vote in the Senate without its consent, and this, of course, is Confederatism again in its most pronounced type.

If this reasoning be correct it must be concluded that the election of Senators by the Legislature does represent a vital constitutional principle in a Federal form of government. In fact, the Senate, thru its mode of election, is the chief bulwark of the Federal form. Personally I am of the opinion that the United States is in need of a more efficient government. To obtain such a government I deem it necessary to depart from the Federal form. For this reason I favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people in their collective capacity. The form of government that I would hope for in case of a change would be the Centralized one. The accepted theory of sovereignty would remain unchanged and would be greatly strengthened. The sovereignty would be in the people and co-extensive with the General Government. The Government would still be co-ordinate. As I have stated, the election of Senators by the people is a step away from the Dual form, because it breaks down the safeguards of that form of government.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the American people were not completely nationalized. The problems of one State were not identical with those of another. Hence difference in policy was necessary. There was a sufficient development of juristic accord to establish a Federal Government in preference to a Confederate Government, but antagonistic views of a lurking Confederacy demanded that the General Government be one of enumerated powers and that the Local Government be independent of the General.

The American people are becoming rapidly nationalized, if they are not fully so now. On every hand it is demanded that this subject and that subject be placed under national control. This piecemeal policy would be ill advised. The ultimate result must be that the General Government be one of plenary legislative power with designated restrictions rather than one of enumerated legislative powers, and that the governments of the commonwealth be those of enumerated legislative powers and limited to such subjects as those upon which there does not exist a complete juristic accord thruout the nation, with due consideration of the termination of the State legislative jurisdiction when sufficient jural consciousness prevails.

The views of Mr. Secretary Root are, in my opinion, those of an observing statesman; with a keen and accurate mind he grasps the indications, growth, effect and benefit of the complete nationality of this country, but I cannot agree with him, if I understand him correctly, that the balance of co-ordinate government be distributed, and that the remedy lies in the enlargement of the powers of the Executive only. I should say that the ultimate form desirable would be that in which legislative power is concentrated in the General Government, giving to the Executive an independent and supplemental, as well as the delegated ordinance, power, calculated to insure sufficient energy for administrative purposes, and the one that enumerates the powers of the commonwealth and confines their activities to certain enumerated and administrative measures, preferably the police power. In other words, what Professor Burgess would call a government concentrated in its legislative power and federalized in its administrative power.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

His Excellency King Edward

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

WALTER BAGEHOT used to say that an English Sovereign had three constitutional rights —the right to be consulted, the right to encourage and the right to warn. He added, shrewdly enough, that a ruler of great sense and sagacity would need no others. King Edward, who is pre-eminently a ruler of sense and sagacity, is the living proof that Bagehot did not exaggerate. And indeed, when you come to think of it, a monarch who is entitled to full knowledge and full discussion of all public transactions; who may criticise and so alter or modify his Cabinet's decisions; who may suggest amendments, raise doubts, propose alternatives and thus help to clarify the Ministerial mind; who is permanent, while his advisers are fugitive, an onlooker, while they are combatants, able to take a broad and leisurely survey, while they are blinded by a thousand bewildering details—is clearly a monarch with the amplest opportunities for influencing national policy.

In the six years that he has reigned King Edward has made the fullest and ablest use of these opportunities. More than once he has interfered decisively in domestic politics. If Ireland has made since 1900, as unquestionably she has made, large strides toward internal pacification, if England is at last within measurable distance of possessing an army suited to her needs, it is to King Edward more than to any other man that the nation's thanks are due. Among the strict Constitutionalists, indeed, you will even hear some secret mutterings over the extent and pertinacity of the King's activities. But it is in the sphere of foreign affairs that King Edward has made his influence most immediately felt. Here he has not only turned to account the normal privileges of a British Sovereign, but has created new ones. He has constituted himself, in the name of his people and with their enthusiastic applause, a sort of traveling Ambassador on behalf of international amity. He has assumed the task of approaching the peoples and rulers and statesmen of Europe and of negotiating with them as a quasi-unofficial but wholly representative spokesman of the nation.

This is altogether a new development of the royal prerogatives. I do not mean to imply that Queen Victoria abstained from interfering in the conduct of foreign policy. On the contrary, her wishes and opinions were at all times a great and sometimes a determining factor in the calculations of Downing Street. We shall probably have to wait for at least another generation before any adequate estimate can be formed of the scope of Queen Victoria's statesmanship. But even as it is we know that during the crisis of the Schleswig-Holstein tangle she protested, and protested successfully, against English intervention on behalf of the Danes—this, too, in the face of a united Cabinet and an almost united nation. We know that before that episode was settled she had thrice fought and thrice beaten Palmerston in his own Cabinet on a question of war or peace. We know how sharply she rebuked that off-handed Minister for taking decisions of great importance in foreign affairs without consulting her; how she insisted on seeing, studying, and at times altering, every dispatch of any significance that was sent out by the Foreign Office; and how she made it a rule to have all important conversations with foreign Ambassadors reported to her.

We know, again, how she commanded that the British Ambassador in Paris should remain passive and neutral during the *coup d'état,* and how she caused Palmerston's dismissal for his too hasty condonation of that lightning stroke of policy. We know that more than once she flatly refused to approve the Queen's Speech and altered it to her liking. We know that thru her insistence the Royal Proclamation that closed the Indian

Mutiny and laid down the lines of future policy was rewritten and amended to square with her suggestions. We know, too, that these suggestions were an immense improvement on the original draft, and showed the Queen a better statesman than her Ministers. We know how she modified and toned down the dispatch demanding the release of Slidell and Mason, and that it was her modifications, as Seward admitted, that preserved the peace between England and the United States. We know that a letter from her to the old German Emperor was largely instrumental in preventing a second war between Germany and France in 1875. We know that in the three conspicuous cases where she failed to convert her Ministers—the retention of Kandahar, the relief of Gordon and the retrocession of the Transvaal—posterity has already pronounced judgment in her favor. We know, in short, that thru long practice and intuitive clear-headedness she became almost a Permanent Secretary of State, entering zealously into all political questions, free with praise and blame, encouragement and opposition, as much the counsellor of her Ministers as they were her advisers.

I recall all this for the purpose of showing that it is rather the direction than the fact of King Edward's activities in foreign affairs which is really new. The British people were not aware at the time, and even now do not altogether realize, the extent and effectiveness of Queen Victoria's political influence. In the nature of things it was an influence that operated almost exclusively in the Council Chamber. Hidden from the popular eye, its very reality came to be half doubted, and its resurrection by King Edward, on an ampler scale and amid far more circumstances of publicity, struck opinion with all the effect of novelty. It is scarcely too much to say that his Majesty has forced Great Britain and has forced Europe to rediscover the British Monarchy as an active instrument of diplomacy. Her sex, her health, her naturally home-keeping temperament, alike disinclined Queen Victoria for those pilgrimages of peace in which her son has achieved his greatest triumphs. A million eyes see King Edward's handiwork where not a hundred suspected Queen Victoria's activity. He labors in the open, beneath the gaze of special correspondents, paying rounds of royal visits from one European court to another, attending fêtes, banquets, reviews and race meetings, where all may see him, fraternizing as freely with the peoples as with the rulers and statesmen of the countries he enters. This is to add to the ordinary constitutional functions of advice, suggestion and criticism another more striking and more human function in the discharge of which the British Monarchy may hereafter be seen to be fulfilling its most beneficent mission. It is to invest the occupant of the throne with a roving commission for the safeguarding of British interests and the promotion of international good-will—a commission in which the first element of success is personality.

For an undertaking of this delicate character King Edward is peculiarly equipped, both by personality and position. As a constitutional and not an autocratic monarch he enjoys in these missions of pacification a privileged liberty such as a ruler like the Kaiser or the Czar cannot and dare not experience. It is a liberty which enables the King to step outside the humdrum diplomatic circle and to negotiate, as it were, with the peoples whom he visits and not merely with their officials. He is not directly responsible. He may speak for England but he cannot by himself commit her to anything. A range is permitted him that monarchs with more despotic powers are obliged to deny themselves. And the characteristics of King Edward's mind and temperament enable him to extract from the advantages of his position their last ounce of profit. He is an excellent judge of men and affairs. He learns and assimilates with extraordinary quickness—I have heard men who know both debate whether the King's mind or Lord Rosebery's is the swifter to take a point. He has no prejudices, unless it be the prejudice of a decided temperament and a pertinent intelligence against dulness and flaccidity. His mastery of all the arts of social ingratiation and his unfailing bonhomie and air of being at home and of enjoying himself wherever he goes make him supreme at staving off friction.

bringing men together and putting them at their ease. Too naturally dignified to be always thinking of his dignity, too modern in instinct and feeling to call in the aid of ceremony when ceremony is out of place, he has the happy knack of reaching the popular heart by the infallible process of always doing and saying the right thing at the right time.

These are great gifts. And for the purposes of unofficial diplomacy they are enormously reinforced by His Majesty's genius for silence. It is in that quality more, I think, than in any other that King Edward shows his superiority as a national Ambassador over the German Emperor. The German Emperor's knowledge of what to do and say remains uncorrected by his knowledge of what not to do and say. In King Edward both sorts of knowledge unite in a rare and admirable balance. Tho a man of strong emotions and vivid perceptions, with a native strain of impulsiveness, he keeps himself admirably in hand. With these aptitudes His Majesty has contrived in the past six years to make himself the most commanding figure in world-politics and to play a part, often the leading part, in a diplomatic revolution as complete and far-reaching as any in history. In all that time not a word can be quoted nor an act pointed to that showed haste, immaturity, or that did not in the end make for practical appeasement. To this statement King Edward's relations with the Kaiser may have provided one or two exceptions. Otherwise his instinct for diplomacy has been invariably guided, not only by an absolute discretion but by the good humor which ranges all his natural prepossessions on the side of the friendliest possible intercourse with his brother sovereigns. And even in the German Emperor's case the estrangement has been smoothed over. Uncle and nephew renewed at Wilhelmshöhe in August and will confirm in London next November something like their old intimacy.

To weigh the tangible fruits of King Edward's endeavors it is enough to compare Great Britain's position today with what it was in 1901. Six years ago England and France were still pursuing their secular quarrel with a bitterness that on both sides of the Channel had come to be accepted as the normal basis of their relations. The furious excitements of Fashoda, the Dreyfus case and the Boer War had generated an atmosphere thick with all the elements of disturbance. From Cairo to Bangkok the two Powers scowled at each other with an insensate suspiciousness. The contrast between what was and what is hardly needs elaborating. It is patent to the least informed and most careless observer; and the British nation rightly gives to King Edward the credit for initiating and forwarding a movement which has restored peace and sanity to Anglo-French relations, which has added immeasurably to the security of British interests, and which furnished during the Russo-Japanese War an overwhelming demonstration of its potency in the cause of peace. But for the *entente* which enabled the seconds to the combatants in the Far Eastern war to regulate their policy in accordance with common sense and a mutual confidence, the scope of that titanic struggle might, perhaps must, have been disastrously widened; and the decisive step that averted any such catastrophe is to be dated from King Edward's first visit to Paris after his accession and from the action of his engaging personality upon the emotions of a singularly responsive populace.

The success which King Edward first achieved at Paris he has since repeated at Vienna and Lisbon, at Rome and Madrid. If there is at last a definite approximation between Austro-Russian and Anglo-Italian policy in Macedonia and the Balkans; if the many bonds which link Great Britain and Portugal and to which the Portuguese possession of Delagoa Bay lends a more than sentimental moment, have been recemented and strengthened; if Spain has forgotten and forgiven British sympathy with America during the war of 1898 and has welcomed with a unique warmth an English Princess as the consort of the Spanish King; if the cloud that hung over Anglo-Italian relations for some years after the disaster of Adowa has been dissipated; if an English Princess shares the new-born throne of Norway; if there is now a league of good-will, based on a common objective and buttressed by the right sort of sentiment, between England, France, Italy and Spain in the protection of their Med-

iterranean interests—it is to King Edward that the diplomacy which led to these achievements and which preserves them must first of all be credited. I say nothing of America except to note that every opportunity that has presented itself for showing his genuine liking for the country and its people and his admiration for its Chief Executive has been seized upon by the British Sovereign with unforced and unfailing felicity. If the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not directly his work, his ever-ready perception of the attentions and compliments that gratify an allied people and their Sovereign have sensibly helped to broaden and confirm it. Nor does that by any means exhaust the mandate which His Majesty has imposed upon himself. Anglo-German relations for a decade, Anglo-Russian relations for two generations, have been penetrated with a seemingly incurable suspiciousness. There are many tokens that in both cases the dawn of rationality is near at hand. By furthering its advent King Edward will have put the coping stone on a series of pacific achievements unparalleled in the history of the British Monarchy.

It remains to add—and it is a fact of curious significance—that the British nation has followed King Edward's activities in foreign affairs with whole-hearted approval and gratitude. That is partly because they are all in the direction of peace and partly because, knowing his countrymen as McKinley knew Americans, the King has been enabled not only to expound and interpret the unspoken wishes of the people but to guide and give effect to them. The nation has applauded without reservation his assumption of a role that vests the ancient prerogatives of the Crown with a new utility, and that empowers the Sovereign to heal many international sores, to form new international friendships, and to redouble the guarantees of peace by strengthening the links of interest and sentiment that unite Great Britain to other Powers. The national appreciation of these invaluable services is made clear in one most pregnant fact. England at this moment is passing thru a stage of acute transition. She is taking vast strides toward the tangible restoration of democracy. She is one of the newest countries in the world. Old institutions, old systems, hallowed privileges, the instinctive thoughts of men on the problems of politics and society, are all being attacked, inquired into, recanvassed or transformed. But amid this great agitation of the public mind the Monarchy remains untouched and was never at any moment more secure in the affections and reasoned convictions of the people. It is thirty-five years since republicanism raised its head for a brief and futile moment in Great Britain. It was never more hopelessly a lost, indeed a dead and buried cause, than it is today. A phenomenon so striking is susceptible, I am well aware, of many explanations. But among them the conduct, the personality and the reconciling labors of King Edward must be given a foremost place. They have been a triumph not only for the Monarch but for Monarchy itself.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Day's at the Morn!

BY M. ELIZABETH FARSON

TURN toward the dawn, O motile earth;
Turn sunward, thou, this Autumn morn;
Forget the dying, westering glow,—
The Orient calls—across the corn!
Awake from dreams, O drowsy one;
Thy mist-dimmed eyes unclose! Adorn
Thy form afresh with fragrant dews;
The Sunrise calls! A new day's born.

Put off thy veil of violet haze;
Prepare thy brow for Morrow's wreath.
The yesterdays have come and gone;
Place empty pasts thy feet beneath.
Ancient the night makes days that were;
Those days, thou never more shalt see
But,—courage—lay aside thy fears;
What "Shall be," now, awaiteth thee!

CHICAGO, ILL.

The State and the Game

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON



THERE are two systems of handling game which have reached their highest development on opposite sides of the Atlantic Ocean: (1) The English system of game preserving, which has well-defined rules for requiring the control of all game enemies, the protection of the game against losses by climate and the keeping of sufficient birds each year for restocking, and (2) the American system, which may be termed a system of laws, since it relies entirely upon legal enactments to save the game from extinction.

Both of these systems are intended to preserve the game: to be entirely successful they should make the wild food birds abundant and cheap in the markets and, incidentally, they should provide good shooting. From an economic point of view the food question is of more importance than the sport and should first be considered by the State.

The English system depends upon gamekeepers, employed by individuals and syndicates (which correspond to our game clubs) to properly look after the birds. The American system depends entirely upon police officers, usually termed game wardens or game protectors, employed by the State to look after the lawbreakers. In England there are about 12,000 gamekeepers, who live on the preserves. In America there are about the same number of game police officers, who usually reside in cities and towns and go forth to seek the evildoers. In England the game birds are abundant and are increasing. In America they are nowhere plentiful and are even threatened with extinction.

The advantages of the English system are almost, if not entirely, unknown in America, and comparatively few of our sportsmen are familiar with the simple rules of game preserving which have made the game preserves highly beneficial to the English people.

The grouse, pheasants, partridges and wild fowl are cheaper in the English markets than beef and poultry, and both the market-gunner and the millionaire have much better shooting in England than they have in America. The English market-gunner may even use a punt gun.* In the United States the use of large guns is everywhere prohibited and laws forbidding the sale and transport of game have driven the market-gunner and the game dealers out of business. The general public knows not the taste of game.

A long open season and large bags of game are, of course, desirable from the sportsman's point of view as well as from that of the market-gunners, game dealers, innkeepers and all persons who like to eat game. In England the shooting season is much longer than it is in America: good shooting of some sort is to be had for six months in the year. In America, however, the shooting season only lasts a few weeks in some States and a few months in others, and the shooting is often prohibited for a term of five or ten years when the grouse or partridges (quails) appear to be in danger of immediate extinction, as shown by game laws in forty-three States. Such prohibitory laws are unknown and never necessary in England, altho the bag there is unlimited and sportsmen and market-gunners may shoot a hundred or a thousand birds in a day when fortune smiles. In America there are few places where the birds are sufficiently plentiful for any one to make a big bag, and in most of the States the laws forbid the taking of more than a small number of birds in a day. In several States the bag limit is only five birds and the tendency of our legislation everywhere is to smaller and smaller bags as the birds diminish.

A surprising number of laws is necessary in America to prevent the extermi-

*The punt—or swivel—gun is a gun of large caliber which is mounted in a boat. Over a hundred fowl are often killed with it in at a single discharge.

nation of the game. In the year 1900 we had more game laws than any other country in the world, and since 1900 more than 800 new laws and amendments have been enacted. It is evident that it is no easier to make game birds abundant than it is to make people good by legislation. Notwithstanding all the laws our ornithologists continue to warn us that the range of our game birds is contracting every year and that many species will soon become extinct. There is an abundance of evidence to support their opinion.

The wild turkey, which was once sufficiently plentiful to sell for six cents in the markets, has entirely disappeared from all of the New England States and from many others, and has become a rare bird everywhere. The grouse of our Eastern States, which was so abundant in Massachusetts that "servants stipulated with their employers not to have the heath hen brought to the table oftener than a few times in a week," no longer exists anywhere save on Martha's Vineyard, and the number there remaining is less than 100 and is growing smaller. These birds are protected at all times, the penalty for killing one being $100. In their last report the Massachusetts Commissioners of Fisheries and Game say that their "personal observations indicate that forest fires and cats have destroyed more of these birds than have the hunters," but, true to the American system of handling game, they have placed the birds in charge of a policeman, whose duty it is to look after the "hunters." The birds will, no doubt, become extinct in a year or two at most. Under the English system a gamekeeper employed to look after the heath grouse would save them from cats and forest fires and from foxes, hawks, snakes and all other game enemies. A good gamekeeper would easily rear 5,000 or more of these birds from the remnant now on Martha's Vineyard in two or three years, and would be prepared to furnish live birds and eggs to many preserves and to the State for propagation or introduction to the open fields, where they have long been extinct.

The common prairie hen, a most delicious fowl, which a few years ago came to our Eastern markets in twenty-ton consignments, and which sold in the Western cities for five and ten cents, is already extinct in many States, and is rapidly diminishing in others. The State Game and Fish Warden of Michigan, writing of this bird, says:

"There are four coveys reported from different parts of the State and the *deputies* have been carefully guarding these birds in hopes that they will again return in numbers to Michigan."

Vain hope. Here again a gamekeeper is needed. Vermin works night and day. The deputies are, no doubt, only looking for lawbreakers, and the chances of these getting the birds are excellent.

The splendid sharp-tailed grouse is extinct in Illinois and other States, and is reported to be rapidly diminishing in North Dakota, Utah, Oregon and elsewhere. A recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture informs us that the wood duck, the most beautiful wild fowl in the world, and the splendid woodcock are vanishing, and in another bulletin issued by the same department we are told that even bob-white, our most common game bird, formerly abundant on every farm and cheap in every market, "is decreasing in much, if not all, of its range."

The rapid diminution of our game birds is not confined to the Eastern States. The Game Warden of Oregon says in an official report:

"The sport of fishing and hunting will soon become a thing of the past unless more stringent laws are enacted. The limit of one day's hunt should be five birds only. The use of the dog should be prohibited for three years."

The State Fish and Game Commissioner of Utah says: "It can hardly be denied that our wild game animals and birds are becoming more rare each year." The State Board of Commissioners of California say:

"It is not reasonable to expect that in the more densely settled counties game can show an increase. Civilization and wild game cannot increase in an equal ratio; in fact, the converse is true; the greater the increase in population, in that same ratio will there be shown a decrease of wild game."

This statement applies only to the legal system of handling game. Under the preserve system the game is made most abundant in thickly settled regions, and, in fact, it is claimed that the birds are safer in such places and, of course, increase more rapidly.

There can be no doubt that the game birds are increasing in England in places where population is increasing. Many Americans now go every year to the British Isles to shoot and spend thousands of dollars which should be kept at home. England has supplied thousands of eggs and birds to at least one of our State game officers to restock his depleted coveys.

In answer to a general inquiry which I made concerning the increase or decrease of the game thruout the country, several game officers have written me or sent me their official reports, claiming that the birds were holding their own or were even increasing in a few localities. They all, however, regard this favorable condition as due to legal restrictions, prohibiting the sale of game, shortening the season, limiting the bag, requiring a license fee from the shooters and an array of legal "don'ts" which have made it hardly worth while to own a gun or to keep pointers or setters. The State Warden of Kansas, for example, venturing in his report to predict that within five years the supply of game will be ample for all legitimate purposes, attributes this happy future:

"To the enforcement of *the law, which prohibits the sale and limits the number that can be lawfully killed in one day by each hunter during the thirty-day open season in which game can be taken.*"

None of our State officers promise or predict that game will ever again be sold in our markets. They all seem to be unaware of the fact, paradoxical as the statement seems, that it is far easier to make the game abundant in the markets than it is to save it from extinction. Capital is always ready for a profitable industry but is often slow to exploit a sentiment however worthy. The game preserves can never be generally successful so long as they are surrounded with such a wonderful array of legal enactments and are deprived of the ordinary medium of exchange. Any pursuit, agricultural or mercantile, any science, art or even religion under such conditions would surely suffer. When the oyster business was carried on upon open grounds, managed and regulated by the State or town, the oyster was in danger of extinction. On private beds the oysters are now well looked after and have become plentiful and profitable. The Massachusetts commissioner's say that the regulations of the shell-fisheries made by the Selectmen or the Mayor and Aldermen

"are usually but distinct attempts at checking the demand, *i. e.*, prohibiting of digging for certain periods, limit upon the number to be legally dug by any one person, etc."

How similar these regulations are to game laws. Continuing the commissioners say:

"It would be quite as logical for a town or city to prohibit by laws the use or digging of potatoes *or any other* FOOD CROP when the supply was short rather than to *increase* the supply."

We suggest to the game officers of Massachusetts that the game birds are a *food crop* of more value, if properly looked after, than the shellfish. They should advise legislation permitting the sale of the wild food birds from the preserve just as trout reared on trout preserves are now sold in Massachusetts There is always a benefit to the State in the overflow from the preserves.

The game officers in all of the States are entitled to praise for their efforts to save the game from extinction. The limited force of wardens and protectors at their command is entirely too small to properly police the ground, and it appears from the reports that much game is shot every year illegally, and always will be. Bag limit laws, short season laws and others which appeal to the conscience will never be observed in the woods. When the birds whir up into the air such laws are forgotten, if they were ever known. The Maine commissioners well say that "the territory to be guarded is so extensive that our whole State militia could not effectually patrol or guard it." In thirty States the number of game wardens is only 5,773, and the area of the territory to be guarded by them is 1,763,080 square miles. The average warden is therefore required to police about 300 square miles. A gamekeeper seldom has more than a few hundred acres to look after without assistance.

Altho our laws are all framed to regulate and restrict the shooting, shooting, legal as well as illegal, is not the principal cause of the continued diminution of the game. The birds would increase rapidly, as they do in England, notwithstanding hundreds

of thousands are shot every year, were it not for the two well-known natural checks to their increase, vermin and climate. These checks are well understood by the gamekeepers, as we have suggested, but they are unknown to our police officers. Pennsylvania, within the past year, has made some efforts to poison vermin.

One pair of bob-whites and their progeny, if entirely unchecked, would produce over 6,000,000 bob-whites in eight years, provided the coveys contained only twelve birds each and they are often much larger. The birds often rear two coveys in a year and a covey sometimes has twenty-five birds. The life of a bob-white in captivity was nine years. The destruction by vermin every year and by climate some years, on unpreserved grounds, is almost beyond belief. The chief warden of Nebraska, in a recent letter, says:

"Quail are not so plentiful as they were owing to the severe winter of 1905, when *they were practically exterminated.*"

I have observed similar catastrophes in Ohio and elsewhere and severe winters often very nearly exterminate the quails in New England and in many of the Northern States. There are no such disasters on the game preserves where simple but effective methods of combating the losses due to climate are understood and applied.

The losses caused by vermin are even greater than those due to climate since they occur every year. The many enemies included in the term vermin are busy every day in the year. They are especially active during the nesting season when they feed their young on game. The destruction at this season is wholesale since the loss of a parent bird means the loss of a covey. Foxes and hawks are the more familiar enemies but crows destroy thousands of eggs and young birds; and owls, minks, weasels, wolves bob-cats, skunks, snakes, moles and other furry and feathered vermin destroy more game during the year than is taken by the guns in the short open season. In addition to the wild vermin, roving dogs and house cats also take more than the guns. Our laws, therefore, seem to favor vermin, since vermin and cats have a long open season and kill more than half the game. The amount thus consumed would supply all of our markets.

Gamekeepers are familiar with the habits of all these enemies, wild and tame, and control them with traps, guns and poison, so that the losses on the preserve are reduced to a minimum. It would be impossible for the game wardens to prevent the losses due to climate and vermin since, as we have observed, they cannot even handle the larger game enemies—the illegal shooters—on the large areas intrusted to their care.

In the Eastern States the game officers have often tried to restock the vacant fields with birds purchased in other States and with pheasants from preserves or reared in State hatcheries. Attempts made by the States to rear game in hatcheries have not been, and, in the writer's opinion, will not be, successful. In 1906 New Jersey purchased and liberated 3,700 quail, paying $9 per dozen for them, and Pennsylvania purchased and liberated 7,440 quail, less a few birds lost in transit. Illinois and some other States also have purchased birds, including the imported pheasants. The quail came from Southern States, which have this year prohibited the export of both live and dead birds, and it will no longer be possible for the State officers to purchase live quail anywhere. The chief game protector of Pennsylvania says in his last report: "I feel perfectly safe in saying that were it not for this importation of quail *there would not be one single covey in the State today.*" But what of the future when these birds are shot off, as they soon will be, if not killed by climate or destroyed by vermin?

There are in the United States many so-called game preserves. These, however, for the most part are merely posted farms without gamekeepers. A fact that I wish to emphasize is that we have the preserves, but not the preserving; the birds on the posted farms often suffer from climate and always suffer from vermin, and the owners of the preserves, of course, complain of the scarcity of game. There are, besides, a few well-managed preserves where competent gamekeepers are employed, and these, without exception, have game in abundance.

A preserve in New Jersey, and one on

Long Island, which I recently visited, annually rear thousands of pheasants. On the partridge or quail preserves in North Carolina skilful gamekeepers have made the bob-whites tremendously abundant. I have never seen these birds so plentiful as they are on the preserves in Guilford County, and it has been my good fortune to shoot over many virgin fields in the Mississippi Valley, which soon thereafter sent tons of game to the markets. These preserves are miles in extent and could easily send thousands of quail to the markets. On some of the preserves the birds are almost too plentiful, and there is always danger of epidemics when game birds are over-abundant. It seems absurd that these birds cannot be sold even for propagation.

It cannot be denied that there is a pronounced but ill-advised prejudice against the preserve in America. This prejudice, however, is not nearly so strong as it was some years ago, and it is gratifying to observe that it has almost, if not entirely, disappeared in places where the preserves are successfully conducted. The reason for this is that the preserves pay all of the farmer's taxes, furnish an agreeable employment to a number of persons, and bring considerable money into the neighborhood. The preserves have already supplied trout, birds and deer to the State game officers in several States to be turned down in unpreserved fields; and in the future the State must either conduct its own game parks or rely upon the private preserves for its game for restocking.

Many attempts have been made by game commissioners and by individuals to domesticate our native wild food birds and rear them in captivity. These experiments have nowhere been successful. Imported pheasants are successfully reared on the private preserves in captivity, but they are not as desirable as our own game birds for the table or for the gun. Since, however, our game birds can be made tremendously abundant in a wild state on protected grounds these experiments are of little or no importance. Wild birds are never subject to the diseases which kill the tame ones. They have, besides, the true game flavor and are far better both as food and as objects of pursuit than tame birds are. The States should abandon the "hatchery" idea for game birds, and rear them in open fields in the care of gamekeepers who understand the business. They may be reared by contract with the farmers or gamekeepers, as game birds often are on the preserves in England. They can be reared on the same ground with the ordinary farm products —corn, wheat, vegetables, etc.—and thrive best on the farms. They do not injure the crops, but are a benefit to the farmer, since they destroy weed seeds and injurious insects.

It is evident that the private game preserves should be encouraged by the State game officers and by all those who desire to save the birds from extinction. Paradoxical as it may seem, the birds always become abundant when properly looked after by those interested in shooting them. The laws should everywhere be amended so as to permit those willing to make game abundant to shoot it, while the weather is fine, during a long open season, without limit to the bag, and to sell it under the direction of the State officers to licensed game dealers, who in turn will sell it cheaply to those who like to eat game. Since this paper was written Vermont has past a law permitting the sale of game from the preserves. I predict that game will soon be abundant in the Vermont markets, and other States will no doubt pass similar laws.

YONKERS, N. Y.

The Awakening of Bolivia

BY L. S. ROWE, LL.D.

[Professor Rowe has charge of the department of Political Science in the University of Pennsylvania. He was Delegate of the United States to the Pan-American Conference. We follow this article with a different view of the same country by "Father Endeavor" Clark. —EDITOR.]

OF all the countries of South America Bolivia is the least known. Its isolation has been so complete that the average American hardly knows of its existence. The war with Chile of 1879 deprived Bolivia of its coast provinces, and this almost fatal blow has hidden the country from the eyes of the world for more than a quarter of a century. The disastrous effects of the Chilean war weakened Bolivia to such an extent that it looked for a time as if she would become the South American Poland—coveted by her neighbors, constantly threatened by encroachments from Brazil, Peru and Chile, and too weak to offer effective resistance to the designs of these countries. The extreme danger of the situation had the desired effect in rousing both the Government and the people from their long lethargy. With the inauguration of General José Manuel Pando, in 1898, the new spirit of progress began to make itself felt.

The first and most important problem was to remedy the discouraging isolation in which the country had been placed. After a long series of preparatory studies the Government declared itself prepared to grant a franchise for the construction of the most important railway lines. The granting of this franchise to an American syndicate marks an epoch not only in our relations with Bolivia but with the whole of South America. The lines now in process of construction will give to Bolivia an outlet to the Atlantic, connecting as they will with the northern Argentine lines. The investment of American capital in these railway lines will pave the way for larger investments in mining enterprises, for which Bolivia offers so rich a field. The establishment of American commercial influence in the heart of South America is an important step in the development of closer personal relations upon which the future of our position in this section of the world so largely depends.

The most important expression of the new spirit dominating Bolivian policy is the attention that is now being given to education. Until recent years the country was almost without any system of instruction. Practically the entire Indian population, which comprises about 90 per cent. of the total, is illiterate. But a small percentage of the white population has gotten beyond the elements of reading and writing. General Pando first saw the necessity of placing the problem in the foreground of public attention. Neither the municipalities which have charge of the primary schools, nor the Congress which must attend to secondary and higher instruction, were accustomed to making large appropriations for schools, and it became necessary to undertake a campaign for the purpose of overcoming the indifference of both the local and central legislative authorities.

It has been a long uphill campaign, the results of which are but beginning to be felt. The present administration of General Montes is making public education the cornerstone of its policy. Under the guidance of the Minister of Public Education, Dr. Juan M. Saracho, new schools are being organized in every portion of the republic. There still remains, however, a vast amount of work to be done. The country is now suffering from the long-continued neglect of the Indian. For centuries nothing has been done to improve his condition, either physical or moral, and now that Bolivia is undertaking large public works she finds herself without the necessary labor force. The Indians have never acquired habits of regular work. The Government does not hesitate to drive them in large gangs to forced labor on the railroad, but it is impossible to keep them at work for any considerable time.

The authorities are but beginning to realize that the Indian is capable of education. They have begun with a rather ineffectual system of peripatetic schools, but it is likely that these will in time give way to a more serious effort to elevate this large section of the population. That the Indians are capable of improvement there is little doubt. Every landowner who has taken any interest in their welfare testifies to the readiness with which they learn new agricultural processes. Railroad contractors are no less emphatic in their testimony as to the readiness with which the Indian adapts himself to the requirements of the work; the only serious difficulty being to keep him at it for any considerable length of time.

The educational awakening in Bolivia gives to the United States an opportunity for service, the performance of which will do honor to our disinterestedness of purpose and will strengthen our moral influence thruout South America. Most of the Latin-American countries have suffered severely from the attempt to imitate educational systems far too advanced for their needs. The French curriculum and educational organization have been used without reference to the fact that the environmental conditions of these countries require a totally different system. To make matters worse, the French system as introduced is not that of today, but the antiquated plan which prevailed prior to the recent reorganization. The result has been that even the relatively small percentage who attend the schools receive a training which fails to prepare them for the conditions which they have to meet in after life.

It is an interesting and most gratifying fact that thruout South America the most healthful tendencies in education are directly traceable to American influence. MacKenzie College in Brazil, founded and managed under American auspices, has become a center of educational influence national in scope; the leading normal schools of the Argentine have been organized by American teachers. Even in Chile, so long refractory to American influence, the desire to profit by American experience is making itself felt. In Bolivia the desire of the Government to introduce American methods affords an exceptional opportunity to place at her disposal the best that we possess. It is almost a virgin field, which will give to our educators an opportunity to repeat the splendid results achieved in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

If Pan-Americanism has any real meaning it must lead us to co-operate with our neighbors, not only in repelling aggression, but in assisting them wherever our experience can be of value. The service will be reciprocal, for there is much in the Latin-American civilization by which we can profit. We have entered upon "the era of good feeling" with South America. It remains to be seen whether we can make it fruitful of the best results.

La Paz, Bolivia, August, 1907.

The Switzerland of South America

BY FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., L.LD.

BOLIVIA, like Montenegro and Switzerland, must be entered thru foreign territory, for since the last war with Chile she has had no outlet to the sea. But over her own territory Bolivia shares the advantages of Montenegro and Switzerland in being a mountainous country, difficult of access by enemies, and capable of rearing and sustaining a sturdy race of progressive, liberty-loving people.

Infinitely behind Switzerland in education, stable civil government, refinement and cleanliness of the people, it is yet like Switzerland in present-day prosperity, while its resources are infinitely beyond Switzerland's, if only they were developed. Bolivia is a Switzerland

with loftier Alps, larger lakes and far more extensive table lands—a Switzerland with silver, copper and tin in unlimited quantities; a Switzerland that can produce rubber, coca and quinine, as can no other land where these riches are fully developed; a Switzerland where every product of the temperate or tropical zone will flourish.

Such a country is worth visiting, for it is sure to take a leading place among the South American republics, unless conquered and annexed by some of her stronger neighbors.

The approach to Bolivia is most unpromising. The only two ports by which she reaches the sea today are Mollendo and Antofogasta; the one in Peru, the other in Chile, and each vies with the other for the unhappy distinction of being the worst port in the known world. They are merely open roadsteads in the unindented western coast of South America, and the swell of the Pacific is so heavy that often, for days at a time, no passengers can be landed or freight handled. We landed at Mollendo in Peru.

Even on a calm day the swell seems frightful to a landsman, as he steps off the ship's ladder, or is lowered in a bucket by a derrick from the ship's deck into a small boat. This is tossed about like a cockleshell; now we are thrown up to heaven on the crest of the wave, now dropped down toward the nadir in its hollow; the swarthy Peruvian oarsmen strain at the oars, they avoid the jagged rocks between the boat and the pier by a hair's breadth, and, at last, land us safely at the steps, which are submerged more than half the time, and where we have to watch our chance to jump out of the boat when it rises to just the right hight, neither too far above or too far below the slippery landing place.

And this is the chief port of entrance and exit for a nation larger in area than France or Germany with Great Britain added to either one.

The further approach to Bolivia is just as difficult as the entrance. A single-track railway starts from Mollendo, and after running a dozen miles along the shore it strikes boldly in among the mountains, and climbs and climbs and climbs 5,000, 10,000, almost 15,000, feet before it can find a pass by which the Andes can be crossed into the great republic of Bolivia, the third largest in all South America. At last, after climbing two gigantic ranges of mountains in the course of 300 miles, we come to Lake Titicaca.

It would seem as tho nature intended to put every barrier of land and water between Bolivia and the outside world. To be sure, a great lake is not of itself a barrier, but a link between states and nations, but when we remember that every timber and steel plate and bolt and piece of machinery to construct the boats that sail this lake must be brought from Europe or America and toilsomely transported over some of the highest mountains in the world, we see that a great lake, half the size of Lake Ontario, lying in the way of traffic, is at first a most serious barrier.

Let us take this journey from Mollendo on the sea into the heart of Bolivia. After being tossed ashore in a big rowboat, over the tremendous swells, we are glad to find that there is a train about to start up the mountains. There is nothing to detain us in the hot, dusty, stuffy Peruvian town of Mollendo, and we board the train that daily winds its way among the peaks of the Andes to Arequipa, a sort of half-way station to Bolivia, where all the trains tie up for the night.

Our train consists of two passenger cars and a baggage car, built on the American plan. The second-class car has no windows, but is all open at the sides, except for flopping curtains, that may be drawn down in case of rain or snow, which are very common on the higher passes. The one first-class coach looks as tho it had done duty forty years ago on a second-class American railroad. It is shabby and dirty, and when it rains it leaks at every pore, so that the passengers have to put up their umbrellas to keep from being soaked. The engines, however, seem new and of a good pattern, and were recently built by the Rogers Company of Wilmington, Del.

For the first hundred miles or so there is no danger of a drenching, for it never rains on this arid coast, as the sterile, parched mountains, thru which we wend

our way, declare. Their very barrenness is impressive, it is so absolute and uncompromising. Not a bit of sage brush or greasewood even. Now and then a prickly cactus shows its head and builds itself up like the pipes of an organ, but, for many, many miles, even this plant of the desert cannot grow. Soon the engine begins to puff and labor, and we feel that we are rising in the world.

In less than twenty miles we mount more than 3,000 feet, and the ascent is but just begun. Yawning gullies are on one side, towering peaks on the other. There are no tunnels on this line, or at least only one in 300 miles, but the road winds around the head of all the ravines that cut into the mountain sides, and skirts the edge of the Andes, often hanging to the narrowest shelf of rock, while a thousand feet below is—destruction.

But it is not all bitter barrenness. Way down in that cleft of the mountains, so far down that the eye can just perceive it, is a ribbon of green; and, if we could get there, we should find a narrow valley clothed with the heaviest alfalfa, where grapes and figs and oranges and pomegranates grow, all of which are brought for sale to the stations above by slatternly Peruvian women and unspeakably dirty Peruvian boys.

At a hight of about 7,500 feet a wonderful scene bursts upon the eye. The valley of the Chile River widens into a broad expanse, green with Indian corn, wheat, barley, potatoes and alfalfa, and well up in this valley is the city of Arequipa, with its imposing cathedral, its many churches and public buildings, and above all its Harvard Observatory, while ragged, rugged Chachani and symmetrical Misti dominate the city, as Table Mountain dominates Cape Town. Both of these magnificent mountains are nearly 20,000 feet high, and Misti is as regular in its conical beauty as Fujiyama, which it very much resembles, tho it is fully 6,000 feet higher.

But we will not stop at Arequipa, for we have not yet nearly reached the border of Bolivia. The next morning our train pushes on again, around other fathomless ravines, skirting other sky-piercing mountains, always upon the edge of a tremendous precipice, except where the road crosses a high plateau, between two ranges of the Andes. One curious feature of the plains of the lower Andes is the traveling sand hills. The prevailing color of the mountains is a rich reddish brown, but these sand hills, apparently blowing up from the sea, are composed of fine, white, drifting sand. As the wind drives the sand up the hillock it falls down on the other side, forming a well-defined crescent, with the two horns pointing away from the prevailing direction of the wind. These traveling sand hills, which are sometimes twenty feet high, and contain thousands of tons of sand, move along with a steady march in one direction, at the rate of several inches a day. No obstacle can stop them. When they come to a railway track all the linemen cannot stay their progress and either the hills must be shoveled off by many hours or days of work, or the track must be taken up and laid on the other side, for the moving sand is more resistless than an army with banners.

Up, up, ever up, the railway climbs At last, after some twenty hours of steady ascent from Mollendo, the highest pass, 14,666 feet above the sea, is reached. We are nearly at the hight of the top of Mont Blanc, but the snow line in these tropics, 15 degrees from the equator, is 2,000 feet higher. On all sides are these magnificent snow mountains, some of the highest in the world. At a hight of about 10,000 feet even the cactus gets discouraged and only some tussocky grass, made possible by the rains which are frequent here, and a kind of resinous moss, much used for fuel, are found. But on this poor herbage great flocks of sheep, llamas and alpacas thrive, and occasionally a yellow vicuña scampers away as the train approaches.

The eye gets satiated with mountains after two days of such travel. It can take in no more Alpine wonders. We thread a precipitous mountain side without a shudder, and calmly look down into an abysmal ravine on either side without any emotion.

As we approach Bolivia the railway descends some 2,000 feet until it comes to Lake Titicaca, some 12,500 feet above the sea, a lake which is divided about evenly between Peru and Bolivia. In many respects this is the most wonderful lake in

the world, as it is certainly the highest in altitude of any of the great lakes. Think of Lake Geneva, increased in size fourteen times, until it is as large as all the Swiss lakes together, raised nearly two miles and a half in the air, and surrounded by peaks three times the hight of the Roches de Naye or the Dent du Midi, and one has some conception of this enormous reservoir among the Andes.

This great lake, tho it receives the waters of twenty rivers, has but one outlet, the sluggish Desaguardo River, thru which part of its waters flow into Lake Poopo, another very large body of water, that lies at a somewhat lower level. But where do the waters go then? No one can tell, for Poopo has apparently no outlet. Probably an underground river carries off the surplus waters of both lakes into the Pacific, 300 miles away, for it is said that a certain kind of small fish found in Lake Titicaca and Lake Poopo are also found in the ocean opposite these highland seas, and nowhere else.

Two or three fairly comfortable steamers of considerable size ply the waters of Titicaca, and the journey from one end to the other, tho only 120 miles in length, takes a night and half a day. The natives navigate a curious craft called a *balsa*, a small sail-boat made of coarse rushes that grow abundantly on the shores of the lake. These reed boats will withstand the heavy seas which frequently roll against the shores of Titicaca, but after a few weeks become water-logged, and have to be hauled up for repairs—*i. e.*, to be dried in the sun, thus regaining their buoyancy.

We crossed the lake for the first time on the "Coya," a steamer built in England and transported in small sections to these almost inaccessible fastnesses of the Andes, and here put together, to sail the cold waters of this mountain lake. In Peruvian revolutions the "Coya" has witnessed exciting scenes, and contains many a bullet hole to show where the contending factions have fought for her possession, and many a blood stain, it is said, where one side or the other has bit the dust, or rather the dirt, on her deck. There is plenty of dirt to bite, surely, in any part of the boat, and the galley and the cook are probably the two dirtiest objects, animate and inanimate, to be found in Peru or Bolivia. The "Inca" is a larger, cleaner, newer boat, which also plies these waters. May it always be the fortune of my readers to find her waiting for them when they essay to cross Titicaca.

Most attractive are the shores of Titicaca on a bright summer's day. In the middle of the lake we pass the famous Titicaca Island, where the great god of the Incas, the first emperor, had his traditional birth, and where are the remains of an enormous and most interesting temple. The shores on either side are well cultivated in many places, and terraces reaching far up on the hillside attest the industry and skill of the ancient Incas. From this enormous plain, surrounding Titicaca, came the great conquering race of Bolivia, which, seven hundred years ago, swept north over the table lands of Peru and Ecuador, carrying all before them, until they were the acknowledged rulers of South America, building their cities, their palaces and their temples, whose ruins are still the wonder of the world.

On a bright day in the rainy season the shores of Titicaca are peculiarly attractive. The fresh vegetation of livid green contrasts with belts of red soil, giving a rich and varied hue to the nearer hills, while the great mountains, Illimani and Sorato, always snow-clad, rising 22,000 feet above the sea, and 10,000 feet above the lake, seem to guard the ancient possessions of the Incas with their impenetrable ribs of rock and ice.

On the Bolivian side of the lake we take the railway again for a ride of 60 miles across a gradually descending plain to La Paz, the seat of government of this mountain republic. Past miserable little mud villages the train crawls; past flocks of sheep and llamas guarded by dirty shepherds, drenched by frequent rains; past plowed fields turned up with the same kind of a rude, crooked stick which the Incas used half a chiliad ago, until the most surprising sight of all our journey breaks upon our view. Nothing is to be seen for miles and miles but this vast level plain, some 10,000 square miles in extent, with the great mountains of Bolivia beyond, twenty of which rise to an elevation of nearly, if not quite, 20,000 feet.

Suddenly we come to the edge of what seems to be a deep, wide crater, but is really a great hollow in the plateau, made by the erosion of water, and there, looking down into this vast hole in the earth, 1,200 feet below, we see the city of La Paz, with its red-tiled roofs, its great churches, public buildings, plazas and market places. Nothing in all my travels has ever struck me with more amazement, so sudden and unexpected is the sight of the great, ragged valley, in which nestles a city of 70,000 people, wholly hidden from view until one peers over the edge of the sheltering cliff.

A modern American trolley car takes one down the side of the crater, by many zigzags, into the city, which is the real, tho not the nominal, capital of Bolivia, the latest republic of South America to feel the throb of modern life, but one that is waking up with marvelous rapidity, one that has resources unequaled by any country of its size in the world; a country that, with a good government and an untrammeled, enlightened religious life, doubtless has a future commensurate with the hights of its mountains, the depths of its valleys, and the extent of its vast plateaus.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Principles of Liberal Catholicism

BY SPECTATOR CATHOLICUS

[The author of this article is a Catholic priest in good canonical standing. It was written shortly before Pius X's late Syllabus and Encyclical. He would doubtless cease to be in good standing if his name were given.—EDITOR.]

WHOEVER even superficially examines the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church must be struck with the disquiet and dissension which lie beneath the external uniformity of that venerable communion. The liberal and the conservative parties within the Church are drifting ever further apart, their respective policies are settling into increasingly hostile statements, their spirit and attitude are every day becoming more difficult to unite and reconcile. Catholic biblical scholars are grouped in two schools, the critical and the traditional, and are attacking one another constantly and bitterly; Catholic philosophers are in a state of war, the Immanentists on the one side, the strict Thomists on the other; Catholic theologians are drawn up in array, those of the speculative facing those of the historical method, and already the passage of compliments between them recalls the days of old, when Jesuit and Dominican artillery shook the world on the question of grace and God's foreknowledge, or when the brown followers of Duns Scotus and the white legions of Thomas Aquinas fought their battle of five centuries on the Immaculate Conception. Finally, a great number of Catholics who are not biblical, philosophical or theological experts, are calling for reform in many grave practical matters respecting the Church's doctrine, government and discipline.

It is true, the mere existence of parties within the Church is of no special consequence, for there have always been parties. But the divisions which now exist are so serious and the questions at issue so fundamental, that in literal truth they have brought Catholic Christianity face to face with a crisis which even in her history of nineteen centuries has no parallel. The dispute is no longer whether this or that theological school shall prevail, or whether one papal policy should be preferred to another. Today the question is of changes and adaptations which will radically alter the corporate spirit and the historic tradition of Roman Catholicism. That the case is thus critical is perfectly plain to every one acquainted with the situation. The *Civiltà Cattolica*, a Vatican organ conducted by

the Jesuits, devoted the greater part of its space in an issue of last winter to raising a cry of alarm against the tide of liberalism which is rising in every civilized country and threatening to sweep away, even to the foundations, many of the traditional forms of Catholic thought. The *Etudes*, a French Jesuit review, follows suit, maintaining that the modern views of biblical criticism and dogmatic interpretation advocated by many Catholics are un-Catholic, dangerous and destructive. A host of writers are charging Loisy, Lagrange, Hummelauer, Tyrrell, LeRoy and Blondel with the most serious dogmatic transgressions. And as for the inferior class of pamphleteers—men like Meignan, Delassus, Fontaine and that valiant foe of *Le Nouveau Catholicisme*, Bishop Turinaz of Nancy, they are forever warning the world that the new spirit abroad is nothing less than the precursor to an unexampled apostasy.

At the very beginning it is necessary that we liberal Catholics should set ourselves right in the face of an objection which is frequently brought against us, and which, if it were not answered, would condemn us without a hearing. We are accused of wanton radicalism, of an unwholesome spirit of innovation, of a perverse sympathy with the unorthodox, and of gratuitously deserting Catholic authorities to follow after Kant, Holtzmann, Döllinger and others of their kind. This charge is very unjust. For while doubtless there are some liberal Catholics who manifest instability of mind, hastiness of judgment and insufficiency of education, they are no more representative of the liberal school as a whole than the grotesque tirades of Meignan and Delassus are representative of the temper and scholarship of the conservatives. There are weak men everywhere, and no movement or institution that ever existed could stand for one minute if it were to be judged by its incompetent adherents. By far the great majority of liberal Catholics have been led to their conclusions by study, observation and reflection. If they adopt critical views of the Bible it is not because they have read some German rationalist, but because they have gone over the evidence in the case, and found that if they were to be true to their own intelligence they must abandon many opinions which they once held and once even hoped to defend. If they come to a new conception of Church authority it is not because they have been carried away by Döllinger or Martineau, but because they have studied with absolute intellectual fairness the history of the Church and the history of dogma. If they feel impatient at great ecclesiastical abuses it is not because they are rationalists, but because they put clearly and definitely before their minds what many conservatives are thinking furtively, and hardly dare to acknowledge even to themselves. If they call for reform, they are not acting upon a whim, but are following in the footsteps of some of the most illustrious Catholics of modern times — Montalembert, D u p a n l o u p, Strossmeyer, Manning, Ehrhard, Kraus and Schell. No, we are not animated by the wish to destroy, but by the zeal to promote pure, spiritual Catholicity. We see the Church declining almost everywhere. The countries which she still holds are not greatly to her credit; the nations which she has lost lead the civilization of the world. We see Rome distrusted even by the fairest men outside the Church, and its yoke borne with discontent and irritation by thousands within the Church itself. In the face of all this the liberal Catholic says: "Let us conscientiously examine if this deplorable situation be not largely due to some fault of our own. If we find such a fault, let us neither deny nor palliate it, but for the love of souls and the Kingdom of Christ, reform it, no matter how deep the knife may cut. If we discover selfishness, ambition, despotism or intolerance as the root of the evil, let us confess them and destroy them, so that Gospel religion—spiritual, Christlike Catholicity—as meek and merciful, as full of love, truthfulness and humility as the Lord Himself, may shine in its immortal beauty upon the eyes of modern men who are sick of doubt, weary of negation and longing for God."

This, then, is the fundamental position of liberal Catholicism, that the Church should uncover and correct existing abuses, deficiencies and scandals. The liberal Catholic cultivates the state of

mind which will recognize an abuse when it sees one, and he avoids that self-sophistication which imagines that our first duty in the presence of blunders of government or theology is to conceal or excuse them, even if they be those connected with Galileo, the Inquisition or Alexander VI.

Some of these abuses, the liberal Catholic thinks, are of the gravest possible kind. While they exist the Catholic Church can no more win back her losses in the modern world than a man by stretching can reach the stars. Perhaps the most deadly of these abuses is despotism, the despotism of an Italian oligarchy who are every day showing their contempt for the freedom and self-respect of other peoples. The American people, priests and hierarchy have been repeatedly insulted by the governing board of Italian Curialists who allow into their councils no international representation. Bishops and archbishops have been appointed to important sees here who were not even mentioned in the nominating lists sent over to Rome, and we have seen the highest ecclesiastical dignities bestowed as prizes for intrigue. Bitter will be the fruit of these outrages among a people to whom government without representation is always and everywhere synonymous with intolerable tyranny. By similar tactics Rome first alienated and then lost the world; and surely as run the laws of fate, she will lose America, too, if she does not change.

In the second place, the liberal Catholic believes that a Christian religion ought to give its sympathy and blessing to every sound form of government and every advance of civilization. He thinks it a scandal and a shame that a Christian theology should contain any teaching which conflicts with those principles of liberty on which every free modern State is established. Yet Roman theology—I use the word Roman as totally distinct from Catholic—Roman theology maintains rigorously that Christian doctrine absolutely demands union of Church and State, and it condemns outright and without a dissenting voice separation of Church and State as an impious abuse. Those Catholics who ventured to think otherwise on this subject were condemned by the Syllabus of Pius IX. We American Catholics ourselves were warned in Leo XIII's *"Longinqua Oceani"* against imagining that the government of our republic is perfect, since it falls short in this important respect. The same teaching was enforced recently in Pius X's encyclical to the French Catholics; and at this very hour we are beholding with shame and dismay one of the most apostolic prelates of the Church, Bishop Bonomelli of Cremona, censured by Rome for putting forth the opinion in his Lenten pastoral that Church and State should be separate and independent in the modern world. This Roman teaching is essentially hostile to the Constitution of this country, and we Catholics of America who are heartily loyal to our Constitution are thereby disloyal, and must be disloyal, to this monstrous pretension of the men and the theology that profess to guide us to eternal salvation. The liberal Catholic claims that Christ the Lord never gave any semblance of sanction to such a pretension; he holds that no number of Popes or Italian Curialists can ever make it aught else than a relic of medieval theocracy in which the Roman Pontiff was sovereign of the world; and he calls for the open and official repudiation of it as a secular encroachment upon the Gospel, and as an offense and a stumbling-block to the men who are to be converted and sanctified today.

With equal insistence the liberal Catholic protests against the official theological teaching on freedom of conscience. That teaching is that religous toleration by the State is wrong in principle and cannot be sanctioned by Catholicity. Once again the Syllabus of Pius IX condemns all who hold to the contrary; and once again the Catholic who believes in religious toleration, not as an expediency, but as a principle, must be disloyal to the theology which is called authoritative and official. The liberal Catholic is convinced that religious toleration is, in principle, the chief foundation and the most sacred possession of modern civilization, and he looks upon the Roman denial of it as a hideous remnant of the days when the Inquisition, armed with a Roman commission, deluged Europe with blood. Protestant

churches, it is true, have as bloody a record as Catholicism in the matter of persecution; but they have totally disavowed the right of torturing the heretic or of denying him civil privileges. Roman theology and canon law have not disavowed it, as could be proved by a thousand citations, and the liberal Catholic thinks it high time that it should be sorrowfully and penitently disavowed.

These two teachings as to Church and State and freedom of conscience are not Catholic or Gospel, but Roman and theocratic doctrine. They are not thrust forward, but are slurred over in a manner which must pain every straightforward conscience. To the credit of our American character be it said, that it is not unknown in our seminaries that when these monstrous tenets are proclaimed from the professor's chair, a roomful of American boys have given audible expression to their indignation and contempt. Hundreds of priests, speaking confidentially of the Syllabus, are not slow in uttering their anger against that document of insane reactionism—the Magna Charta of the Italian Curia. But the liberal Catholic wishes to go further than the expression of private resentment. He maintains that the modern world will never lay aside its too well-grounded suspicion of Catholicity, until Catholicity, publicly and heartily, repudiates the errors and brutalities of Rome.

It is clear from all that has been said that what we advocate involves a great change in the ordinary conceptions of Church authority. The liberal Catholic believes in taking the utterances of our Roman governors, not as the oracles of Deity, but as the words of exceedingly fallible and limited men. No other view is tenable to a man that knows history. We have seen a Roman congregation deciding with papal sanction in 1633 that the earth does not travel around the sun and that it is heresy to hold that it does. We have seen the Roman Curia refusing for a hundred and fifty years to allow the vernacular Bible to be read in Italy. We have seen masses ordered and the breviary imposed, to commemorate miracles which are preposterous frauds. We have seen Pope Innocent VIII in his "*Summis desiderantes*" of 1484 teaching that miscarriages, bad crops and diseases of cattle were caused by witches, and the same Pope appointing a Dominican monster as chief inquisitor to destroy these covenanters with Satan, the result of whose apostolic crusade was the slaughter of thousands of old women. From instances like these, the liberal Catholic concludes that the decisions of Rome are to be rationally criticised and its authority submitted to the fullest examination which we can give.

In fact, the liberal Catholic goes further than this. He distinguishes sharply between Romanism and Catholicity, or, to use the phrase of the historian Franz Xaver Kraus, between political and spiritual Catholicity. Political or secular Catholicity is really not Catholicity at all. Its authority is not the Gospel, but the Italian Curia. It means theocracy, clericalism, temporal power, worldly aggrandizement, barbaric ceremonial, and the whole earth paying tribute in gold and jewels to a swarm of ecclesiastical courtiers. Spiritual Catholicity means poverty, unworldly aims, unpolitical theology, ununiformed Christianity, a government that is fatherly and without intrigue, a Church that abhors coercion, forbids superstition, and strives only to extend on earth the Kingdom of its Founder, Jesus Christ.

I have space for only a few words on two other reforms which are dear to the liberal Catholic—intellectual freedom and sane, evangelical devotion. Intellectual freedom is not allowed us by the Italian Curia. The Congregation of the Index has stood in the way of nearly every advance of modern intelligence. The rules of the Index, even as revised by Leo XIII, would, if observed, reduce the Catholic student to intellectual decay. The Index-list of prohibited books contains so many names of our best scholars that it is rapidly becoming our roll of honor. So well, indeed, has this Congregation done its work that one may find in more than one-half of our seminaries and universities brilliant men who dare not publish the results of their studies, but sorrowfully choose unproductive silence rather than risk the crushing blow of Roman condemnation. The consequence is that Catholic scholarship is now in its iron age. We hold a shameful position

in research and criticism; we are despised by the leaders of thought. It is true, we are making some feeble efforts to write a truthful history of dogma; we are struggling to keep in sight of the rear-guard of biblical criticism; and one or two weak voices are timidly announcing a few of the conclusions of the comparative study of religions. But as for great creative work, this is impossible while the Index continues to paralyze the nerve of scholarship. The Roman authorities have dictated our philosophy and forbidden us to think in any but scholastic forms. Leo XIII made Thomas Aquinas a mandatory authority; and if any reader cares to peruse a very death sentence on human intellect, let him read the "*Gravissime Nos*," Leo's letter to the Jesuits, commanding them *forever* to hold to the rigid letter of Aquinas. Under Pius X the darkness has deepened. The present Pope is a man of great simplicity and personal holiness; but he is absolutely unacquainted with critical learning, and he yields, with a readiness which is causing dismay among Catholic scholars, to the obscurantism of the Roman Congregations, the members of which today are worthy descendants of the men who forbade people to believe that the earth goes round the sun, and who put Lord Bacon and the Italian translation of "Paradise Lost" upon the Index.

This disastrous policy, the liberal Catholic believes, is worthy only of Mohammedanism. He calls for freedom and encouragement for our scholars, and for the striking off of the chains which bind the intelligence of the educated Catholic. It is true, this freedom would lead to results which to many seem grave. But these results are bound to come. Modern scientific study has made imperative certain changes in theological interpretation which are alarming at first sight, but which, once they are adequately understood, leave us more sure than ever of the essential things in the Gospel of the Son of God. It is better to be prepared for this inevitable shock by our own scholars, rather than to drive these scholars from the Church, and to learn the truth from our enemies, from whom we cannot safely receive it.

As to devotions, one word. The liberal Catholic is of opinion that into the language and spirit of many popular, but officially sanctioned devotions, outrageous superstitions have made their way. Language is addresed to creatures which should be spoken only to God; preposterous miracles, repulsive revelations, and meaningless prodigality of indulgences, threaten the existence of pure, interior, evangelical prayer. For this the liberal Catholic, mindful of the incomparable riches of spiritual Catholicity, calls for immediate and drastic reform. The Church possesses in abundance heavenly food for human souls. Let us not bury it beneath a wilderness of husks!

These are some of the positions of the liberal Catholic. Only in adopting them, we think, can the Church win the world about us, or even retain her own adherents who know what education means. We are facing a crisis in which the Church will perish if she clings to Index and Inquisition, to medieval theocracy, to despotism and hostility to the light. But we are fain to believe that this will not be her policy, but that she will disengage herself from the vain contrivances of usurping men and the accumulated vagaries of past ages, and appear before the world as its true spiritual teacher, the daughter of the Holy Spirit and the bride of Christ.





Confessions of a Co-Ed.



[We should think a college boy was as much of a "co-ed." as a college girl, but they don't call him such in the State universities.—EDITOR.]

"WELL, how does it feel to be a senior?" These are the words with which I am greeted on all sides as I now return for my last year to my Alma Mater, this great co-educational university of the Middle West. In truth I do feel different as a senior from what I did as a freshman, and it is all because of the many things which my three years' experience here has taught me. You must know to begin with that I am one of the "co-eds" and must necessarily look at things from the girl's standpoint. But what have I learned since my first journey to this small town three years ago when the upper classmen tried to sell me a campus ticket and invited me to call on Prexy?

I came here ignorant and enthusiastic and these qualities are the essence of the greenness we see in our verdant freshmen. I knew little what to expect and I selected my teachers and settled the first questions which had ever confronted me, with all the assurance of ignorance, and it has taken me three years to realize the significance of my decisions. I refer in the first place to the fraternity problem. I knew that if I did not join a sorority and live in the sorority house, I should have to find rooms somewhere in the town for we have no dormitories. But one bit of advice I brought with me and I now see its wisdom, "Do not join a sorority your first year for you can not judge at once where you would like to belong."

The freshman girl who comes here, and is the "swellest thing," or who has a "faculty pull," or "loads of money," finds herself in the thick of the "rushing." All the sororities desire her as a member. Some meet her at the train, others fill her room with flowers; she is dined and banqueted; she is taken for drives and canoe trips. She is surrounded by groups of girls who vie with each other to make the best impression in her eyes so that when the bidding begins a few days later she will be ready to put on their colors. Her head is in a whirl of excitement and she feels that she is a more important being than she had even suspected, for all the people she has met have gone out of their way to make it pleasant for her. All this, however, can not last, and within two or three days after she has made her appearance in the town, the great judgment is pronounced as to whether or not she will make good fraternity material. If she is not found to be of the right stuff, she is dropped at once, and of the many girls who have lavished little courtesies upon her, only a very few continue to be friendly.

On the other hand she may be wanted by several sororities and these all jealously watch one another, each hoping to forestall the others and receive a favorite answer to its bid. After a few days' acquaintance—she is asked to make the most vital decision in her college course—the most vital because it will determine more than all else her status in the student community—and like so many of life's decisions it must be made blindly. She is asked to decide which girls she likes best and wishes to make her bosom friends; into which group she wishes to merge her individuality for the sake of gaining the social prestige which it can offer her. She must answer after a three days' acquaintance, which girls represent those principles of life with which she wishes to identify herself for four years, and in short whom she will choose to be her guide and master, for the matter resolves itself into this in the end. To be sure she does not think of the question

so seriously and it is not till later that she realizes its importance.

If she joins, she will be ruled by the traditions of her club; she loses the right to express herself as an individual, for her every action reflects upon the organization. She will be restricted in the making of friends, especially men friends, to those who are socially approved of by her sorority, for the socity in which she will move count it more important that she shall go with a man of this or that fraternity than that she shall entertain men whom they personally sanction. She judges of the girls as well as she can and makes her choice; and lucky is she who finds that her friends in Sunday clothes are really at heart the ones whom she would select if she knew them as they later are in their everyday life. She joins with a band in sisterly allegiance, and is henceforth judged as the sorority is judged—that is, she is raised to its elevation or lowered to its level.

There is a graduation in sororities from the one which is called "the best" to the one which is known as "not much." Now if our young freshman gets into the one, her mistakes are excused because she belongs to a swell sorority, just as they would be in her home town because she is Judge A.'s daughter, but if she be one of the finest of girls and enters a club which has not the recognized standing, people merely say: "I didn't suppose from her appearance that she is their kind." A sorority stands for social life, and its rating by the popular mind is made on that basis. That is to say, the "best" sorority is the one which represents the largest money backing and is formed of girls who make the best appearance in dress and are the most attractive on the ballroom floor. Such a one fills its ranks with girls who are able to attract the butterfly men of college. Some sororities stand more for scholarship, emphasizing less the social qualities, and these are considered in the common phrase as not quite so good. Some, again, are made up of thoroly all-round girls, who are ever equal to the occasion, and can fit into any place, whether it be the ballroom or the schoolroom, the parlor or the kitchen.

Now the freshman, untutored like Bassanio before the caskets, chooses one of the sororities or spurns them all and remains an independent being, henceforth rated according to her abilities and not according to her sorority. It is the independent who alone can drink deep the democratic spirit of college life. She is free to be herself. She knows that the friends who gather about her are seeking her and not her social position; on the other hand, she is free to repel any advances of friendship which she does not choose to accept. Now her sorority friend is more restricted. Her group may be cultivating the acquaintance of a certain fraternity, and the girl may feel in duty bound to accept attentions from men who are personally distasteful to her and of whom she does not approve.

In making friends among the girls the independent is not limited, as is the sorority girl, because, in the first place, she has more time to herself. But there is another more potent reason. In spite of all efforts to efface it, a faint line exists between the independents and sororities. It is apt to turn the head of a freshman to be taken into a fraternity, and the independents who look on, jealously wishing that they might have been selected for the privileged class, are very ready to scoff at what they think her snobbishness and aloofness. As time goes on she realizes her position and wishes to make friends outside of her own little circle; but then it is that the independents hold back, because they feel that had they been considered her equal they would have been bidden to her sorority, and they fear that their friends will accuse them of indelicacy in trying to work their way in. If, however, an independent will but throw aside her foolish reserve she will find that she may make her stanchest friends among the girls of any sorority. And as no bar exists between her and the other independents she is able freely to choose her friends among them. She is not restricted like the sorority girl by inter-fraternity jealousies or by the reserve of the independents.

With the independent there is time for lessons, for athletics and for college organizations in which she takes great in-

terest since her whole soul is not wrapped up in fraternity matters. Yes, she is free but in her freedom is more bound than the sorority girl can ever be. And for this reason. Her reputation depends entirely upon her own conduct, and any little indiscretion on her part may mar a blameless reputation. In order that you may understand what I say, let me explain once more that this is the Middle West where boys and girls are allowed freer intercourse than in any other part of the country. It is not in the least unconventional for a party of young people to go off on a picnic unchaperoned. Mothers in all good faith, allow their daughters to go driving or canoeing alone with a man. I doubt not that the moral standard is as high here as elsewhere; but there is this great difference. Whereas in the East this standard is maintained by the parents and chaperons, here it is maintained by the young people themselves, and especially by the girls.

In this particular student community there are five men to every girl, and consequently a girl receives more attentions than she would in the average town where men are a scarcity. Now the reputation of the independent girl depends entirely upon her own conduct. This is not wholly the case with a sorority girl, for membership in a sorority gives her the backing of a home. Just as in your town the daughters of your prominent citizens are privileged to do what would bring censure upon the head of a poor clerk, so here a girl is shielded by her sorority's name.

The sorority gives the girl this sort of chaperonage which the independent never has and by lacking which is thrown upon her own responsibility. Girls realize this at once; and tho mothers may send their daughters away to the university as inexperienced high school graduates, they find them returning in the course of a few months as women capable and self-reliant.

The good sense of our girls is attested by the respect which they receive from the men. The fellows in a body may laugh at the co-eds yet they rarely fail to open or close a door for them. When in a crowd a smarty may start the yell ridiculing the girls and this may be taken up by the rest, but the individual always shows due courtesy to any girl he may meet. The girls have themselves to thank for the respect which is shown them; and they soon learn that they receive only such regard as they are able to command.

The newcomer learns this truth from the atmosphere she breathes; and I believe that as a result you will find more dignity on the part of the young woman here than you will find in other communities. The girls are placed upon their metal and the test discovers them to be of good gold. Most girls have some friend or relative who mourns that they should come to a co-educational school, but few or none suffer by their experience.

The influence of this college upon its students was once aptly stated in these words, "If I could claim nothing else for this university I could say it transforms our students; for it tends to make the average youth less boorish and the average girl less sentimental." Where men are to be had in abundance a girl loses much of her sentimentality and becomes less ready to bestow her affections on every creature known as a man. She learns to judge calmly of their worth; and I do not hesitate to say she becomes more fastidious in her taste. She learns at least to deport herself with dignity and proper reserve; and whatever the sensational newspaper may say to the contrary, those who live in the community with the "co-eds" testify to their dignity and discretion.

I do not wish to give the impression that all our life here is the answering of life-and-death problems. Our questions do not seem so serious to us while we are living our answers day by day, and it is only where we stand off and view them from a distance that we realize their momentousness. We are not grave women at the ages of nineteen or twenty-two. We have our jolly times like all natural girls. We know how to study in earnest, and how to play just as earnestly.

On Friday evenings we flock to the 2-cent library where all the popular books may be had. With a copy of *The Saturday Evening Post*, *The Home Journal* and a thrilling novel under our arms we hie us home to a spread. Locked in our rooms far from the thoughts of men we

indulge ourselves in fun and fudge, or we sit before a grate fire and roast marshmallows. Every week we have our informal gatherings in the women's club rooms at the gymnasium where we go for a few hours' recreation. The practice we thus get in meeting people with ease is of untold value, and this is an accomplishment which every girl has an opportunity of acquiring. Few fail to profit by it; for, as is often said, the girls as they are graduated from the university are much superior to the girls as they enter; they are, to be sure, four years older, but they are more than four years better rounded; and it is the hours of fun that are in large measure responsible for this change.

So, as I now enter upon my last college year, I feel different from what I did as a freshman; for I have come more and more to realize the significance of the problems which the newcomer must blindly face; and I appreciate more fully a girl's responsibility in walking the strait and narrow way; and, finally, I have had some of that broadening influence which comes from associating in play-hours with people from all over the world. This is what three years of college life has meant to me.

The King of Kings

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

TO those who have followed events in Abyssinia the alarming news about the health of the Emperor comes as a shock and arouses grave fears for the future of the country.

Menelik has assumed gradually in Western eyes the position of the high priest of civilization, and has a reputation for wisdom and astuteness quite stupendous, and which would—if he really possessed them—mark him as the true son of his great ancestor, King Solomon. But altho this picture is somewhat highly colored, the Negus has been clever enough to understand that he could not resist the invasion of civilization, and that it was only by pitting the different European countries, thru their representatives, one against the other, that he could hope to keep his kingdom intact. He has had a strong hand over all the rebellious and fierce Ras of his country, but when the scepter falls from his grasp what but anarchy can follow? It is safe to say that there is not a Ras or subject in his whole empire who desires a better state of things than that which now exists; indeed even in Ethiopia they speak with regret of "the good old days!"

The aspirants to the throne are so many that it may roughly be said that they comprise all the chief Ras, while there are others, such as a natural son of the Negus, a youth of about twenty, whose candidature is highly favored by Menelik himself, and a son of Menelik's daughter, Jasu, who, however, is only ten years old. Predictions as to the ultimate outcome are useless, the only sure thing being that anarchy and ferocious bloodshed will follow the Emperor's death, and who will survive the struggle is in the lap of the gods.

There was one man, Ras Makonnen, who Europeans hoped might succeed Menelik, since he was even more enlightened than his master, and was diplomatic and intelligent in a high degree, for he had traveled in Europe. But he died last year, probably thereby setting back the future of Abyssinia for an indefinite period.

Ras Oliè's candidature is warmly supported by Empress Taitù, his sister, the latter being vehemently anti-European to the point of not even attempting to conceal her hatred of the foreigners and their ways. Then there is Ras Michel, husband of Menelik's daughter, who, if he finds his own chances *nil,* will fight for his son's to the last gasp, and so on and so on, each Ras having good and sufficient reason why all the others at least should not sit on the throne of the King of Kings.

With Menelik will disappear one of the most picturesque figures of Africa,

both sartorially and politically. He is six feet tall in his bare feet and muscular in proportion. His skin is ebony black, and his gleaming white teeth, as yet untouched by the dentist, show continually in a broad and good-natured smile, turning to a fearful grimace when angered, accentuated by his deeply pock-marked face. On festal occasions he wears a long coat of many colors, covered with gold lace; full, white, baggy trousers, somewhat too short, and patent leather shoes, the costume usually completed by red cotton gloves. On his head, above an ample white wrapping, reposes an immense Panama hat, cocked rakishly on one side, while over him is carried a red silk umbrella with gold fringe. It is truly a magnificent sight! His guards and soldiers, when in full dress, wear a uniform designed for them by a Russian artist, called to Abyssinia for the purpose. It consists in a short, dark-colored tunic, with one line of buttons only, corded with red for the soldiers and with gold for the officers. The trousers are so very short that most of the leg remains bare, as do also the feet, Menelik having rebelled at the idea of shoes for his "quick steppers," who, in fact, are renowned for their extraordinary swiftness in marching. From their belts hang cartridge cases, while they carry, besides a rifle, a sword and short dagger. The officers have also a revolver. The cap, if so it may be called, is the most curious feature of this most interesting costume. The ordinary soldiers' cap not seeming appropriate, a plume of feathers was substituted, those of the officers being ostrich, held to the head by a species of round comb. And thus the Ethiopian army, with black faces glistening under gay feathers, proceeds to battle with the proud consciousness of being the most gorgeous troops in Africa. *A propos* of these uniforms and the state of nature to which the men are accustomed comes the following story. One day a soldier asked leave for twenty-four hours of Colonel Leontieff, at that time general factotum in Abyssinia, which was granted. After the time was up the man presented himself in barracks stark naked. "Where is your uniform?" sternly demanded the Colonel; "how dare you come before me like that!" "Why," said the culprit, "you gave me leave of absence, and I went in mufti!"

These troops, no matter what their adornments, are fierce and courageous in war, bad opponents among the African hills, as Italy and even England have found, but for all that the only European implements of warfare among them are their rifles and their admirable discipline. Lately their chief fighting has been in keeping rebellious tribes in subjection, and raiding when they need food or when they fancy a few other things.

Altogether the Abyssinian forces number about 210,000 men, the standing army being 70,000. When Menelik ascended the throne they were many less; in fact, two-thirds of the actual Ethiopian Empire is composed of districts conquered, under the Emperor, by methods which we should certainly call barbaric —raiding, burning, taking prisoners to be mutilated and later turned into slaves, profiting by the superiority which their rifles gave to subdue those whose arms were only lances. Thousands of Gallas, who tried to resist, were killed yearly and their children and wives made slaves, their possessions taken and their villages razed. The civilization of Menelik is confined to automobiles and kodaks; the heart of the savage is still there.

In times of peace Menelik tried to improve the condition of his subjects and went about it in the truly paternal manner of experimenting on himself first. He began with champagne a few years ago, a half dozen bottles being presented to him by some passing foreigner. He, together with two other "investigators," drank steadily, until, incapacitated, they were carried to their couches. The next morning they all three woke with very "swelled heads," and then and there decided that champagne would not be good for the Abyssinian health, so spirits of all kinds—except supernatural ones—were forbidden. The Negus then turned his attention to tobacco which had been introduced to the country by the few Europeans in Adis Abeba. One day, with great solemnity, the people of the capital were called together to see their ruler smoke for them, what proved to be his first and last pipe. He had borrowed the pipe and some very strong tobacco—it must have been Italian—and began. He

persisted until the pipe fell from his nerveless hand, and he fled from the presence of his wonderstruck, and, it must be confessed, amused subjects, whom he had assembled for the trial. Since then even the odor of the weed recalls those moments of terrible suffering, and the prohibition for Abyssinians to smoke was at once issued, but called forth such storms of rebellion and wrath that it was hurriedly withdrawn. An absolute ruler cannot do everything, there is a point where even a "paternal" sovereign must pause.

His Queen, Taitù, is only less notable than her husband. Tall, and of overflowing proportions, with thick hair, kept black by a process which is a secret between her and her hairdresser in Paris, she exercises a predominating influence over her husband, which is against all progress and civilization. Her heartiest desire is to return to the times and customs of her youth, when the Emperor daily raided his neighbor if in need of amusement or slaves, and when there was no talk of morality, railways or foreigners. She heartily detests anything that spells progress and has rejected all the wiles of Westerners except in regard to the before mentioned hairdresser, and a milliner who provides her with silk stockings and hats. Otherwise she is still and always will be a thoro "savage." The costume for festal occasions is as gorgeous as that of Menelik, being composed of silks, fine linen and jewels, but husband and wife are seldom seen side by side as she never leaves the palace garden on foot. As I hinted before her great passion is silk stockings—openwork for choice, thru which her black flesh gleams with a peculiar effect—and Paris hats! She does not stick entirely to the latest mode as her taste runs to quantity rather than quality, so that the immense masses of ribbons, artificial flowers and feathers which she perches on her woolly hair makes her quaint in the extreme.

Taitù's history has been a stormy one. She began life as an obscure Princess, and had five husbands before marrying Menelik, who has since required absolute faithfulness from her, altho he takes considerable license himself. While disliking foreigners and working against them, Taitù has not been able to eliminate them and their influence from the Court, so she has lately been hedging by "taking up Germany," and it is supposed that this accounts for Menelik's failure to ratify the famous Anglo-Franco-Italian Convention. Her most intimate friend is an Abyssinian woman married to a German of Palestine, who have lately taken up their abode at Adis Abeba. Following them came a group of Germans, who have begun to colonize some concessions made them, and so the little inner circle, which has the Queen for center, is enlarging. But with all this the moment the Emperor dies and there is an anti-foreign movement the "savage" will very likely gain the upper hand, and Taitù will turn upon her friends, the Germans, with the same impartiality as upon the French, English and Italians. Anarchy is before Abyssinia and it must work out its own salvation.

No mere white man could begin to remember all the titles which Menelik claims. The Lion of Judah, the King of Kings of Ethiopia, the Negus Neghesti, the Lieutenant of God, are a few of them, while he claims descent from the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon. According to Abyssinian tradition the beautiful Queen of Sheba went to King Solomon's Court, disguised as a man, and was so impressed by the King's penetrating her disguise that she married him. Her son she called Menelik, and there has never been another until today, altho Menelik II comes down, he says, in direct succession thru his grandmother on his father's side. However, should Menelik pass away the line of Solomon would not die out, as every other Abyssinian claims the same descent, being particularly insistent on the Queen of Sheba's part in the ancestry. So far is the idea of this ancestry carried with Menelik that people contend that the dream of having inherited Solomon's wisdom is what has made him peculiarly open to Western ideas; he wants to prove himself a worthy descendent of the founder of his Dynasty.

ROME, ITALY.

Literature

The Helpmate*

ALONG with extraordinary success in literary world May Sinclair has produced the effect of great personal dignity by her serene, unhurried silences. At a time when the rabbit-like fecundity of the average popular writer of fiction comes so near being disgusting, she has waited three years before figuring again as the heroine novelist of the season. And that she is starring once more in this rôle no one may doubt who reads her new book.

At first we are inclined to regret that she has chosen a theme often vulgarized already in fiction by interpretations as sensuous as they have been intimate and irreverent. But in Miss Sinclair's work we are at once reminded of a certain high quality in her genius, its sublime unconsciousness of any fashion that has gone before, of her power to renew the face of things, and, above all, of a kind of original integrity which standardizes her ideas and preserves them against the light challenge of the passing day. Thus this story becomes a revelation along the very lines of life and even of art, over which so many other writers have cast the blur of their more or less indecorous imaginations.

Her purpose, for this is undoubtedly a story with a purpose, is to prove the essential purity of a man, supposed to be corrupt, and also to rate accurately the spiritual parsimony of a woman admired for her piety. The dramatic interest depends upon the damaging effect this woman has upon this man in the marital relation. And she has succeeded so well in her undertaking that the professionally good are sure to be shocked and offended by her reasoning, to say nothing of her convictions.

The story opens with Mrs. Majendie, a bride of three days, in a state of epileptic virtue because she has just discovered that Mr. Majendie "sinned" seven years before. Then follows the malicious spiritual process by which the young wife, whose moral vanity has been outraged, practically divorces herself from her husband. From that time forth she indulges in that martyrdom which some women enjoy by doing their duty to husbands whom they have deliberately made distasteful to themselves thru a morbid kind of soul-stretching away from what is physical and natural. She becomes a spiritual voluptuary with a "sublime infidelity to earth." We have all seen the type, pale, pure house-fraus with dying eyes and a capacity for expressing a kind of scorpion piety with their tongues. Mrs. Majendie differs only in the vigor of her physical constitution and her fastidious refinements. And the patience, the diffidence, the whimsical humor with which the young husband bears her persecutions is inimitable. Each time she passes further from him into some remoter region of her virtuous trance, he attempts to woo her and win her afresh. "If," he observes upon one of these occasions, "there are to be many more of these remarkable transformations of Anne, I shall have all the excitement of polygamy without its drawbacks!" But, as the years pass and Mrs. Majendie recedes more and more into the circle of her own friends, with their rarefied intelligences and pallid spiritualities, it goes without saying that Mr. Majendie grew desperate and relapses. The reason why is one of the finest bits of interpretation in the story, and it is the part most apt to offend the professionally good, not because the author condones the sin, but because she places the emphasis where it belongs, upon the provocation. For, after all, the professionally good are merely the brute critics of life who accept no version of the truth that does not coincide with the tyrannies of their own convictions. While she deals with intimacies often attempted and never justified in the usual sensational story, she has preserved all the tender secrets of love with a delicacy and a chastity

*THE HELPMATE. By May Sinclair. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50

that is beyond praise. *The Helpmate* is one of the most truthful novels written in many a day and therein lies its dignity and worth. And the wonder of it is not the art and ease with which the author manages a difficult situation, nor even the literary excellence of her style, but it is her noble patience with the pathos of humanity, her amazing comprehension of the human heart and her willingness to tell all the piteous truth without degrading it.

Philippine History

VOLUMES 39, 41 and 42 of Blair and Robertson's documentary history* are principally occupied with papers and translations bearing on the ecclesiastical controversies that resounded in the Philippines in the closing years of the seventeenth and early years of the eighteenth centuries, and with translations from various friar-chronicles, or "histories," so-called. In considerable degree, the "ethnological appendices" which occupy nearly all of volumes 40 and 43 partake of the same character, being drawn from the old friar-chronicles. However, they comprise for the most part passages or chapters which have served as standards for reference as to Filipino character, traits and customs, and hence they have a special value in a series of this sort. Fathers Colín, Combés, San Antonio and Zúñiga were primarily compilers, and their evidence as to primitive Filipino customs must also be gauged by the fact that they wrote one or more centuries after the conquest; in this light, the discriminating reader will assign chief value to such observations of Colín, Combés and Zúñiga as are evidently based upon their own extended experiences. Considerable material dealing especially with the Moros is presented. In volume 39 the narrative of the English traveler, William Dampier, is concluded, it containing points of interest for historian and ethnologist in his accounts of experiences in Mindanao and in the Batan Islands at the extreme north of the Philippine Archipelago. A useful piece of editorial compilation is the little appendix on Moro pirate raids in the seventeenth century (volume 41). Among the illustrations perhaps the one of most interest is a reproduction of the map of Magendanao (Mindanao) by Fakynolano, elder brother of the Sultan (about 1700), from the original in the British Museum. One meets the Moro problem as it appeared in the nineteenth century, too, in the Jesuit letters (1880-1887) reproduced in the volume 43 appendix, and, of especial interest to American readers, the story of the first official relations of the United States with Sulu, in extracts from Lieutenant Wilkes's "Narrative of the Wilkes Expedition and His Treaty with the Sultan (1842)."

The controversies between civil and ecclesiastical authorities and between the ordinary jurisdiction and the regulars (involving also disputes and jealous rivalries among the religious orders themselves) centering about the persons of Archbishop Pardo and Archbishop Camacho are well presented in volumes 39 and 42 respectively. Praise should also be given the editing in volume 41 of the Recollect history (Father Assis, supplemented by Father Concepción), likewise intrinsically valuable for its fund of miscellaneous information. Much less is this true of the passages from Friar Diaz in volume 42.

One turns with relief from the ecclesiastical matters which so monopolize the pages of Philippine history as thus far presented to documents like the "Extracto Historial" of Alvarez de Abreu (volumes 44 and 45) and a private letter of 1730 from a Spanish official in the Philippines (volume 44). The latter gives an insight into the cliques in Spain, Mexico and the Philippines, and their intrigues for office, commercial advantages and other favors. The "Extracto Historial" sheds great light on the details of the galleon-trade, and gives incidentally data on Philippine revenues, the Spaniards in the Islands, and the total failure to develop Philippine resources proper up to 1720.

Half of volume 45 is given to an appendix on "Education in the Philippine

*THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. *Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James A. Robertson.* Vol. 39, 1683-1690; Vol. 40, 1690-1691; Vol. 41, 1691-1700; Vol. 42, 1670-1700; Vol. 43, 1670-1700; Vol. 44, 1700-1736; Vol. 45, 1736; Vol. 46, 1721-1739; Vol. 47, 1728-1759; Vol. 48, 1751-1765; Vol. 49, 1762-1765; Vol. 50, 1764-1800. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.

Islands," which is concluded in volume 46 (1907). Much valuable material has here been brought together, more than appears on this subject in any other single place. Moreover, the apparatus of notes, bibliographical and other, constitutes an exceedingly commendable piece of editorial work.

Volume 47 has much useful matter, especially Governor Valdés Tamón's "Survey" (1739), for military and ecclesiastical matters; a Jesuit letter of 1749, on Moro relations; Auditor Enriquez's letter of 1746 and Nicholas Norton's proposals (1759) for fostering Philippine development and trade, for their politico-economic bearings. Many data bearing on economic and fiscal matters in the Philippines during the eighteenth century are also brought out in the annotations.

Auditor Viana's Memorial of 1765, never before published (perhaps because Viana was *persona non grata* to the friars), taking up nearly one-half of volume 48, is a keen criticism of Spanish commercial and administrative policy. The other documents in this volume bear mostly on politico-religious matters, including a royal decree of 1751 regarding usurpations and abuse in connection with the friar estates near Manila, which document was published in *La Democracia* of Manila in 1901.

Volume 49 is devoted entirely to the capture of Manila by the English in 1762, their occupation, and Anda's successful resistance to the extension of their conquest beyond the capital. The edition, as also of volume 50, which covers the last third of the eighteenth century mainly with translations of published works, has been very well done.

Volumes 46-50, issued during the present year, bring the chronological record down to 1800, leaving only five more volumes of this long series to present documents and data upon the nineteenth century in the Philippines (the most important of all for American readers). Moreover, out of the remaining five volumes must be taken the space to be occupied by the promised topical index of the whole series, and also the space to be devoted to special bibliographical data on the whole period of Philippine history.

Three New Shaw Plays

THE latest is the most interesting volume* of Brentano's new edition of Shaw, because none of the three plays in it has appeared in print before and only one of them has been played often enough in this country for many people to see it. This is the little skit, "How He Lied to Her Husband," Shaw's parody of his own play "Candida," a parody in which the people act more sensibly and naturally than they did in the original. *Major Barbara* has not yet crossed the Atlantic and *John Bull's Other Island* ran only a few nights when it was put on the stage in New York City two years ago. Our people were not vitally interested in the Irish question, and the play was little more than a witty debate in costume. Any one equipped with a good pictorial imagination will get as much out of it by reading as by seeing it. It may even be claimed that the reader of Shaw's plays has the advantage, for he gets his prefaces, which are almost as long and quite as clever as the plays themselves. *Major Barbara* is a dramatization of the conflict between the old ideal of salvation by evangelism and the new ideal of salvation by high wages; Barbara, who has gone into the Salvation Army, standing for the former and her father, Undershaft, a millionaire manufacturer of cannon and gunpowder, taking the other side of the argument. Since an increasing number of philanthropists are taking the Shaw side in this question, it will be worth while to quote the passage in which Undershaft expounds his anti-poverty theory, as he contrasts his model workingman's cottages with the Salvation Army barracks:

Undershaft. In your Salvation shelter I saw poverty, misery, cold and hunger. You gave them bread and treacle and dreams of heaven. I give them from thirty shillings a week to twelve thousand a year. They find their own dreams; but I look after the drainage.

Barbara. And their souls?

Undershaft. I save their souls just as I saved yours.

Barbara (revolted). You saved my soul! What do you mean?

Undershaft. I fed you and clothed you and housed you. I took care that you should have money enough to live handsomely—more than

*JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND AND MAJOR BARBARA. By Bernard Shaw. New York: Brentano's. $1.50.

enough; so that you could be wasteful, careless, generous. That saved your soul from the seven deadly sins.

Barbara (*bewildered*). The seven deadly sins!

Undershaft. Yes, the deadly seven. (*Counting on his fingers*). Food, clothing, firing, rent, taxes, respectability and children. Nothing can lift those seven millstones from Man's neck but money; and the spirit cannot soar until the millstones are lifted. I lifted them from your spirit. I enabled Barbara to become Major Barbara; and I saved her from the crime of poverty.

Cusins. Do you call poverty a crime?

Undershaft. The worst of crimes. All the other crimes are virtues beside it; all the other dishonors are chivalry itself by comparison. Poverty blights whole cities; spreads horrible pestilence; strikes dead the very souls of all who come within sight, sound or smell of it. What you call crime is nothing; a murder here and a theft there, a blow now and a curse then; what do they matter? they are only the accidents and illnesses of life; there are not fifty genuine professional criminals in London. But there are millions of poor people, abject people, dirty people, ill fed, ill clothed people. They poison us morally and physically; they kill the happiness of society; they force us to do away with our own liberties and to organize unnatural cruelties for fear they should rise against us and drag us down into their abyss. Only fools fear crime; we all fear poverty. Pah! (*turning on Barbara*) you talk of your half-starved ruffian in West Ham; you accuse me of dragging his soul back to perdition. Well, bring him to me here; and I will drag his soul back again to salvation for you. Not by words and dreams; but by thirty-eight shillings a week, a sound house in a handsome street, and a permanent job. In three weeks he will have a fancy waistcoat; in three months a tall hat and a chapel sitting; before the end of the year he will shake hands with a duchess at a Primrose League meeting, and join the Conservative Party.

Barbara. And will he be the better for that?

Undershaft. You know he will. Don't be a hypocrite, Barbara. He will be better fed, better housed, better clothed, better behaved; and his children will be pounds heavier and bigger.

The Trimmed Lamp, and Other Stories of the Four Million. By O. Henry. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.00.

Mr. Sidney Porter, better known as O. Henry, has a quality of humor all his own. Freshness, a playful exaggeration, an unexpectedness in turn of thought and turn of phrase, are its main characteristics. In his earlier tales he employed his humor in depicting the characters and recounting the doings of a motley collection of street fakirs, cowboys, "greasers" and grafters. His province was an extensive one, with irregular boundaries running in and out all the way from Omaha to Caracas. By right of discovery this was his own province, to have and to hold. But in his more recent tales he indicates that he has abandoned it to others. The great city is now his realm, and his tales have to do with clerks and salesmen and shop girls, with politicians and bartenders, with artists and writers, with tramps and wastrels. It is with the same humor that he still graces his stories; but there has crept into his work some other qualities which give it a worth and charm that it did not have before. A sympathy with suffering, an indignation against wrong, an insight into the complex springs of conduct, are revealed in all this later work. He is keenly observant of the varied life of the metropolis, and he depicts it delightfully and with understanding. None of his episodes happens in real life just as he relates it; to his realism he adds just that touch of exaggeration which enables him to make a happy or a striking situation. Do forlorn blond girls who "look swell in black" ever employ the device of Miss Conway in the story of "The Count and the Wedding Guest"? Or do matter-of-fact and crusty old German artists ever court pneumonia by painting ivy leaves in the midst of a sleet storm in order to heal the fancies of sick girls, as in the story of "The Last Leaf"? We doubt it; but we feel anyway that they ought to do these things, and that his other characters ought to do all the impossible things related of them, and so we are more than satisfied. We are all the richer for Maida and her purple dress, for the two adventurers of "The Lost Blend," for the Cossack of Fire Engine Company 99, for the city man of "A Midsummer Knight's Dream" and for Dan and Nancy of *The Trimmed Lamp*.

The British City. The Beginnings of Democracy. By Frederic C. Howe, Ph. D, Pp. xvii, 370. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The British City is not intended as a handbook for the man who wishes to study municipal government as it exists in England. Mr. Howe used his eyes and ears to good effect while he was in

England; but he went there to look for arguments rather than for exact knowledge. Arguments he found in plenty to support the remedies he recommends for municipal misgovernment, and he is quite content to acknowledge that he does not "pretend to know how this area of one hundred and eighteen square miles, called London, is governed." The acknowledgment might be extended to much else in English local government besides the government of London. Parish and district councils, the old school boards, and the modern education authorities, and boards of guardians for the relief of the poor, are all subjects concerning which Mr. Howe frequently betrays ignorance and misconceptions; as he does also concerning the municipal and Parliamentary franchises and the relation of the central government to the local authorities. Nevertheless, in spite of these numerous mistakes and misconceptions, Mr. Howe has formed some very sound and well-grounded opinions as to the working of British institutions. He lays his finger instantly on the cause of the greater part of urban and rural poverty, overcrowding and misery. In the British land system he sees the menace to democracy in England; and in the town council the great democratic force which alone can bring to bear an organized opposition to the mighty power of the privileged landowners. Mr. Howe's socialism is not of the destructive or anarchic variety. He does not wish to sweep away the present condition of things without discrimination; but he does see that, without some change in the English land system, in spite of her enormous wealth, Great Britain must soon be classed among the decadent nations. A country where the land is in the hands of a few immensely wealthy men, who can use its broad acres as playthings, while the sturdy peasantry is slowly driven from the soil and herded into closely-built tenements; a land where almost half the population is submerged below the poverty line—the line which divides those who have enough to eat from those in a chronic condition of starvation, however enormous its wealth—cannot be considered as really prosperous; and Mr. Howe's plea for real democracy as against the rule of privileged aristocrats is not only timely for Great Britain, but is also an appeal against the growing division of this country into a rich and privileged class and a proletariat.

Charles James Fox. A Commentary on His Life and Character. By Walter Savage Landor. Edited by Stephen Wheeler. Pp. xxv, 255. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.

Had Walter Savage Landor's *Commentary on the Life and Character of Charles James Fox* been published as originally intended in 1812, nothing but Murray's intimate relations with Canning and other Tory statesmen of that period could have saved both author and publisher from trial at the Old Bailey for criminal libel. Murray accepted the book from Landor, and sent it to the printer without reading it. But when the page proofs began to appear, and Murray sent them to Southey for perusal, Southey became alarmed at the certain trouble that Landor's free expression of his opinions on men and policies would entail for Murray; and the upshot of much correspondence between Murray, Southey and Landor was that Landor suppressed the book, and Murray and his friends, Southey and Gifford, editor of the Tory *Quarterly Review,* congratulated themselves that Murray had got out of a very tight place. Landor did not take the suppression of the book with a good grace. He threatened to raise a loan of five thousand pounds and set up as a publisher, so that he could issue without the aid or obstruction of the middlemen of literature pamphlets which would set the public mind more erect and throw the political factions into the dust. Nothing came of this angry threat, and the only copy of Landor's "Commentary on Trotter's Life of Fox" that survived was the one that Southey had read with so much uneasiness and alarm, and that ultimately found its way into the library of the Earl of Crewe. Landor's commentary on Fox and his equally outspoken comment on many of the statesmen of both political parties who were Fox's contemporaries and who had survived him would undoubtedly have created a stir had it been published in 1812. Duelling had then not completely gone out of fashion in Eng-

land; and assuredly Landor would have had opportunities in this line of distinction—opportunities could not have failed to come his way in numbers and with promptness—for the book is full of rasping criticism and bold attack, which could not have gone unheeded even if the Government had not prosecuted Landor for criminal libel—a weapon always to hand with English Governments in the dark days of the ascendancy of Bourbon Toryism which lay between the beginning of the French Revolution and the peace after Waterloo. Published today after it has lain forgotten for nearly a century, it adds nothing to what is already known concerning Pitt, Fox, Dundas, Canning and Grey and the other politicians whom Landor assails. Its present day claim is upon students of literature rather than of politics; because while it shows the strength of Landor's political convictions and his distrust of the leaders of both the Tories and the Whigs—a distrust that was not unfounded—it is the vigorous unconventional prose in which Landor's political and literary convictions are expressed that give the volume any permanent value that attaches to it. It has distinctly a value from this point of view—a value that is much enhanced by the painstaking work which the editor, Mr. Stephen Wheeler, has bestowed on the introduction—which details the remarkable history of the book—and also on the notes.

Religious Liberty in South America. By John Lee, D. D. New York: Eaton & Mains. Price $1.25.

The Rev. Dr. Lee has given his book on religious liberty in South America rather too comprehensive a title, inasmuch as it deals directly only with Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia; and even with regard to these three republics, discusses only one or two features of religious liberty. Still we would not quarrel with the reverend author on this score, so worthy a contribution has he made to the literature of human freedom. The three republics just mentioned made it, until recently, a high misdemeanor to exercise publicly any form of worship save that of the Roman Catholic Church; and had, furthermore, upon their statute books laws which invalidated all marriages not solemnized according to the decrees of the Council of Trent. The effort of Protestant missionaries to have this iniquitous legislation abolished is the story here told us by Dr. Lee. And to our American ears a significant and startling story it is. The American hierarchy were silent almost to a man, when their co-operation was asked; the Catholic press of this country indulged in its favorite sport of mud-flinging, when it became aware of this movement for civilization; and the Roman Curia delivered one of its Delphic utterances when it was at length shamed into speaking. Not one of these three agencies of Catholic action, it is hardly necessary to say, lifted a finger in aid of an enterprise which would result in removing from the Catholic Church itself a stigma of shame. Success came to the agitation merely because we are living in the twentieth century. Dr. Lee, we repeat, has done a good service in publishing this book; and if it were read by American Catholics as well as by Protestants, the world would be the better for it. It is to be regretted that the author has once or twice slipped into an expression which is unnecessarily bitter, and, perhaps, even unjust. Neither would the volume have suffered, if an occasional bit of padding had been left out.

Travaux de l'Institut de Sociologie. Prins: De l'Esprit du Gouvernement Democratique; Fromont: Une Expérience Industrielle de Reduction de la Journée de Travail; Petrucci: Les Origines Naturelles de la Proprieté; Waxweiler: Esquisse d'une Sociologie; Solvay: Note sur des formules d'introduction à l'Energétique physio- et psycho-sociologique. Brussels: Misch & Thron.

In 1902, M. Ernest Solvay established in Brussels an institute for sociological research under a director and scientific collaborators. The institute is installed in a splendid building of its own and equipped with a special library on statistics, anthropology, technology and history. Under certain conditions it is open to all persons who desire to undertake personal research, and absolute scientific independence is guaranteed to those engaged by the director. Among the "Etudes Sociales" issued by the institute, perhaps the most interesting to

Americans will be the volume on the "Spirit of Democratic Government" by M. Prins. The author is sadly at odds with modern democracy. He rejects the doctrines of popular sovereignty, finds the operations of democracies unenlightened and often futile, and pronounces popular government a failure. He has more criticism for the tyranny of majorities than Rousseau had for the tyranny of one. It is the old story; it has been told many times before; and some wise men will doubtless discover it again. Instead of great national democracies ruled by parties and representing arbitrary divisions of the population, M. Prins would have fuller representation of local diversities, economic interests, intellectual persons, historic unities and racial groups. In short, his work sounds like an echo from the speeches of the eighteenth century in defense of the provincial liberties of France. If our ideal be the perpetuation of provincialisms, class interests, social diversity and rural peculiarities, then M. Prins's doctrines are sound, wise and timely. It is, after all, the old question of enlightenment against mere numbers; we ought to be ruled by the enlightened; democracy is vulgar and offends our academic susceptibilities. It may be so, but some of us think that the nineteenth century, with its criminal law reform, its educational achievements, its advance in the position of woman, its abolition of slavery and the slave trade, its freedom of the press and its religious liberty, will compare favorably with the enlightened despotism or enlightened oligarchy. Who are the enlightened and who are to choose them? More important than this discussion of democratic abstractions is M. Fromont's volume dealing with his actual experience in the reduction of hours of labor in certain chemical works of which he has been director for twelve years. The result of his careful investigation is as follows: In eight hours' work (seven hours and one-half effective) the same workers, with the same ovens, the same tools and the same primary materials have produced as much as formerly in twelve hours (ten hours effective labor). In addition to the economic result there has been a decided improvement in the morale and living standard of the employees. The volume is all the more convincing because it comes from the pen of a practical man of business. The founder of the institute, M. Solvay, in a brief study, has sought to demonstrate the close relations which link sociological with biological phenomena. It is a contribution to the labors of that new and almost unrecognized group of scholars who are persistently seeking quantitative measurements for social phenomena, but it may be questioned whether the time has yet come for any very valuable generalizations. As a statement of the problem of psycho-sociological measurements and a timely emphasis on the mathematics of sociology, M. Solvay's work is to be commended. It will help to keep alive the memory of Quételet until he shall come into his own—not in our day, but sometime when men are capable of deeper analysis and the materials for analysis are subtler and more accurate than now.

The Life and Letters of Charles Russell Lowell. By Edward W. Emerson. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.

To the personal worth of few men, if any, who fell in the Civil War, have been paid so many gracious tributes as to that of General Lowell. He was one of the three nephews of the poet Lowell who were killed in that war. Born in 1835, he graduated at Harvard only five or six years before the contest began. He chose a business life, and was successively a clerk, an apprentice in a gun factory, a superintendent in a rolling mill; then, after a two-year interval of travel induced by a breakdown in health, the treasurer of a Western railroad company, and finally the manager of a Maryland iron works. Immediately on hearing of the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore he enlisted, serving for a time as a scout and afterward as a captain in the Third United States Cavalry. For gallantry at Williamsburg and Slatersville, in McClellan's Peninsular campaign, he was breveted major, and was placed on the commanding general's staff. He was at South Mountain and Antietam, and was chosen by McClellan to carry to the President the

thirty-nine Confederate standards captured in the Maryland campaign. In the winter of 1862-63 he organized the Second Massachusetts Cavalry. He was for a considerable time in charge of the campaign against Mosby, and was later with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley as a brigade commander. He was killed at Cedar Creek (October 19, 1864) while forming his men for one of the final charges. His commission as brigadier-general of volunteers was signed on the day he was killed, and the further honor of a promotion to be chief of cavalry under Sheridan was to have been given him. Perhaps the most adequate tribute to his qualities is that made by his immediate commander, Gen. Wesley Merritt:

"A more gallant soldier never buckled saber. His coolness and judgment in the field were unequalled. An educated and accomplished gentleman, his modest, amiable yet independent demeanor endeared him to all his superiors in rank. His inflexible justice, temperate yet unflinching conduct of discipline, made him respected and loved by his subordinates."

A year before his death General Lowell married Josephine Shaw, whose long and noble career in philanthropy and social reform is quite as memorable as that of her husband in the field. She survived her husband forty-two years.

Christian Theology in Outline. By William Adams Brown. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Considerable interest naturally attaches to a text-book of doctrinal theology by the Professor of Dogmatics in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, because of that institution's reputation for freedom from ecclesiastical control and the advanced theological position of many of its teachers. Those who turn to Professor Brown's treatise expecting to light upon flagrant heresy will be disappointed. It is evidently the author's strenuous desire to be orthodox and to retain as far as possible the classical terms in the expression of religious truth. He writes for those who find themselves restless under prevailing creeds and confessions. In full sympathy with their difficulties and the movements which have occasioned their restiveness he seeks to read into the old phrases the religious convictions of the present, and so to modify and interpret the usual statements of doctrine as to make them tolerable for those to whom newer light has broken forth. His book is thus an attempt to mediate between the old and the new, and to show how the new may be welcomed without violent break with the past. The endeavor is a pious one, and is pursued with diligence and in a kindly spirit of Christian conciliation. It may be questioned, however, whether Professor Brown is altogether justified in retaining the orthodox terminology for his modern doctrine: for example, whether "God's Threefold Manifestation," as described in this text-book, is the historic doctrine of the Trinity; whether the supernatural which "receives its true meaning in the personal," "the false antithesis between nature and the supernatural" being removed, will be accepted by supernaturalists; whether a miracle which "has to do with those higher beginnings in which man is conscious of receiving new knowledge and life from God" will be accounted really a miracle. In doctrine as well as in practice it is somewhat difficult to "serve two masters." Yet a blessing is pronounced upon peacemakers, and whether Dr. Brown is entitled to the latter text or the former will be decided differently by different individuals, according as they judge his mediating endeavor successful or otherwise.

Social Silhouettes. By G. W. E. Russell. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

There is an interest for the American readers in these slight and friendly studies of contemporary English life. Attempting no serious analysis, and written with no thought beyond England, they exhibit, unintentionally, the differences between these kindred peoples. To Mr. Russell the English schoolboy appears, curiously, as he does to that very different observer, Mr. A. C. Benson, and is quite unlike the American boarding-school product. The "plutocrat" and the "invalid" are the same uninteresting abnormalities in one country as in another. The pleasantest of all the series is the appreciative and withal quietly humorous group on the clergy of the Es-

tablished Church, which brings to mind the athletic and healthful teaching that came to us from England thirty years ago in Thomas Hughes's little volume, "The Manliness of Christ."

Literary Notes

....A most complete series of reproductions of Rembrandt's Paintings, Etchings, and Studies will be found in a special double number issued by The International Studio, edited by Emil Michel. The plates consist of photogravure and colored illustrations. John Lane Company announces this volume for September publication.

....Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, have a good list of juvenile books, including the continuations of several popular series such as *The Great Year,* by A. T. Dudley; *Four Boys in the Land of Cotton,* by E. T. Tomlinson; *Defending His Flag,* by E. Stratemeyer; *Helen Grant, Senior, by* Amanda M. Douglas; *Five Little Peppers in the Little Little Brown House,* by Margaret Sidney; *Ruth Erskines's Son,* by Pansy; and *Boyhood Days on the Farm,* by C. C. Munn.

....Thomas Whittaker, Inc., has just brought out for the American trade a very interesting and valuable series of Biographical Sketches by well known authors, entitled *The Leaders of the Church,* 1800-1900. The following volumes are now ready: *Bishop Westcott,* by Joseph Clayton; *Dean Church,* by D. C. Lathbury; *F. D. Maurice,* by C. F. C. Masterman; *Dr. Liddon, by* G. W. E. Russell; *Bishop Wilberforce,* by Reginald. G. Wilberforce; *Dr. Pusey,* by G. W. E. Russell.

....For unemotional and meditative people, especially those who are a little troubled by religious uncertainty, the sermons of the late Frederic E. Dewhurst in *The Investment of Truth* (The University of Chicago Press) are of the best sort. Dr. Dewhurst was a man of unusual gifts, among which were religious insight and the faculty of clear speech. He was not a noisy prophet, but he could make a chosen text ring with truth from which one could not escape. We would like to think that much American preaching is of this quality.

....Thomas Nelson & Sons have issued an extremely attractive edition of the American Revised Version of the Bible, in minion, 12mo, and in a black-faced type cast for the purpose, which makes it very plain to read. The thin, but opaque, India paper allows the volume to be very compact. The marginal references are of the best selection, and the pronunciation of the proper names is fully indicated. There are appended a dozen biblical maps and a list of places with letters and figures showing where to find them on the maps. This American Revised Version is the best in existence, and the only one that should be bought for American readers, and a more convenient style than the present, with its limp cover and red gilt edges, can hardly be imagined for ordinary eyes

Pebbles

If you are not quite certain as to whether or not you are a fool, the chances are against you.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE AUTHOR'S PRIMER.

What is a book?

A collection of printed pages with the author's name at the top of each one.

How may an author be recognized?

By the famous books he intends to write.

What class of authors is greatly in the majority?

Those that are unable to sell their creations.

What is a stylist?

A writer who keeps up with the latest styles in writing.

To attain success in writing, what is necessary?

A sufficient number of friends to purchase the book.

What is a poet?

A person who wears net ties and is unable to sell the verse he writes.

What is a verse-writer?

A person who sells poetry.

What is a short story?

A story with a startling title.

Why is plot construction necessary in writing stories?

It isn't; but the editors are foolish enough to think it is.

What is a juvenile story?

A story in which the juveniles display the judgment of mature people.

Are there any unsold stories?

Oh, yes; the best stories are always unsold.

In writing a story what should the author bear in mind?

The size of the check he will accept for it.

Why do editors return stories?

Because return postage is enclosed.

State another reason.

It does not mean that the story is without merit, but that it is merely unsuited for their present needs, or they may be overstocked with material.

How may a writer give his stories to the world?

By purchasing a magazine in which to pub lish them.

What is an article?

A statement of facts that will excite a controversy.

What is a critic?

A man who says your book would be good if you had written it better.

What is a dramatic critic?

A critic who can roast a play without going to see it.

What is a genius?

A person who sits down and dashes off a story without having to think about it.

What is the necessary qualification of a genius?

A position in the business world which will support him while dashing off stories.

What is the crying need in the literary world?

A publisher who will accept stories that cannot be disposed of elsewhere.—*Life.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Undemocratic Criminal Law

If there is one thing rather than another which a democratic people should scrupulously maintain it is "equality before the law." Yet if there is one thing rather than another in which democracy has thus far been a failure, it is precisely this obligation. Neither American citizens, nor those of any other land, are now, or ever have been, equal before the law.

And the inequality is of the most unfortunate description that could possibly exist; it is the inequality of the rich and the poor. It is worth while to call to mind some of its details at the present moment, because there is obviously a growing disposition in this country to think disparagingly of the judicial branch of our State and Federal governments. We cannot long ignore the persistent attacks of the so-called populistic element upon what is regarded as judicial nullification of the will of the people as expressed in statute law. The nation that has lost its respect for the judiciary is standing in slippery places. But the judiciary that would be respected must both deal justly and love mercy.

No one can read the history of crime and punishment in Great Britain from the days of Henry II until now without getting hot with indignation over the ruthless fashion in which the machinery of justice has been used by the land-owning and other property-holding classes to make "the lower orders" know and keep their place. No other one thing is so characteristic of English criminal law as its immense respect for property and its low estimate of human life. At this present moment the more reputable London newspapers are conducting a vigorous crusade against the police magistrates, who are daily guilty of such monstrosities as letting off a brute with a fine of 10s. 6d. for knocking his wife down in the street when she refused to give him money for drink, and sending a boy to jail for sixty days for damaging growing potatoes and stealing two footballs.

The ruthlessness of the Tory judges in America was a much larger factor in precipitating the revolutionary uprising of the colonists than historians have generally recognized. Indeed, the first acts of open opposition to British authority were the breaking up of courts in various places by effectively organized mobs. After the Revolution, the remorselessness with which the courts enforced imprisonment for debt against veterans of the Continental Army who had lost all their possessions thru prolonged absence from their farms, and payment for their loyal service in worthless Continental money, was the chief cause of such uprisings as Shay's Rebellion.

Undoubtedly we have made progress toward the fair treatment of rich and poor alike when accused of criminal misconduct. But in two or three highly important matters we are still placing the poor at great disadvantage, and giving the rich an unrighteous immunity.

For one thing, we have permitted the growth of a most complicated and costly legal procedure, with endless appeals, against which Mr. Justice Brewer and other sober-minded jurists have been raising the voice of warning. The net product of this wretched system is, not to put too fine a point on it, that a miserable "dago" charged with murder may go to the electric chair at comparatively low rates of transportation, while a degenerate millionaire can make the county and his relatives spend two or three fortunes before he gets a final decision upon his fate.

Quite as iniquitous and as mischievous, in our judgment, is our custom of attaching to criminal acts the alternative penalties of fine *or* imprisonment.

The practical effect of granting this discretion to the court is to let off the well to do—particularly the officer of a corporation—with a money penalty, which he does not greatly feel, and which does not tar him with disgrace, while the poor man stands an exceedingly good chance of going to jail. The plan is defended on the ground that the poor man cannot pay the fine, and therefore must of necessity be otherwise punished. This defense has never been anything but ridiculous, the obviously proper scheme being to give the court adequate discretion as to the amount of the fine where fine is the penalty. To the day laborer a fine of one dollar may be a much more serious matter than a penalty of twenty-five dollars is to the moderately well-to-do automobilist who can't refrain from exceeding the speed limits. The terrible to-do that was raised by corporation interests over the fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company was the hot and imprudent talk of men who have become so accustomed to practical immunity that they don't know when they are let off easy. If the officers of the penalized corporation are guilty of one-tenth of the crimes charged against them they should go to the penitentiary.

The fine for all, poor or rich, or imprisonment for all, rich or poor; that is the only righteous, the only democratic alternative; and we sincerely hope that some political party in both State and nation, in its effort to check the unrepublican development of our laws and procedure, will make a vigorous and persistent demand for this fundamental reform.

The Olive or the Laurel

Swarthmore College has an unequaled opportunity to show what are its educational ideals, whether it wishes its students to strive for the wreath of wild olive, as the prize of athletic prowess, or for the crown of laurel as the reward of artistic and intellectual achievement. Most of our American colleges are attempting, with very bad results, to combine the antagonistic ideals of the sporting ring and the forum. They are trying by all kinds of sophistries, subterfuges and compromises to prevent the conflict between the opposing forces from coming to a decisive issue. But now Swarthmore has been forced into the open to make the great decision before the world by the bequest of coal lands valued at a million dollars or more by the late Miss Jeanes to that college on condition that it "shall discontinue and abandon all participation in intercollegiate sports and games."

By accepting this the college does not sacrifice any of the objects for which such institutions are founded and maintained. It does not limit the cultivation of the human body by any rational method or the indulgence of the play spirit in any of its natural forms. It only checks an extravagant and abnormal development of these legitimate interests, for the modern athletic game, as Veblen says, bears the same relation to true physical culture that a bull-fight does to agriculture. If we could have a real intercollegiate contest, in which the whole number of students of the respective colleges should have a competitive comparison by tests and measurements to show which had on the whole the soundest bodies and the most symmetrical physical development, it might do a great deal of good, but under present conditions the athletic championship may be, and indeed is quite apt to be, obtained by the institution that is most deficient in the rational physical training of all its students. The only thing determined by our athletic contests is that one college has had money enough and energy enough to get together, by fair means or foul, a dozen or two youths of extraordinary physique thru the abnormal development of their congenital abnormalities. A true sportsman like Sir Thomas Lipton would refuse to compete with such "freak craft."

It is absurd to call Miss Jeanes's bequest a "bribe." It merely offsets in part the money pressure from the other side, leaving Swarthmore free to do what many other colleges would be glad to do if they could afford it. Talk in private with almost any college professor. He will probably acknowledge frankly the evils of grand-stand athletics; he may condemn the system in the strongest language and adduce instances of the ruin it has wrought to individuals and to

the scholarly spirit of institutions, but he will end up with, "What can we do about it? All the other colleges do it. It is the biggest advertising scheme they have. It attracts students and money and the interest of the alumni as nothing else can."

But a million or so to a college the size of Swarthmore would insure it against any serious financial injury, and we believe that the adoption of this new policy would be to its advantage in other respects. It would draw students who have higher aims than the applause of the bleachers. It would attract the attention of the large and increasing number of parents, philanthropists and educators who are dissatisfied with present college tendencies. It would set a good example to the world, and other colleges might get up courage enough to do what President Eliot, of Harvard; President Butler, of Columbia, and President MacCracken, of New York, say ought to be done.

The college world would be the better for the injection of a little of this kind of quakerism. We do not go to the extreme of objecting to all forms of competition. The competitive spirit is undeniably needed in modern life, and a moderate training of it may be advantageous. But to avoid its evils the object of competition should be either considered of slight importance or be really of great importance. In the former case the passions of strife will not be aroused and in the latter case they will be justified by the attainment. In athletic contests both conditions are violated; the prize is worthless in itself, yet is regarded as worth every sacrifice. Hooting the umpire, rattling the opposition, rooting for his own side right or wrong, and staking his money on a chance event, is not the sort of training a young man ought to have if our business and political life is to be raised to higher levels. Neither is it good for our colleges to compete for some bulky brute who can buck the center.

The extravagances of intercollegiate sports have become so great that while we do not advocate their general abolition, it would be well to have one college stand out against them.

New York's Street Railways

CHARGES of a serious character against the financiers and corporations that controlled the street railways of New York were made a few years ago by a man who had been an officer of one of the companies. These charges, involving fraud and many violations of the law, were submitted to the District Attorney, who, after some examination, declined to proceed in the matter. Since that time the accuser has been almost constantly under the surveillance of detectives employed by the street railway company. Quigg, the agent who has spent so much of the company's money at Albany and elsewhere, testifies that he employed detectives to watch this man, who asserts that he was not only watched but persecuted. Thanks to the new Public Service Commission and its keen counsel, Mr. Ivins, the public is beginning to understand why the company has regarded that accuser as a dangerous foe who must be closely watched. Already the investigation has shown that several of his charges were true.

Control of all the street passenger lines in New York is exercised by means of a labyrinth of allied corporations, two of which were recently placed in the hands of receivers. The final consolidation of interests was made nearly two years ago. At an earlier date, the process of uniting the surface lines was accompanied by an astounding series of overcapitalizations, the enormous weight of which has now caused bankruptcy. These overcapitalizations, created for subsidiary properties at the time when they were taken into the monopoly organization, were for the benefit of the manipulating financiers, who were able to unload their holdings upon the public at high prices. It is with respect to these operations that the investigation has already brought to light much secret and shameful history, and there is more to be uncovered.

Some of the transactions of those days were recorded in books that have been destroyed. Indeed, all the books of the main company for the eleven years from 1891 to 1902 have thus been put out of the way. It is admitted that they were sold to a purchaser who promised to destroy them. Why should records be kept

that would show how lines bought for a few hundred thousand dollars were put into the combination at a valuation of ten or twenty times that sum? In the future some stockholder, suffering from the ruinous weight of these overcapitalizations, might want to ascertain who had been the beneficiaries of this extensive preliminary watering. One inviting field for official inquiry is that in which evidence as to these remarkable and highly profitable operations may still be found. Another is indicated by the shameless testimony of Lemuel Ely Quigg, who for six years was a member of the national House of Representatives.

Quigg admits that in the last four years he received from the street railway company $217,000. This was charged to a construction fund, part of which was another sum of $798,000 paid to persons whose names have been concealed. The checks have been destroyed or "lost," and no names can be found on the stubs of them, which still exist and can be inspected. Of the money received by Quigg, $40,000 or $50,000 was paid by him to persons whose names he does not remember or will not tell. He had a record of these names, but he destroyed it in order that there should be nothing of the kind to refresh his memory. The expenditures of which he submits a record were for interesting purposes. By means of hired agents he caused the organization of numerous citizens' associations, whose influence was used at Albany and elsewhere for or against pending measures in which his employers were interested. One of these associations recently appealed to the very commission before which he testified last week. Previous to the merger of the Ryan and Belmont interests (which, by the way, was accompanied by an injection of $108,000,000 of additional water) he created associations to oppose Belmont's designs; afterward he served the combination and occasionally promoted legislative and other projects which at an earlier date he had opposed. His expenditures ranged from $50,000 for a great petition from the tenement districts down to $500 paid to a labor leader for "agitation" in behalf of one of the company's schemes. Among those whom he employed directly or indirectly to make arguments at Albany were two men who have recently become justices of the Supreme Court of the State. If the commission could trace the expenditures of which he preserved no record, and could ascertain who were the beneficiaries in the distribution of the $798,000 not accounted for, the story of this misuse of corporate funds would be still more interesting, and probably even more discreditable to the persons involved.

These revelations or discoveries have suggested the question: Why was there no interference by the authorities? Some explanation from District-Attorney Jerome appears to be due. It may be that the law was not violated, altho it seems to us that it must have been. If such acts are not forbidden by existing statutes, new ones that will forbid them are needed. And if any of these offenses are covered by the present law, the evidence should now be laid before a grand jury.

The value of Governor Hughes's new Public Service Commission has been shown as clearly as was that of the Insurance Committee in connection with which the Governor, as counsel, won good fame. If such a commission had been at work during the last ten years, this shameful exploiting of New York's transportation facilities could not have taken place. Quigg could not have drawn $217,000 from a "yellow dog" construction fund, nor could $798,000 been paid from that fund to persons who are ashamed to let their names be known. If the commission's powers are insufficient, they should be increased by next year's Legislature. Let us have full publicity, strict regulation and thoro financial inspection for all these municipal service companies. In this way can fraudulent overcapitalization and manipulation of securities be prevented, and the treasury funds withheld from corrupt lobbyists.

From Lake Michigan to the Gulf

THE President's little vacation is not to be thought of chiefly as a hunting excursion to shoot bears and stick pigs in the cane-brakes of Louisiana, but rather as a lecturing lesson to the country of the importance of maintaining and improv-

ing the great free waterways that traverse our national domain. He has sailed down the Mississippi on one of the remaining steamboats, that he may see for himself what is left of what was once a great commercial industry, and that he may remind, or teach, the Atlantic East and the Pacific West that the great Mississippi River is the chief arterial system of our country, and that it is of vital importance that its current flow unimpeded from the Canadian border to the Mexican Gulf.

The oceans are free to all. There competition is open to the whole world. No nation can shut out other nations; the worst it can do is to forbid its own citizens to sail the seas in ships built abroad. Equally the great rivers of our country are open to all who will sail on them. They are interstate waterways along which any tramp steamer or any man's sloop or boat may pass. No State, no trust or combination can monopolize their trade. Railroads may belong to corporations or to a combination of corporations, and we have learnt that it is necessary to curb their wild finance and to prevent their unfair discriminations. But the rivers are free.

Yet the railroads have got the better of the rivers. Their trains cost more, but they are faster and surer. The rivers have tortuous channels, and they have broad shallows that forbid all but the flat-bottomed boats. The rivers fail to do their proper work in providing an automatic curb on the extravagant charge of railroad traffic. Particularly from Cairo to St. Louis there is needed a thoro system of a safe channel, which shall give us a regular depth of 14 feet, so that respectable steam-craft can safely pass along to the Gulf.

One who has sailed the muddy Missouri in one of the old flat-bottomed steam-craft, square and open at the prow, where stands the man with line kept thrown all the time, knows the difficulty and danger of these sand-bars. Deliberately he calls out, "Twelve feet," "Eleven feet," "Mark twain," "Nine feet," "Eight feet," as the water shallows, but when he comes to "Five feet," "Four and a half," "Four," the line flies fast and the voice calls sharp, and the pilot backs the boat in a hurry, unless it has already stuck on the bar, when the two long legs of beam are dropt on end into the water, and by them, attached to ropes, the prow of the boat is lifted up from off the bar. That was, or is, the tedious experience of the river craft. It is but natural that commerce should have taken to the railway.

But the railways are now overwhelmed with business. Much fast freight and most of the passenger traffic will always go by them; but for the cheap and bulky freight we ought to be able to depend on the water traffic. Europe understands this. Germany, the most progressive of nations, is intersected with canals supplementing her rivers. The rivers themselves are canalized. Other old and rich countries are doing the same. Manchester has her deep and wide ship canal from the ocean. She no longer needs to depend on the railroad to bring her cotton to her mills. It is carried in the same bottom from New Orleans to Manchester. We have been very slow to develop a similar system. We are just beginning to understand the duty. We are digging the Panama Canal, and we are widening and deepening the Erie Canal, but we have done little for our rivers. We have not understood the value to us of our natural sources of wealth.

The country is rich, and it can afford to undertake the great task of creating a 14-foot waterway from Lake Michigan and Chicago to New Orleans and the Gulf. Then will follow the improvement of the affluents of the Mississippi. But this will cost much money and will take years to accomplish. Already Congress has appointed a commission to study the problem and prepare a plan. That work should be carefully done; and when done Congress should unstintedly provide the means for carrying it out to its full conclusion. Hitherto jetties and levees have been built here and there, now and then, but on no settled and continuous system independent of party politics. We should undertake this as we have undertaken the Panama Canal, largely, and until it is done. It is not a matter for States, but for the National Government. Perhaps the States can make their own levees, but it is for the National Government to create and keep open the channel which so often divides the States.

And this is not the only task which President Roosevelt, with his large out-

look, has set before our people. The field for irrigation in our arid territory is an immense one; and where only sage-brush grows we shall one day see the garden of America, with many millions of population, unfailingly supplied with abundant crops. And our streams and rivers in the highlands will supply power and themselves create huge hives of industry. All these will require the care of the Government, for the day is past in our history when any party will oppose the support of internal improvements.

So we thank President Roosevelt that he has engaged in this lecture course of addresses along the river towns, and we do not begrudge him his rough outing in his favorite relaxation with the rifle and the wild game.

Church Union as Missionaries See It

DOUBTLESS a strong city church can assume an indifference to such considerations as draw those churches together which feel the advantage of mutual helpfulness. The National Council of the Congregationalists is to be held this week in Cleveland, and they will decide whether they wish to unite with the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants on the basis proposed. A few city churches have sharply objected; they don't feel the need of union; and several conferences have been persuaded cautiously to say, Good, but go slow. We have a wise word from Japan, where the three denominations all have their missionaries, and they unite in session, officially and unanimously, in sending an appeal to their several boards in favor of adopting the basis of union. They say they have watched the progress toward union "with keenest interest," and that they have "prayed heartily for its consummation." They feel, as missionaries, "the disadvantages of separate organizations and work," and the difficulty of explaining "the apparent divisions and antagonisms of Christian sects." They see that such division prevents "the most economical use of mission funds and forces," and results in "real jealousies and interferences." They deprecate the magnifying of "unessential differences," and they conclude:

> "The sympathy, inspiration and effectiveness that would result from a wider fellowship and a larger unity in plan and organized effort far outweigh, in our judgment, the advantage arising from separate organizations.
>
> "We therefore desire to express our earnest hope that the contemplated union between the three bodies may be duly consummated in America and especially that it may be made possible to unite under one joint organization the missionary work in Japan."

This corporate union, with the consolidation of the missionary societies, is precisely what the plan proposes. It should be considered not with suspicion, but with trust in the good faith of the brethren. Nor should ecclesiastical selfishness have any part. Each denomination should consider how much it can give, not how much it can get. Each of the three can give much, and the three together can do more and can have more enthusiasm and confidence than they can apart. There is no lion in covert crouched to devour the unwary. Certainly the Congregationalists, who meet first, have least reason to fear that they will be swallowed up, for they are a larger body than the other two combined.

Country Teachers

IN September, 1904, Mabel Carney, a young Irish girl just out of Normal School, began teaching in a country school in Magnolia Township, Putnam County, Ill. She had high ideals of the dignity of her work, was ambitious, hard-working, persistent. Her school was small, the building dilapidated and poorly equipped, the site unattractive. Two neighboring schools were equally typical of a condition commonplace in every State in our country. There are ten thousand of these one-room country schools in Illinois, and over nine thousand are far from ideal for their work. This Irish girl had been fired by the enthusiasm and success of the ideals set forth by O. J. Kern, of Winnebago County, and of consolidation of schools in other States. She thought consolidation, dreamed consolidation and talked consolidation of these three inefficient country schools.

She won hearers enough to put the question to a vote in the spring of 1905. The electors voted down the proposition,

The defeat but aroused more of the Irish persistence, Irish determination and Irish eloquence. In 1906 the three districts voted to consolidate. A sympathetic citizen, John Swaney, gave twenty-four acres for a campus. A *campus* for a country school! Eighteen thousand dollars voted by the people made the building one of the best school houses in Illinois. Wagons carry the children who are too remote from the building to walk. The principal of this country school is paid a salary of $1,000. On the campus is an agricultural experiment plot of six acres conducted in co-operation with the Agricultural School of the State University. A four-year high school course is offered with liberal opportunity of election of studies. Country boys and girls may here study agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, domestic science and art, and all phases of work vitally related to the fundamental needs of a people living in the country. "Culture" subjects are not neglected, but most of all, the real basic interests of culture among an agricultural people are given due emphasis. The culture here developing is more than a veneer. A well-graded elementary and high school course in a building of exceptional excellence, a campus of twenty-four acres devoted to agricultural work, a tract of splendid natural forest, an enlarged country neighborhood bound into a sympathetically co-operative social unity, an abiding interest in the best and the truest in real country life, possibilities for higher culture not inferior to those of cities of ten thousand people—these are the products of the two years of strenuous endeavor of the Irish girl with the dynamic ideal.

The insight of the principal of the Western Illinois Normal School soon discovered this teacher of the new order and has made her the supervisor of a model country school as an integral part of the work in solving the problems of country schools in Illinois. A formerly dilapidated country school two miles from the Normal School is the present scene of her immediate efforts. In the summer term of the present year, seventy teachers came to learn of her. On July 18th, these country teachers organized themselves into the Country Teachers' Association of Illinois, of which Miss Carney is president, so far as is known, the only one of its kind in this country. It is unique in that it concerns itself wholly with the problems and interests of country teachers and country schools. Its strong appeal thru its endeavor to "make life large and lovely for the country child" reaches a feeling of real need, and on the first of September, the membership was over three hundred country teachers and county superintendents of schools willing to co-operate in turning the thoughts and interests of the city-mad population "Back to the Country."

The organization is for *work*. Consolidation of schools is but one of the devices for the betterment of country schools. Strategic districts will be systematically educated into consolidation. Others will be helped to solve their problems thru the one-room, ungraded school. Every member of the organization will go constructively to work to contribute some definite item in the direction of betterment. Opening the eyes, the ears and the intelligence of country boys and girls, and parents as well, to the wealth of opportunity and culture in their own work and life is the large but as yet unsolved problem of the country school. The Irish girl with the practical ideal has partly solved it, and the Country Teachers' Association will aid her materially thru its individual and co-operative attack upon the thousand smaller problems which together make the larger one.

Municipal Betterment

THE Municipal League, of Greenville, S. C., has issued a report which is a model of its kind—based on the principle that municipal and national patriotism are alike in kind. The two points to aim at, we are advised, are, first, the removal of the unsightly and unwholesome; secondly, the multiplication of the beautiful and useful. The immediate results expected are an improvement in the streets and highways; less conventionalism in building and in gardening; less white and noisy coloring; the appreciation of the streets as part of a public garden; the control and esthetic use of all trees, brooks and natural retreats or parks.

The stages of progress are a town meeting; a rural improvement society; an executive committee; and progress reported once a month. The purpose of the society is to raise funds, while the executive committee should be endowed with very broad power, and it should include, if possible, landscape gardeners and architects. A little public enterprise in the way of developing the beautiful soon finds its way over the fences into private yards. These become sweetened with simplicity and a passing out of the conventional. Grand trees are carefully preserved, rubbish and dumps are removed; and there are everywhere signs that the people are becoming townsmen. The executive committee will need judicious aid, for its official work will include the trimming of street trees as well as their planting; the entire abolition of back alleys, where squalor breeds misery and disease; the removal of many time-honored nuisances; as well as have much to do with moral evolution. Our more recent conceptions of right town life include not only the widening of streets and the provision of parks, but playgrounds for the children, resting places for pedestrians, and provisions for the comfort of animals. Community culture may be fairly gauged by the extent of the work done in the way of parks, clean streets, playgrounds, schools placed in parklike areas, libraries, and improved architecture. The Greenville Report sums up its work as an intent to supply a just measure of God's pure air and sunshine, green trees and grass, untainted water and food, sanitary home surroundings, healthful labor conditions, and legitimate recreation.

Greenville accepts the principle that all town buildings should be grouped, so as to constitute an architectural element, at an administrative center. Every building that stands for the town should constitute an expression of the town's character and purposes.

Cleveland, Ohio, is expending $16,000,000 to group her buildings, and considers it already a financial saving. With such a grouping an Art Commission becomes desirable, having jurisdiction over the design as well as the location of public buildings. Other points specially considered are the desirability, even in very small towns, of permanent street grades —a matter in which every building, public or private, is interested—in order to prevent the damage done by dashing rains. A matter of great importance, rarely considered even in our larger cities, is the presence of artistic business signs and useful street signs. Attractive signs are quite as possible as ugly ones, while the latter ruin the vista of the most beautiful streets. A narrow street should never be laid out, or, if once opened, it should be widened before business development makes it costly. The criticism is just that, in the majority of cases, street trees are either unwisely selected or are too closely planted—or both evils are found together. No escape has been found from this helter skelter business except in a permanent Tree Commission —town officers having absolute control over the street trees. It is particularly desirable that town approaches be made beautiful.

In Rochester the railroad beds have been grassed over, while trolley poles and brackets have been robbed of their unsightliness. Flaming billboards should be removed from the vicinity of depots and disagreeable advertisements no longer plastered on the fences. We are glad to get with this report an elaborate set of maps, showing the possibilities which can be worked out. There is not a town in the United States that has not a public duty along this line of public improvement.

Theological Extremes Meeting

Under the leadership of Prof. R. Seeberg, of the University of Berlin, Dr. Th. Kaftan, superintendent in Kiel, and Prof. Karl Beth, of the University of Vienna, all three prominent men in the conservative Church of Germany, a new school of theological thought is being established which insists that the traditional theology of the Church must, to a certain extent, be modified to meet the advanced research of the times. Kaftan's work, entitled "New Theology of the Old Faith," has furnished the war cry for this new propaganda. Kaftan is willing to sacrifice the old inspiration doctrine and to reconstruct theology along the lines of Ritschlianism, insist-

ing, however, on the historical correctness of the three fundamental truths of the Divinity of Christ, the Trinity and the Atonement. Seeberg wants a good deal of the traditional dogmatics eliminated, because it does not represent Biblical teachings, but only deductions from these. He argues aginst "rationalistic orthodoxy" and the pretense of conservative theology "to understand everything." Beth is a follower of Seeberg, but goes somewhat further.

The new school itself is widely discussed. Professor Bousset, leader of the liberals, devotes nearly fifty pages to it in his organ, the *Theologische Rundschau,* and concludes that the concessions are not enough to furnish a basis for a *modus vivendi* with advanced theologians. Professor Herrmann, of Marburg, reaches practically the same conclusion, declaring that it is only a compromise. The liberal organ, the *Christliche Welt,* insists that no real concessions are made.

In conservative circles the new school is condemned for unfaithfulness to the formal principle of the Reformation; but yet the movement is progressing, as Kaftan's book is being discussed and read more than any other German theological book since the publication of Harnack's "Essence of Christianity."

In the meanwhile the signs are increasing to show that at least in the New Testament department the antagonistic schools are beginning to understand each other, and the liberals are coming into touch with the conservatives. Professor Tietzmann, of Jena, a well-known protagonist of the critical school, in his recent work on the Gospel of John, declares that we have the best of reasons now to accept a date of about 100 A. D. for the Fourth Gospel, because it has now been learned that Gnosticism, which formerly was regarded as having become a factor in the Christian Church only in the middle of the second century, really accompanied the development of Christianity from the very outset. In Harnack's works on Luke as the author of the Third Gospel and of the Acts, he has assigned an importance to the principles of tradition that has frightened the critics, and finds in the Acts an historical reliability no critic would have conceded a few years ago. He thus approaches the positions of Professor Ramsay, who accepts Luke as the author of the Acts.

Taft in Japan

Secretary Root and Secretary Taft have done admirable and unusual work in cultivating good will between the United States and foreign countries. They have both traveled to good purpose, messengers of peace. Particularly do we rejoice in the wisdom and sincerity of Secretary Taft's utterances at public functions in Japan. He spoke for peace with an emphasis which is not too strong as representing the sentiment of the Cabinet and of the people. The journals which have been prophesying war with Japan have been engaged in a hellish business. Language cannot be made too strong to characterize their conduct. Mr. Taft can be believed, and was believed by his hearers. And it is nonsense to declare, as some European journals do, that President Roosevelt's speeches on his Mississippi River trip mean war. He was himself in the Navy Department. He knows and believes in the navy. He wants it enlarged, as a guarantee of peace. He would have it strong on both oceans But to represent that his repetition of these old sentiments, or even his sending the fleet to the Pacific—whether unwise or not—was meant to provoke war with Japan, or anticipated war intended by Japan, is fatuously absurd. Some European Powers are afraid of the growing military and commercial power of Japan and wish that the United States might be goaded into a war which would wear Japan out. That is the occasion of their false interpretation of the President's speeches.

A Sharp Trick Exposed

The leading newspaper in South Carolina reports that Booker T. Washington has purchased from Governor Comer 18,000 acres of land in Alabama, he being the agent, it assumes, of Northern capitalists, whose purpose it thus explains:

"It is perfectly plain that Northern men, with ample capital at their disposal, have deliberately set about to fasten the negro to the South. They are determined to attach him to

the soil. Having freed him, they are determined that he shall not be free to afflict the North with his presence. Seeing that the laboring men are resolved to starve him or beat him back with staves when he comes North, the wealthier class of Northerners are conscience-pricked sufficiently to exert themselves for the negro's comfort in the South. Hence the lordly gifts to Tuskegee, hence its wealth far over-topping any Southern college with a possible single exception, and hence the purchase of domains for negro habitation."

Here is reason for fear, it continues; for Dr. Washington is sifting out the brightest of the negroes for such a farm-colony, and it is idle to say that the strongest, picked negroes may not be more than a match for the weakest and most shiftless whites:

"One negro boy, let us say, in thirty, may be developed into a man capable of taking care of himself in business. When a hundred of these are set on their feet in the colony, each on his little farm, when they have accumulated money, they will buy lands elsewhere, and from the settlement there will go out negro purchasers of farms in all parts of the South. In this way the hold of the negro on the South will be made firm, and his scattering thruout the Northern States prevented. It is vain to contend that the property-owning and trained negro will not, perhaps, some centuries in future, be a factor in the government of the South, and the hordes of other negroes will rally around him."

What is the remedy? It is a radical one, to bring in "white immigrants, of every nation, tribe or tongue, so they be white," "to contend with the blacks for the possession of the waste places," and so make "the negro's competition with the white man in the South no less severe than it is in Pennsylvania." All this is amusing. There are laws to prevent the seducing of negroes to leave the Southern States where they think they have the best labor in the world. The North welcomes all that come, finds their work profitable, and gives them the ballot.

Cheap Game for the Markets

Mr. Dwight W. Huntington's article, in this issue, on "The State and the Game," is of more importance than one might imagine before reading it. Certainly our present system of protecting game birds is a failure. They are being protected off the face of the land. We forbid men to shoot them, when it is impossible to prevent it, and we do not forbid vermin to destroy them. We shut the markets against the sale of game, and so we prevent farmers and others from having any interest in breeding wild fowl and stocking the markets. It should be made for the interest of those who have land to see that quail and partridge and woodcock breed and live, in which case they will multiply freely. If cared for and fed in the winter we have known them to come in flocks and coveys about a woman's house and orchard in a semi-tame state, and that, too, in a region where they seemed almost exterminated. But she, who had multiplied their numbers, could not sell them for food. What is the use of appointing policemen, to hang about markets or watch the trail of hunters, when snakes and foxes and crows are allowed to eat the eggs and kill the young birds? What is needed is gamekeepers, not policemen. Our woods and fields should be full of these fine birds, and in the markets they might be cheaper than beef if we only made it profitable to make this use of our land.

Clerical Congresses

It may not be understood what is the meaning of the interdict in the last papal encyclical against clerical congresses. One might suppose clerical congresses to be a stimulating influence, if stimulation is desired. The inwardness of it is, that the priests of France a few years ago held a sort of national convention in which they discussed the modern needs of the Church. The bishops took alarm, the cry of liberalism was raised and Rome was highly displeased. Pius X is taking care that such meetings shall not be held again. Such a custom as that of the Protestant clergy of this country of meeting regularly in clerical clubs in which papers are read and freely discussed is hardly known in the Catholic Church. In all dioceses there is the custom of holding clerical conferences twice or four times a year at which papers in theology, canon law and Scripture are read and discussed, but these are official affairs often presided over by the bishop, and none but the most exact conservatism would be tolerated for an instant. Anything else is extremely rare.

Father Tyrrell's Case

Father Tyrrell's case is an extraordinary one. He was a distinguished Jesuit priest. He was tinctured with Modernism. He wrote a private letter to a professor of anthropology, in which he tried to show how he might hold his modern scientific views and yet remain in the Church. That letter got published, and the result was he was dropt from the Jesuit order, which deprived him of his right to act as a priest, and he was required at Rome, as a condition for reinstatement, to submit his private as well as public correspondence to censors. That removed his livelihood, and he had to depend on his writings for bread. Friends interceded for him at Rome, and he signed an agreement that "from the date from which I receive permission to celebrate mass, and for as long as I may retain such permission," he would not publish, or diffuse in any way equivalent to publication, any theological matter without authorization. It was immediately published at Rome that he had submitted; but he made haste publicly to deny it, saying that what he had promised was no more than was required of every priest, and that the demand made to submit his *personal* correspondence he would never yield to. Meanwhile, on the strength of his agreement as above, it had been determined to restore his *celebret*, or permission to celebrate mass; but this denial of his, and the publication the next day of an article that displeased Rome, have prevented the *celebret* being given. It all makes a very curious correspondence; and now the London *Times* announces two articles by him on Modernism and the late encyclical. It may now be fairly understood that he remains, for the present, like the Abbé Loisy, a nominal, but a recalcitrant, member of the Church, excluded from its privileges.

"The Cost of Raising a Child"

The pastor of a certain church in a certain college town of the Middle West sends us a note, from which we cull the following, occasioned by a late article in THE INDEPENDENT:

But it may be interesting for the editor to know, and profitable for many who fear to have children, because of the cost, to read, that my good wife and I have been married about twenty-five years, and have had eight children. Our oldest daughter has graduated from a good college, and is now assistant principal in a public school. We have a son and a daughter, both in the senior class in college this year, and a son in the Freshman class. We have two sons in High School, and a daughter and a son in the grades.

We have ten at our table regularly. Our salary has never exceeded $100 per month, has been that much for less than two years, and most of the time has been much less. I have never made any money "on the side." When we married we did not own earthly goods to the value of $200. Besides raising our children so far, we have managed to save enough to get a good brick house, with nine acres of land, with orchard, fruit, a horse, cows, etc. All of this is within city limits, and within a fourth of a mile from the college grounds. We "owe no man anything, but to love."

I write this, not to boast, but simply to enforce a sentiment that my sainted mother-in-law expressed when the little ones were coming thick and fast, and passionately welcomed —"God never made a mouth, but at the same time he made something to fill it."

I could speak of ways in which all of this is, and may be done, but that would be another story.

Nebraska Democracy

We look to the Nebraska Democratic platform to represent the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and it is in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* that we read on his first page that platform. As might be expected, it quotes Jefferson on State rights, and declares:

"We are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions now frequently made, that the powers of the general Government should be extended by judicial construction.

That is, the Federal Government must not trench on State rights, but must stick to the literal construction of the Constitution. Now we proceed to another plank of the platform:

"We favor the enactment of such law as may be necessary to compel foreign corporations to submit their legal disputes to the courts of the States in which they do business, and thus place themselves on the same footing as domestic corporations."

That is, while the Constitution provides that United States courts shall decide disputes between residents of different States, this platform asks that this provision be nullified, and that a manufacturing company domiciled in Illinois, but doing business also in Nebraska, be deprived in case of a lawsuit from appealing to the Federal court, but must sub-

mit to a Nebraska court. So we must not let Federal trench on State jurisdiction, but we must have the State jurisdiction usurp that which the Constitution gives to the nation. Thus, "Heads I win, tails you lose."

The Deceased Husband's Brother

It is a most curious position in which the Anglican Church is left by the enactment of the bill allowing marriage to a deceased wife's sister. The bishops and archbishops have protested against it, and have advised their clergy not to allow such marriages in their churches. And yet this is an established Church. The head of the Church is the King, and he favored and signed the law. Parliament rules the Church, not the bishops and archbishops. It is a sort of rebellion thus to attack their creator. It ought logically to lead to separation from the State. And as a matter of legislation it is very illogical. Why allow a man to marry his deceased wife's sister and still not allow him to marry his deceased wife's niece? Or why not allow a woman to marry her deceased husband's brother? Both such marriages are still forbidden by British law. It is interesting to note that the Irish Catholic vote in Parliament was divided on the question, for the reason that while the Church forbids such marriages as a rule, it yet allows them by dispensation, showing that they are not regarded as really incestuous. Cardinal Wiseman strongly favored such a bill, while Cardinal Manning strenuously opposed it.

We published a word of appreciation of the late D. Willis James, a distinguished merchant of New York. Now we have the account of his will, which leaves $100,000 to each of ten institutions. Three of them are colleges, Amherst, Columbia and Yale. Hampton Institute is also included, and Cooper Union of the teaching institutions of the next grade, and Union Theological Seminary of the post-graduate class. The Children's Aid Society and the Presbyterian Hospital form another class, and there are left the American Board of Foreign Missions and the Episcopal Cathedral in this city. It is noticeable that his selection was catholic as well as wise. But two of the gifts were to the Church of which he was a member, the Presbyterian Hospital and Union Seminary, if the latter can still be called Presbyterian.

There are certain careless faults of writers for the press which account for various disappointments that come to them. The writer who does not put his name and address on the manuscript itself, but puts it only on the accompanying note, or, still worse, in a separate letter, has no one but himself to blame if he never hears from it. The manuscript and the note may easily get separated. Nearly as heedless is the writer who drops loose stamps in the note, forgetting that they will drop on the floor unnoticed. Put them on the enclosed and addressed envelope, or, at least, attach them where they will stick by a corner. Such neglect of ordinary precautions is sometimes very annoying to a conscientious editor.

There is one little fact which President Roosevelt does not tell in his article in *Scribner's*. He speaks of his challenge of the identification of a rare bird, by two ladies. But when the ladies sent for him to come over and see the bird for himself, the glasses told him that they were right. What the President omits is, that he shot the little bird, and sent the skin to Mr. Chapman, and it now belongs to the Museum of Natural History in this city. We understand that the ornithologists have much respect for Mr. Roosevelt's bird-knowledge, but they are slow to believe that he has seen any passenger pigeons in Pine Knot, much as they would like to see that exterminated bird resurrected.

We now have the entire text of the Pope's late encyclical, and its drastic provisions to control the spread or teaching of "Modernism" read even more stringent than in the cabled account. Take this:

"It is also the duty of the bishops to prevent writings infected with Modernism, or favorable to it, from being read when they have been published, and to hinder their publication when they have not. No book or paper or periodical of this kind must ever be

permitted to seminarists or university students."

Therefore the censors in every diocese, and, for fear the bishops may fail in diligence, they are required to make regular reports of their fidelity to Rome.

Of course, a magazine like THE INDEPENDENT, which buys paper by the ton, has an interest in getting it cheap, and we have, for ourselves and for our readers, a natural desire to have paper pulp put on the free list. Paper is not a luxury of the rich; it is the necessity of the poor, quite as much as tea and coffee. Paper pulp comes mostly from poplar and spruce, and the American sources are getting exhausted, so that we have to import it from Canada in rapidly increasing amounts annually—167,504 tons of pulp in 1905, costing $4,500,955. To take off the duty would be to protect our own forests.

We are quite willing to credit the report that Dr. Henry Van Dyke was in certain sense inspired when he wrote the "Story of the Other Wise Man," for it is an inspiring tale, but what we want to know most is whether he is inspired now in defending the Princeton Club system against President Wilson's proposed reform, and, if so, whether the inspiration makes him infallible. A new reason to think that President Wilson knows what he is about is found in the parade of the Princeton seniors Saturday night, when a banner was borne with the inscription, "We're for the quad system—the hell we are."

As several times before, a colored student presented himself at Amherst College the other day as a candidate for the football squad. One or two white boys asked him to withdraw, but he declined. When tested in a trial game, these fellows took occasion to pummel him and disfigure his face, but he still held his ground like a free man and a gentleman. We are pleased to see that *The Amherst Student* lays down the law to the ruffians in a very plain way, and tells them that any such gross assumption is a trifle late to be allowed in a New England college.

Two by two the nations are beginning to bind themselves by arbitration treaties. The last is the treaty between Italy and Argentina, which seems to exclude all possibility of war between the two countries. It is thus that Argentina follows her own incomparable precedent, in her treaty with Chile, as closely as Italy would consent. Is it not grievous that the United States, which set the example of free government, could not have led the way in a general treaty of arbitration with England?

They get hold in France of strange news from America. We have before us the *Semaine Religieuse d'Avignon,* in which we read that the American Congress has lately past some rigid Sunday laws, one of which requires that "those who, except for sickness or other sufficient reason, fail to attend church for three months, shall be fined ten shillings." "Shillings" in these United States! That sounds like the old Blue Laws of the Colonies.

There is one part of the country where they are not so afraid of injunctions as is Mr. Bryan. In South Carolina the fight against the blind tigers has been by injunctions. The whole power of the State was arrayed to uphold the dispensary law, and violators were caught with injunctions and sent to prison. They do not quite understand Bryan.

No more railroad building for a long time to come, says James J. Hill, who also predicts that Congress will soon be "asked to give a bonus" for railway construction. In the first half of the present year, however, the increase of the gross earnings of our railroads was $114,000,000 and their net earnings showed an increase of $19,000,000.

We get a very small illustration of what protection costs the country in the statement that it will cost $200,000 more to transport the coal to Hawaii and other American ports for the Pacific squadron in American bottoms than if foreign-owned vessels were used for the purpose.

Insurance

Patent Insurance

MANY a man seized with an idea has spent months, if not years, of time working out the details of his invention for which he ultimately secures a patent. If his idea turns out to have value there are, only too frequently, men who unscrupuously seek to profit by the results of his work thru infringements. Many an inventor has suffered tragic financial losses by such methods. Some have been broken in spirit and have come to untimely ends on account of bitter disappointments arising because of the fact that their patents did not protect. Most of us are not aware that in this country a patent of invention is primarily an official certificate of search, indicating the probable patentable novelty of the alleged invention therein claimed, and granting to the patentee the bare right to bring a suit, in good faith, for supposed infringement. The Government in granting a patent by no means guarantees that the patentee is the real inventor. It does not guarantee that the patent describes and claims a patentable invention, nor that the alleged invention is patentably novel; nor that it has been properly, not carelessly or ignorantly, described and claimed; nor even that there is no fatal cloud upon the title to the patent or to the invention. In view of all this, inventors and owners of patents cannot fail to be interested in a new field of insurance activity that has been developed by the organization of the Industrial Surety Company of New York, which has for its object the protection of inventors and owners of patents against infringements. This organization proposes to lessen, if it cannot eliminate, financial losses caused business men operating under patents and subscribers to its scheme will be relieved of all litigation expense connected with the establishment of rights against those guilty of infringements. The Industrial Security Company is incorporated under the laws of this State and its officers and directors are all New York business men of means and standing. Patent insurance will of necessity occupy a special field, but it will serve to encourage and protect men who stand in especial need of the present application of the insurance principle. The company looks confidently forward to the occupancy of a position as an authoritative adjudicator of alleged patent infringements and expects to be able, thru its strength, expert ability, experience and fairness, to settle differences quickly, without costly litigation and without financial loss to controversial parties.

The Massachusetts Annual Life Report

FREDERICK LORD CUTTING, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in this year's life report, just issued by him, reviews the principal changes made in the Massachusetts life insurance laws during the past twelve months. The report is made somewhat lengthy by including therein the replies of companies to an inquiry as to the methods employed in apportioning dividends. In view of the recent arraignment of savings bank life insurance, as established in Massachusetts, by Mr. Alfred L. Aiken, of Worcester, Mass., made at the last annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Atlantic City, N. J., the commissioner's reference to this subject is more than ordinarily interesting. He points out in this connection that the new law bearing on savings bank life insurance does not become fully operative until November 1st. The large shrinkage in the amount of new business written in 1906 is not considered by him as a menace to general prosperity in the insurance business. The matter of State supervision, with the possibility of abuse which always exists, is regarded by Mr. Cutting as having been called into existence because the need for it really existed, and the trend of such supervision seems to him as tending toward soundness and solidity on the part of the supervised companies.

Financial

The Crops

ACCORDING to late reports, the yield of wheat in the three prairie provinces of Canada will not exceed 65,000,000 bushels, against about 100,000,000 last year. The loss is due to a late spring and low temperature in July and August. In this country the crop is about 630,000,000 bushels. A final official report shows 405,000,000 of winter wheat. September's official report indicated a reduction of 6,500,000 from the previous estimate of the spring wheat yield. It also required a reduction of the corn estimate to a little more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. The same report disclosed an extraordinary decline of condition (from 75.6 to 65.5) in the case of oats. This reduces the crop estimate from 910,487,000 to 789,275,000 bushels, which falls below the crop of last year by 175,000,000 bushels. In Aroostook County, Me., noted for its yield of potatoes, only 8,000,000 bushels have been produced this year, against 17,000,000 in 1906. Owing to the high prices of cereals, it is estimated in the West that farmers' receipts for grain will exceed those of last year by $500,000,000. *The Financial Chronicle's* returns (completing the record to September 1st) make last year's crop of cotton 13,550,760 bales, or 73 per cent. of the yield of all the world's cotton fields. Our exports of cotton during the crop year amounted to $473,000,000. Secretary Wilson asserted at the convention of the cotton manufacturers, last week, that the product of cotton per acre in this country could be doubled by improved methods of cultivation which have been tested by the Department of Agriculture.

Trade Barriers

THERE was no address more interesting or suggestive, at the Cotton Manufacturers' Convention, last week, than the one made by Secretary Straus, a man of much experience in business. Pointing out that, while $613,000,000 was invested in the cotton mill industry, its exports were only $53,000,000, or one-ninth of the output and one-twelfth of the value of such goods moving in international trade, he said:

"The so-called yellow races are steadily increasing customers of your goods, and as they advance and prosper, provided we keep their good will, they will buy more and more of your product, and of other American manufactures. China took $20,000,000 less from you last year than the year before. How much of this was due to a 'silent non-importation agreement,' which was used so effectively by us preceding the Revolutionary war, and which is known by the modern name of 'boycott,' I leave you to figure out.

"If you build your tariff walls too high in this country, you will encourage high walls on the other side, which are known by the name of 'discriminating duties.' We are striking that wall now. No one foresaw this more clearly than President McKinley, and no one has shown the way more clearly how to overcome the existing and increasing obstacles that lie in the path of our foreign commerce. He recommended reciprocity and a revised tariff to meet the changed and changing conditions, in order to gain our proper share of the foreign markets."

Many treaties of reciprocity have been negotiated in the last few years, but in vain. The Senate will not accept them. There must soon be a revision of the tariff, and the new law should include definite provisions for reciprocal concessions.

....Our consular officers in Mexico estimate that $125,000,000 of capital from the United States has been brought into that country since 1902 and invested in mining and smelting.

....A new financial institution opened its doors last week in the old *Evening Post* building at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. It is called the International Trust Company, and its capital and surplus amount to $1,000,000. The president, Howard Maxwell, was born and educated in Brooklyn, and from 1885 until 1902 was cashier of the Kings County Bank in Brooklyn. When the last-named institution went into liquidation, Mr. Maxwell became president of the Borough Bank. The vice-presidents of the new Trust Company, Henry E. Hutchinson and Oliver M. Denton, are the president and vice-president respectively, of the Brooklyn Bank. John S. Jenkins and Nelson B. Burr are also vice-presidents, making four altogether. The secretary, J. F. Bouker, has been for ten or twelve years connected with the New York National Exchange Bank (now called the Irving National Exchange Bank) of this city.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1907. No. 3072

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Secretary Taft in China

Secretary Taft was cordially welcomed at Shanghai, on the 8th, by the Chinese and the foreign residents of that city. In the afternoon he spoke at the dedication of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association. Afterward an elaborate reception was given to him by prominent Chinese merchants representing forty-five of the guilds formerly engaged in the boycott of American goods. Addresses were made by Chinese officials, and a silver punch bowl was given to the Secretary. For the first time in China at a gathering of this kind, Chinese women of aristocratic families were present, and they even presided at the tables where refreshments were served. In the evening, the Secretary was entertained by the American residents at the largest banquet ever given in the city. He made a long address, saying that he spoke as an American citizen and not as an officer of the Government. The United States, he declared, had no intention of selling the Philippines, being in honor bound to retain them or to give the natives their independence. Speaking of the "open door," he said that certain branches of American trade with China were sufficiently important "to make it incumbent upon the American Government to listen to the protest of every legitimate business man against diminution of or injury to this trade, or against political preferment for any competitor":

"We do not complain of loss of trade that results from the employment of greater enterprise, ingenuity or attention to the demands of the Chinese market, or the greater business acumen shown by our competitors. We would have the right to protest at being excluded from the trade of China by reason of our insistence upon the policy of the open door. The acquiescence in this policy of all the nations interested has been so unhesitating and emphatic that it is hardly worth while to speculate upon the probable action of the United States in case the interests of American merchants were placed in jeopardy, and how far the United States would go for the protection of its Chinese trade I cannot say. It is clear that our merchants are being roused to the importance of the Chinese export trade, and they would view with deep concern any and all political obstacles to its maintenance and expansion. This feeling is likely to find expression in the action of the American Government."

This trade of the States with China, he continued, had grown without Government encouragement and it had a sure future:

"The United States and other powers favor the open door, and if they are wise they will encourage the Empire to take long steps in administrative and governmental reform, the development of the resources of China, and the improvement of the welfare of the people. To do this will add to China's strength and position as a self-respecting government and aid her in preparing to resist possible foreign aggression in the seeking of undue and exclusive proprietary privileges. Thus no foreign aid will be required to enforce the open door and the policy of equal opportunity for all."

"China has no territory we desire, and she can have no prosperity that we will begrudge, nor will we resent any degree of political power or independence as an empire that is justly exercised. It is pleasant to note the improvement in our relations with China that have resulted from the efforts made by President Roosevelt. The harshness in the administration of our immigration laws has been mitigated without impairing their efficiency, and the boycott which resulted in more or less ill feeling and injured China as much as it did us is now a thing of the past. We gave evidence of our desire to do full justice

to China by the return of our share of the Boxer indemnity. In that case we did only what we should have done, but this nice sense of international obligation is not so universal that our act may not properly increase the friendly feeling between China and the United States."

At the close of his address, the Secretary commended the work of the United States court in Shanghai and the action taken by Judge Wilfley in procuring the disbarment of certain American attorneys there. The judge, he said, had made the flag stand for order and decency.

The Oil Trust Suit

Much additional testimony was taken last week in the suit of the Government against the Standard Oil Company. It was shown from the books that the dividends paid by the combination from 1882 to 1906 were $551,922,904. The profits exceeded $800,000,000. Having obtained the records relating to the liquidation following the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court in 1892, counsel for the Government asserted that by the evidence of these books the liquidation was shown to be a sham. This is an important point in the Government's case. The records are those of the trustees of the old Trust. In a statement for the press, Mr. Kellogg, who represents the Government, said that the trustees claimed, on March 21st, 1892, to liquidate the Trust by a division of all the stocks pro rata among the holders of Trust certificates, and that in fact, before making any division, they turned over to the Standard of New Jersey, the Standard of New York and other companies controlled by them, the stocks of sixty-four corporations, retaining the stocks of twenty:

"The stocks of these twenty corporations they divided into parts equal to the number of Trust certificates outstanding, and it appeared by the exhibit that on November 30th, 1892, and December 31st, 1892, a bare majority of the outstanding certificates, to wit, $49,461,900 par value, were canceled (out of the total issue of $97,250,000) and a proportionate amount of the stocks of the twenty sub-companies distributed to the persons who surrendered their Trust certificates. But it also appeared that the only parties who received such distribution were the trustees themselves —and three or four of their immediate associates. The trustees, therefore, instead of distributing the stock of all the companies, turned over sixty-four of them to companies which they controlled, and distributed the stock simply to themselves. The balance of the stock, belonging to the public, was retained by the trustees, so that during the years of the pretended liquidation, from 1892 to 1899, the trustees controlled all the corporations in exactly the same manner as before."

According to the testimony of witnesses representing independent producers, all the steamship companies carrying freight from this country to South Africa discriminate heavily in favor of the Standard, their rates for independents being more than double the rates paid by the Trust. Contracts were produced in support of this statement. It was shown that the pipe line crossing New York under Central Park, the existence of which appeared, two weeks ago, to be unknown to the Standard's officers, was bought by the Standard from the National Transit Company (a subsidiary) in 1892 for $55,000, and is carried as an asset at $64,000. For this line the National Transit Company has since paid rent which in one year amounted to $1,191,000. The city's franchise revenue from it is about $1,700 a year. Several large items in the books were not explained. One of these shows that in 1906 the Standard loaned $32,761,000 to "outside interests." Payments amounting to more than $20,000,000 during the last six years are recorded as having been made to P. S. Trainor by the Southern Pipe Line Company. For some years he was a purchasing agent of the Standard, buying oil at the wells and selling it to the refineries. There were no vouchers nor any record of repayments. Trainor, on the witness stand, said he had never received the money, had never given receipts for it, and knew nothing about the matter. He had had merely an oil account with the company. He testified that the price of oil had been fixed by Vice-President John D. Archbold at weekly conferences with himself. There was testimony that the railroad companies obtained their supplies of lubricating oil from the Standard, paying much more than the price charged by independent producers. The latter offered their oil at much lower rates, but could not sell to the railroads.——Mr. Kellogg was in conference with Attorney-General Bonaparte at Washington, on the 11th. It was decided that neither John D.

Rockefeller nor H. H. Rogers, nor any other of the prominent figures in the Standard should be called to the witness stand. It is said that while the Government has not yet decided to proceed against any of these men in criminal suits, it desires to avoid granting to them the immunity which they would acquire by testifying.

Results of Interesting Trials

At the end of the trial of Tirey L. Ford, chief counsel of the San Francisco street railway company, who was indicted for bribing the supervisors in the interest of that company, the jury disagreed, standing eight for acquittal and four for conviction. It is said that this result was due to the failure of the prosecutors to place Abraham Ruef on the witness stand. At the beginning they promised to do so, but it is reported that afterward he refused to repeat the confession which he had made to the grand jury. Ford will be tried again this week. Two of the former Supervisors, Andrew M. Wilson and Michael W. Coffey, have been indicted, their testimony at the Ford trial not having been in accord with their previous confessions, on account of which immunity was promised to them.——All of the fourteen men accused in the report of the investigating commission concerning the Harrisburg, Pa., capitol frauds have been indicted, and the trials will begin on January 27th.——Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, was acquitted at the end of his trial for complicity in land frauds in that State. There was abundant evidence of fraud, but he was not connected with it by the testimony. Counsel for the Government argued that, as counsel for the Barber Land Company, he must have known of the frauds because all the transfer papers passed thru his office. In a statement to the public, the Senator asserts that the prosecutors were "actuated by corrupt motives," and adds the following:

"The stone and timber law is a piece of infamy as administered by the Government. The Government makes a man swear that he doesn't take the land on speculation, and the Department construes this to mean that he must not take it with a view of selling it. There is not a man in the Department of the Interior, and presumably none in the Department of Justice, but who knows full well that ninety-nine men or women out of one hundred take up these claims with no other view than to sell them as soon as they get title. Yet the Government continues to issue final receipts, and thus connives at the doing of that which it afterward seeks to visit upon some one as a fraud."

Immigration From Japan

Owing to a recent increase of immigration of Japanese laborers, our Government has enlarged the force of immigration inspectors along the Canadian and Mexican boundaries. Japan issues no passports for the United States to laborers, but does issue them for Hawaii. By way of the islands they enter Mexico or Canada, and the States are the destination of a large majority of those who land at Canadian or Mexican ports. Hereafter the borders are to be patrolled more carefully. The number of Asiatics who have entered at Canadian ports this year is 8,286. Of these, 4,811 were Japanese, 2,872 Hindus, and 603 Chinese. This is about twice as many as arrived in the corresponding months of last year. In the fiscal year ending with last June, 30,824 Japanese arrived at our ports. It became known on the 9th that the Government at Tokyo has recently imposed heavy restrictions upon the Japanese emigration companies, no one of which is now allowed to send more than thirty-five persons to Hawaii in a month, and not more than eighteen of these must be men. The Government is promoting large colonization projects in Korea and striving to direct emigration to that country. Competent observers assert that the opposition to the immigration of Japanese and other Asiatics is much more intense in British Columbia than in our Pacific Coast States. Canada will send to Japan Mr. Lemieux, her Minister of Labor, as special envoy to negotiate an agreement concerning immigration. It is understood, however, that Japan will consent to no written restriction, altho she may apply restraint by voluntary executive action. Some Canadians say Japanese are greatly needed for the construction of Canadian railroads.——Attorney-General Bonaparte decides that the British ships carrying coal for the battleship fleet are not subject to the alien tonnage and lighthouse dues. An attempt to col-

lect such dues has been made at certain ports. It was predicted that the transfer of the fleet would suggest a call for many new ships, and now the General Board asks that the appropriations for next year shall provide for four battleships of the most powerful type, three scout cruisers, six destroyers and four submarines. Much progress has recently been made in fortifying the entrances to Subig and Manila Bays, in the Philippines.

Various Notes

Since the 5th inst., President Roosevelt has been at a camp in the canebrake of Louisiana, near the Tensas River, and about thirty miles from Lake Providence. At last reports he had had no opportunity to shoot a bear. Before leaving Memphis he said that, with his approval, the Inland Waterways Commission had decided to call a conference on the conservation of natural resources, and that it would be held in the coming winter. It was at Memphis that he said the losses of innocent investors (due to the prosecution of wrongdoers) might be likened to those of persons who had innocently accepted counterfeit money for services rendered. The Government could not permit them to pass the counterfeit bills:

"Just the same thing is true when it comes to enforcing the law against business men of great wealth who have violated it. People are always beseeching me not to enforce it against them, because innocent outsiders may be hurt, or, only to enforce it with a gentleness that would prevent anybody, good or bad, from being hurt. It is not possible to comply with such requests."

——Postmaster - General Meyer will recommend in his report the establishment of postal savings banks.——An important decision concerning the right of a State to solicit immigration from a foreign country has been rendered by Attorney-General Bonaparte. The case in point was that of one Garcia, whose passage from Cuba to New Orleans was paid by agents of the Louisiana Board of Immigration, who had promised that employment as a farm laborer would be secured for him. Mr. Bonaparte holds that it is unlawful for a State, as for a citizen, to induce immigration by such promises. The decision causes much dissatisfaction in the South.——Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, has sought to make the new *modus vivendi* inoperative by orders regulating the sale of herring and forbidding the shipping of Newfoundland fishermen on American vessels within the three-mile limit. Senator Lodge asserts that the Premier has no authority thus to interfere with the *modus,* which, he adds, will stand until the whole matter can be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

Cuba

Complaint has been made to Governor Magoon by the railroad employees on strike because strike-breakers from this country have been allowed to land at Havana. They were told that the men in question could be excluded if it should be proved that they had come under contract. As all of the newcomers were well supplied with money and swore that they were tourists, they were not disturbed. It is understood, however, that they were sent by an American whose business is to furnish strike-breakers to order. A few of them have entered the service of the railroad company by way of employment agencies. All the trains are moving, and the strike appears to be broken. The island unions voted on the 8th to order a general strike, but on the following day this action was reconsidered.——It was officially reported on the 9th that there were no cases of yellow fever in Cienfuegos for the first time since the beginning of August.—The American Sugar Refining Company (the Trust) has recently expended about $20,000,000 in buying sugar plantations, its latest acquisition being the Colonial Sugar Company's property. It now controls at least 15 per cent. of the island's output of raw sugar.

The Shortest Atlantic Voyage

The Cunard turbine steamship "Lusitania" has succeeded on its second trip from England to America in accomplishing the purpose of the men who built it and the Government which subsidized it by cutting down the time of crossing to less than five days, and beating every other ship in average speed, in greatest daily run, and total time of trip. A still further reduction of time is expected in future voyages. From Daunt's

Rock to Sandy Hook, a distance of 2,780 miles, her passage, according to the official log, was 4 days 19 hours 52 minutes. The daily runs were: To Sunday noon, 41 miles; to Monday noon, 590; Tuesday, 608; Wednesday, 617; Thursday, 600; Friday, 324 miles to Sandy Hook, arriving at 1:17 a. m. The best run in one hour was 24.76 knots, and average speed for the trip, 24 knots. The Hamburg-American Liner "Deutschland" made a run over the longer course from Cherbourg in 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes. Her best day's run was 601 miles, and her average speed, 23.15 knots. The North German Lloyd Liner "Kaiser Wilhelm II" has a record of 23.58 knots average speed.



THE CUNARD STEAMER "LUSITANIA" ON ITS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK HARBOR COMPLETING A RECORD VOYAGE.

The Hague Conference

The Hague Conference is now nearing its close. This week Wednesday there will be a special sitting at which Count Torrelli, of Italy, and Señor Esteva, of Mexico, will sign the arbitration treaty just concluded between their respective governments. This Friday a plenary sitting will take place, and another one next Monday. The closing session will occur on the 24th, when President Nelidoff will propose sending a cable message of appreciation from the Conference to President Roosevelt, who proposed the Conference, the Czar of Russia, who convoked the Conference, and Queen Wilhelmina, who invited the Conference. It is generally believed that Russia and her European allies were trying to bring it about that President Roosevelt should get no credit for his part in convening the Conference, in order that the Czar would have the full credit of calling the First and Second Conferences, and it would be easier, therefore, for him to continue to convoke future conferences, instead of having the conferences convoke themselves. Fortunately this plan was nipped in the bud by the friends of President Roosevelt. During the week the Anglo-American project for an obligatory arbitration treaty won a great victory in its committee, tho Germany, Austria and several of the smaller European states opposed, but later in the week the Conference in plenary session refused to express any opinion on the sub-

ject, except by unanimous vote, and the only plan they could all agree upon was:

"The Conference unanimously favors:

"First—The principle of obligatory arbitration.

"Second—That certain differences, especially those regarding the interpretation and application of conventional clauses, are susceptible to being submitted to obligatory arbitration without restriction.

"The Conference unanimously proclaims that, while a convention on the subject was not concluded, the differences of opinion had more of a juridical character, as all the states of the world, in working together for four months, not only learned to know each other better by getting closer together, but developed during this long collaboration high ideals for the common welfare."

Mr. Choate regarded this as a distinct retreat from the committee's action, so America abstained from voting on the proposition altogether. In his argument in support of the American vote, Mr. Choate declared

"that nothing had shaken his belief that an international bureau to act as chancellary of the Court of Arbitration of 1899 should be instituted as soon as nine Powers adhered to the proposal. Although the immediate results of the Conference were distinctly limited, he sincerely hoped that each succeeding Conference would take as its point of departure the position reached at the preceding Conference. Thus by successive steps results would ultimately be obtained that in the beginning had appeared quite impossible.

"We regard the present resolution as a very decided and serious retreat from the advanced position in favor of obligatory arbitration, which the committee has already reached, and one which in our judgment cannot but retard the imperial progress of the cause of arbitration in general."

Marchall von Bieberstein, the first delegate of Germany, who led the attack on obligatory arbitration, said that Germany could not agree to declare beforehand to submit any one subject to arbitration with every other nation, altho he admitted that Germany had concluded some twenty arbitration treaties with the different Powers. His idea was that if the nations continued to make special arbitration treaties with each other, universal arbitration would be brought about in that way sooner and more safely than thru a universal arbitration treaty. The Arbitration Commission has reported almost unanimously in favor of a permanent court of arbitration. This, however, does not mean as much as it sounds, for in Sir Edward Fry's resolution the court cannot be constituted until the Powers have decided upon the method for the selection of the judges. This question of the Permanent Court will come up in plenary session for its final approval this week. General Porter's proposition that debts shall not be collected by force until after recourse is had to arbitration has past its commission and will undoubtedly go thru the plenary session unanimously. It is the one great pacifist victory of the Conference. In the questions relating to the improvements of the conditions during war, the convention on mines and the convention defining the rights of neutrals have been adopted unanimously. Next March Mr. W. T. Stead is to organize a peace pilgrimage thru Latin-America. Starting from England the pilgrims will go to New York, thence to Mexico and then to all the countries of Latin-America, spreading the gospel of peace and expounding the work of the second Hague Conference. It is said that Drago (Argentina), Barboza (Brazil), Bourgeois (France), Martens (Russia), Baron d'Estournelle (France), Lord Weardale (England) and others approve the scheme.

The Moroccan Turmoil

Great Britain has arranged for the release of Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, who has been held captive by the brigand Raisuli. Raisuli at first demanded a ransom of $550,000, revenge upon his Moroccan enemies and the appointment to the governorship of a large district in northern Morocco. These extravagant terms have been materially modified. He will receive $150,000 ransom and the British Government will protect him and his family against punishment. Great Britain's advance of the ransom will be guaranteed by Sultan Abd-el-Aziz. Mulai Hafid, brother of Abd-el-Aziz, who is contending for the sultanate, is reported to have divided his troops into two parts. One under the command of Mulai Rachid to go to Fez in order to proclaim Hafid Sultan there, as has already been done in Marakesh. The other division is to march on to Rabat to capture the Sultan. On his

journey from Fez to Rabat Sultan Abd-el-Aziz received the allegiance of the tribes along the route, and at Rabat he gained the esteem of the Orthodox Mohammedans by complying with the traditional ceremonial in all particulars and offering a white bull as a sacrifice at the tombs of the holy men outside of the city. He also endeavored to gain the support of France and Spain by an elaborate entertainment of the French and Spanish Ministers in Rabat. The French Minister to Morocco, M. Regnault, General Liautey, who has been in charge of the French troops occupying Udja, and Admiral Philibert were received in audience by the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz in great state at the Kondibat Palace, Rabat. M. Regnault presented his letters of credence, and expressed the expectation that the Sultan would co-operate with France in the execution of the reforms provided for by the Algeciras Convention. The Sultan in his reply expressed his entire confidence in France and a willingness to collaborate with her in all matters concerning the common interests of the two countries. At the conclusion of the audience M. Regnault, in the name of President Fallières, conferred on the Sultan the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The acceptance of this Christian emblem by the Commander of the Faithful has still further alienated his Mohammedan subjects. In an interview with French newspaper men the Sultan said that he thought his brother, Mulai Hafid, had been misled by the tribes at Morocco City, and that by the aid of God he would soon see his error and return to his allegiance. The reports of the progress of Mulai Hafid do not, however, give any apparent ground for this confidence. The Governor of Mazagan, a seaport on the Atlantic, seized a number of rifles, machine guns and a large amount of ammunition, which he has loaded upon camels and sent to Hafid. Kaid Anfloos has occupied Mogador in the name of Mulai Hafid, and the Governor, Bargash, has escaped on board a French cruiser. One of Mulai Hafid's armies, with four pieces of artillery, has arrived within 20 miles of Casablanca. It is also reported that since the departure of Abd-el-Aziz from Fez, the Ulemas or Mohammedan doctors of law, have declared in favor of his brother, Mulai Hafid.

Kongo Annexation

The Committee of Eight appointed to prepare a plan for the annexation of the Kongo Free State by Belgium, has completed its bill, and it is now under consideration by the Parliamentary Commission. Since the eight members of the committee were all appointed by Leopold, four in his constitutional capacity as the King of the Belgians and four in his autocratic capacity as sovereign of the Kongo, the bill naturally was strongly in favor of the King's prerogatives, and in its original form it could not even pass the Parliamentary Commission, to say nothing of Parliament itself. The principal provisions of the bill are the following:

Every Colonial possession of Belgium shall have a judicial personality, distinct from that of the mother country. Such possessions shall be governed by special laws. The legislative power in the Belgian Colonial possessions shall be exercised by the King in the manner laid down, and save for the exceptions prescribed in the present law. The executive power shall belong to the King. No act of the King shall have effect unless countersigned by a Minister, who thereby becomes responsible for it. The budget of revenue and expenditure shall be determined annually by the King. The salary of the Minister of the Colonies and the expenses of the Central Colonial Administration in Belgium shall, however, form a special budget, which shall annually be submitted to the Chambers. Decrees authorizing loans chargeable to or guaranteed by the Colony, and works to be paid for out of extraordinary resources shall be issued only on the proposal of Ministers in council. The judicial authorities shall be appointed and removed by the King. Their removal shall take place only upon the proposal of the Governor-General for reason provided for by decree, and with the assent of the Supreme Court of the Colony. A report on the administration of the Colonial possessions shall annually be submitted to the chambers in the King's name. This report shall contain all information necessary for the enlightenment of the representatives of the nation as to the political, financial, economic, and moral position of these possessions. There shall be a Minister of the Colonies, who shall be appointed by the King. He shall be a member of the Council of Ministers. The Colonial Council shall be composed of nine members appointed by the King. The Council shall deliberate upon all questions submitted to it by the King. Save in cases of urgency and in those provided for

in the present law the Council shall be consulted on all projected decrees.

If it should be adopted in this form, Belgium would have no control over the finances of the colony, and the Colonial council would be independent of the Government, subject only to the caprice of the King. The bill takes no notice of the interests of foreigners, altho the Kongo, by the treaty of Berlin, was placed under international protection, and the rights of the natives have no safeguard. The Belgian Government would not be able even to criticise in advance the acts of the Colonial Council, and their only power would be a belated censure. Parliament must either accept or reject the Treaty as it stands, for it cannot be amended without a renewal of the negotiations. Since it is opposed by all the radicals of the Chamber, and even by M. Beernaert, the Minister of State, it is certain to be rejected, and a stubborn conflict will ensue between the King and his people. The recent action of King Leopold in transferring the Crown Domain, including no less than one-sixth of the territory, to a limited liability company of his own creation, has aroused a great deal of bitter feeling against him. It has been estimated by Professor Cattier that the King has personally derived $15,000,000 from the Kongo revenues within the last ten years, and that he has purchased, within and around Brussels and Ostend, 117 separate properties valued at over $3,500,000, besides estates in France and elsewhere. Mr. E. D. Morel, of the Kongo Reform Association, argues that since these revenues have been devoted to private property, instead of being employed for the benefit of the State, King Leopold has violated not only the Berlin act, but also the anti-slavery clauses of the act of Brussels. The Kongo Reform Association is endeavoring, by means of public meetings, to induce Great Britain to interpose by right of her authority as signatory of the Berlin act.

The Awakening of China

The Empress Dowager continues her remarkable series of edicts, which, if carried literally into effect, would result in reforms so violent as to be practically revolutionary. China is declared to be a constitutional monarchy, a national parliament is to be assembled, the distinctions between Manchus and Chinese are to be obliterated, feet binding is to be abolished, opium prohibited and compulsory universal education to be established. Local authorities are ordered to see that the people are instructed in the principles and methods of constitutional government, so they may be prepared to exercise the rights of local self-government and to elect their representatives. The Board of Education is directed to compile and publish textbooks for the instruction of scholars. This board, on October 13th, conferred degrees on the Chinese students who had been educated in foreign lands, those of American training receiving the highest honors. The Chinese Government has decided to support 160 students annually in the colleges of Tokyo, Japan, to take full and thoro courses. The short and superficial courses have proved unsatisfactory and will be discouraged. It was freely prophesied that the anti-opium decree issued last November ordering public officials to cease the use of opium within six months would prove to be merely "a bit of Chinese bluff," but it seems that the Government is in earnest about its enforcement. An imperial edict has suspended Prince Chuan, Prince Jui and others from office for failing to cure themselves of the habit. Other officials have been warmed and allowed a further period of probation. Officials over sixty years of age who cannot break off the habit will be treated leniently. Both the Emperor and Empress Dowager are reported in a dangerous state of health and the death of either or both is regarded as imminent. Under these circumstances the question of the heir to the throne has become a matter of concern and the object of palace intrigue. There are three prominent candidates, Tsai Feng, commonly known as Prince Chun; Pu-Tai, known as Prince Kung, and Pu-Lun. The present Emperor, Kuang-Hrü, is childless, but the three are grandsons or great-grandsons of his father, the Emperor Tao-Kuang. The first of the candidates, Prince Chun, is a scholar, and has the support of the venerable Viceroy Chang, who now is the chief rival of the ex-Viceroy Yuan Shih-Kai in the management of Chinese affairs.

Ibsen's Women

BY ALLA NAZIMOVA

[From our monthly notes on the drama our readers are familiar with the career of Madame Nazimova, who first came to New York three years ago with a company of Russian actors and played in a little rented hall on the East Side to audiences composed in part of the people of the neighborhood, in part of lovers of art and literature from other circles who appreciated her interpretations altho they could not understand the language. Last year she learned English and appeared on Broadway in Ibsen roles with unprecedented success. There are now many readers of Ibsen thruout the country, and we believe they will be interested in her views of the characters she has impersonated.—EDITOR.]

YOU do not have to go to the theater to meet Ibsen's women. They are to be found everywhere. You may have met Nora on the street or taken Hedda Gabler down to dinner. But you did not recognize them because Ibsen was not at hand to introduce them to you. That is why you have to go to the theater to see them. Just as the stage is merely a room with one wall gone, so Ibsen opens a window into the soul of his characters thru which you can look and see them as they are—and often see something of yourself, too.

It is a mistake to talk of "Ibsen's heroines." Ibsen has no heroines; he has women. Shakespeare has heroines. There is a simplicity and grandeur about them that make them seem very remote from us and very difficult for us to interpret and present on the stage. Sometimes when I read Shakespeare I think it is all so simple and plain that there is nothing to study in the parts. I have played them all, Rosalind, Juliet, Desdemona and the rest, and they seemed to take well, but I have a fear that I was a failure in them. Shakespeare's women seem more like types, ideals than real persons. They are clear and definite, either good or bad, coquettish or demure, vixenish or humble, and what they are at the beginning of the play that they stay till the curtain falls.

Perhaps women really were like that three hundred years ago and Shakespeare drew them as he saw them. But the position of women has changed so much since then and we ourselves have changed. Our Russian women three hundred years ago were good housewives and slaves and nothing else. Now, see, they are leaders of the revolutions. The modern woman is more complex and she lives in a more complex world. She knows more; her nerves are exaggerated. Little things loom larger in our lives. Our characters are apt to be swamped in the mass of petty details.

Now Ibsen's women mean more to us of today than Shakespeare's, because they are complex instead of primitive. They are in a way difficult to understand, it is true, not because they are artfully mysterious, but because they are real and therefore like all real people not to be classified by a simple formula. They are full of the pettinesses, the peculiarities, the inconsistencies, the contradictions that we find in everybody we know intimately. That is what makes them so fascinating; that is why we want to learn more of them. Take Hedda, for example. She has a little of all women in her.

She is weak and strong, capricious and determined, petty and powerful, yet always herself, always real. She is true to life. Ibsen did not exaggerate her. No, he had to make her smaller to get her on the stage.

I know that some critics, especially William Archer and John Corbin, have found fault with my interpretation of Hedda Gabler on the ground that I exaggerated her physiological condition, but I cannot change my conception of the part to suit them. Her condition does



Photograph by Falk.

NAZIMOVA AS NORA HELMER IN "THE DOLL'S HOUSE."

not change Hedda's character, it only serves to accentuate her natural peculiarities and make them more dramatic. Ibsen might just as well have left that point out, only it would have been more difficult then to make the character effectual.

Nora, in "The Doll's House," is equally real, but altogether different. It is curious that men are more interested in Hedda; women in Nora. I played them alternately last year and I could have told by looking at the audience thru the peephole in the curtain which play was to be given, because there were so many more men in the audience on the Hedda nights.

But all men do not hate Nora. Some understand her and sympathize with her point of view. They realize that her action in leaving her "doll's house" was forced upon her. I received a letter from a man, who had seen "The Doll's House," a beautiful letter, that I prize very highly for it shows what an influence the drama can have on people. He thanked me for having taught him a salutary lesson which would, he thought, be the saving of his married life. He realized that he, too, had been living in a doll's house, that he had treated his wife as a child and a plaything, and he said that he was going to change it all and make a real home and his wife a real wife. I wrote to him that I was glad if I had helped him. But I do not know, after all, that I did help him. Can a man reform his doll's house? Does it not have to be done by the woman herself? Is not that the whole lesson of the play? The husband may spoil his wife but he cannot make her into an independent woman, an individual standing upon her own feet and knowing herself.

Many times people ask me, "Why did Nora go away? Was she not happy? Did she not have a kind and indulgent husband? How could she leave those children whom she loved and who loved her?" She had to go away to grow up. She could not help herself so long as she remained in those surroundings. She had to get out of it all. Her children were better off without her. She saw that. What could she do with them except to spoil them as she had been spoiled?

It was the misfortune of Nora that she had been made into a doll thru her training first by her father, then by her husband and last by her children. She has brains. There is the material for a good woman in her, if she has a chance to develop. See what a friend she is to Dr. Rank! There is hope for Nora. She can change. There is no hope for Helmer. How can he change when he thinks everything he does is just exactly right? She could not help him; he could only hinder her. That is why she never

came back. How could she? If she came back it would only be to fit into her old place, to take up her old role, and she had already grown too large for that when she past out of the door.

Nora goes out of a man's life forever as she closes the door behind her; Hilda comes into a man's life to influence and inspire him when as "the younger generation" she comes knocking at the door of the Master Builder. She had nurtured her ideal in her girlish imagination from the day ten years before when he



Photograph by Alice Boughton.

NAZIMOVA AS HILDA WANGEL IN "THE MASTER BUILDER."

had looked down upon her from the top of the steeple. It was only a village church but it seemed to her so high, reaching into heaven, and the man who could climb it as one of the gods.

As she grew up and her ideas changed, her conception of him grew also. When she came to find him a timid and prematurely aged man, afraid of his clerk, afraid of public opinion, afraid of his work and of himself, she was disappointed in everything, everything. Then she sets herself to make him over into her ideal. The little scene in the third act between the two is very, very deep. Hilda listens while Solness tells her as tho they were his own the thoughts she has inspired in him. She has made him believe in himself. So she triumphs even tho he fails. At the last he is hers alone, and when he falls she shouts triumphantly "My—my Master Builder."

It was really Hilda's fault that she was disappointed in Solness. She expected too much. She had thought too much about him. When she saw him he seemed so little, just as everything seems little to you when you go back to the town where you were born, the houses are lower and the streets narrower—even the people seem smaller.

I remember how it was with me when I was a little girl. My father left me with a peasant family in the Alps near Zurich. The woman I called "Mother" I remember as a big, bony woman, very tall and stiff, with straight hair and stern mouth and severe eyes. Never a kiss, never an embrace, never anything but "Come!" "Do this!" "Comb your hair." "Go to school." "Make the beds." My father came when I was eleven and I begged him to take me back with him to Russia, to Yalta where our home was.

But the longing to see Switzerland once more, the big mountains and the big woman never left me. And always I thought of her as tall and bony and stern of voice. After ten years I went to see the place of my childhood. When I got to the station I took a cab to drive up the mountain. It was nine o'clock in the evening when I got there and I rushed to the door and knocked. It was opened and I saw a little old woman in the passage. Looking down to her I said, "May I see 'Mother?'" And she answered in a mild and pleasant voice, "I am 'Mother.'" But she was not the tall tyrant who had dominated me for years, and haunted me in my imagination; just a commonplace, kind-hearted little woman. If you could recall your own experience of this kind you will understand the way Hilda looks at Solness in the first act. She finds herself far cleverer than he and that too is a disappointment. The things that worry him

seem to her too little to bother about. She is furious because her ten years of waiting and longing have been wasted.

Hilda is not a rival of Mrs. Solness. She meets him on another plane entirely. It makes no difference at all to her that he is married. Notice how annoyed she gets whenever she sees that Solness is thinking of her as he does of his wife or Kaia. I never could detect anything physical in Hilda's part. Mrs. Solness is intensely lonely, as lonely as the Master Builder, and like him thwarted in not accomplishing her life work. She is absorbed in the past, her lost children, her lost hopes. Of all Ibsen's women Hilda Wangel is the one I like best to play, and I am glad that this year we have been able to put "The Master Builder" on the American stage.



Photograph by Alice Boughton.

NAZIMOVA AS REGINA ENGSTRAND IN "GHOSTS."

In "Ghosts" I always play Regina instead of the more important part of Mrs. Alving. I do not think I could play Mrs. Alving yet. But Regina is an interesting and important part, altho she only has about twenty-five lines to say. I went to the theater in Vienna on purpose to see how Regina was played before I began to study the part, but Mrs. Alving was so beautiful that I did not notice Regina at all, and when I came home I could not tell a thing about her. But Regina has a great deal to do on the stage in the course of the drama. Do you remember how she sits on the edge of her chair and sips champagne, visibly enjoying every drop as it goes down? She, like Hilda, is full of

the spirit of youth, but she is the opposite of Hilda in character. Hilda is for all that is highest and purest in life. Regina loves the *frou-frou* of silk and the sparkle of wine; she longs for a big house, a mad life and a gay time.

I wanted to play Regina for my graduation piece at the dramatic school at Moscow, but they would not let me. "Ghosts" was at that time prohibited by the censor, because it reflects on the Church. The character of Pastor Manders is a silly one, and they would not stand that. There is the difference between Russia and America. In Russia you can make love on the stage in the wildest way, but you must not touch on politics or religion. Here you have to be very conventional in lovemaking, but you can say anything you please about politics and religion. Since I could not have Regina I took "Little Eyolf" for my graduation exercise. Since then I have played Hedda, Nora, Hilda, Regina, Petra, Irene, almost all the best-known Ibsen women, except Rebecca West in "Rosmersholm." That requires a great actor in the part of Rosmer or it is a failure; it is like "The Master Builder" in that respect, but Nora or Hedda can carry the whole play by themselves if necessary. "The Lady of the Sea" is a great play to read, but not to act. It is too long drawn out and tedious. You could cut out whole scenes and not miss



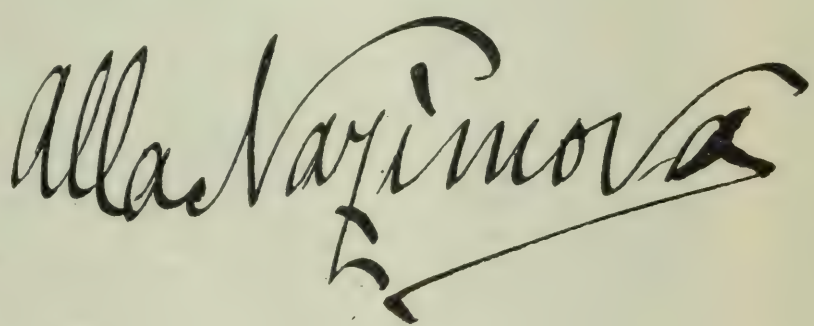
Photograph by Bangs.
NAZIMOVA AS HEDDA GABLER.

them. Petra in "An Enemy of the People" is the most advanced of Ibsen's women, but a straightforward character, easy to act. Irene in Ibsen's last play, "When We Dead Awake," is a symbol, an abstraction. She is a ghost, no, the photograph of a ghost. The audience is never for a moment deceived into thinking that she is a real woman. In this play Ibsen has rehearsed all his thoughts. It is a dramatized *résumé* of his life.

Is Ibsen difficult to understand, as some people think? Here in America you always say: "Ah, Ibsen," with a little side smile. But see how the people turn out to hear him when they get a chance. I think the fault is in making a mystery of him. He must be played simply, then people recognize the truth of the pictures he presents. I do not think any other writer understands the soul of women as he does. He picks out some little thing that you do not notice and opens it out and shows you a whole world in it. There is no end to Ibsen. But we are afraid to see the things as they are.

We shut our eyes that we may not see what we do not like. Ibsen forces them open. That hurts. Then we say we do not like Ibsen, or we pretend we do not understand him.

NEW YORK CITY.



October

BY FRANK CRANE

O DEAR, clear October,
Cold hand and fire heart,
When there's frost on the meadow the hearthstone's warm.

O clean, strong October,
You're bonny and you're wholesome,
And I'd rather kiss your cool lip than June's warm mouth.

O ruddy-cheeked October,
Blue's your eye and fresh like morning,
And your hair blows like the sunset with a yellow maple flame.

O night of October,
You smell all of nuts and apples,
And I see the moon like fire between the haystack and the barn.

O wayward, sweet October,
There's wine and there's cider,
And the sun strolls thru the day with his eye half shut.

Then love me in October,
When the air is like champagne,
And the life that's falling in the leaf is rising in the blood.

WORCESTER, MASS.



Working with the Jerries

BY

HANSCOM PACKARD

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
BERTRAND H. WENTWORTH



THE doctors advised two years out of doors; and as I then attached much importance to the opinions of doctors, after a long period of convalescence, I found myself in Arizona, a tenderfoot in the saddle and in camp. This was all new and interesting, but unproductive. As my purse was running low, I improved the opportunity to ride over to California as the guest of the superintendent of the A. and P. I knew that if I did not find work promptly in California, I would have to beg, borrow or steal means for my next railroad journey.

Two months went by — two months of fruitless search for something suitable to do in the open. I at last reached the conclusion that if I persisted in my determination to live out of doors to the end of my allotted two years, in a self-sustaining way, my available equipment consisted of youth, weight and muscle. One must have an end of worries—I put a stop to mine by deciding that I would work with my hands at the first opportunity. The first opportunity came in the shape of a letter something like this:



"JOE."

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of ———, I do not know of anything in this department that would suit you at the present time. However, if you choose, you might apply to the nearest section foreman, and when he has a vacancy he will perhaps give you a trial.

Yours truly, JOHN MCNEIL,
Road Master.

I sought out the section foreman at once. It was dark when I found him that Saturday night; and, missing his chance to see my soft hands, he gave me full credit for weight and strength, and told me to report at the section house on Monday morning at 6:30.

On Monday morning we got in the handcar and started off. This little ride was too soon ended, and the car having been removed from the rails, and a shady place found for the cask of drinking water, I was assigned a place to work with Jack as a partner in tamping. Jack, like many another one rubs elbows with in the West, had "seen better days back East." He had long experience at track work, had been a switchman, had even "bossed a crew." Conscious of his superior attainments, he proved a willing teacher, and from his frost-fringed lips, foul with tobacco, I learned the elements.

Before noon I had the knack of tamping. This would seem less a boast if you knew how long a forenoon my first was. Indeed, the time never came in my time of service on the track when the sun did not seem a sluggard. At length the lunch hour came—gratefully enough to me. With our backs to the sloping wall on the shady side of a cut we emptied our dinner pails, lighted pipes and discussed the topics of the day.

Once more the sun resumed the snail's

pace toward the mountains. Wearily I listened to Jack's incessant reiteration of the morning's lesson and to his coarse stories. The long afternoon wore slowly away, and at the end of the longest day I ever knew the handcar was re-



TYPICAL SECTION LABORERS' HOME.

placed on the rails, tools were gathered up and we raced home, as tired workhorses race for their stalls—my fellows to the oblivion of the day laborer's perfect sleep and I to my first night of torture.

Inured to voluntary hardship tho I was, sound of body and well trained, my nights were nights of exquisite pain. My arms were like strange appendages of aching lead; nightmares trampled my bruised body; I groaned in restless sleep when I slept at all; and when the heartless alarm clock sounded at five, like Rip Van Winkle, I awoke to a painful uprising.

Well, that would wear off; and so it did each day as the sun warmed me and the exercise limbered me up. My second day brought new lessons, less patiently taught by the Irish boss. I had not imagined it could be difficult to throw dirt from the foot of an eight-foot embankment to the rails at the top. John was beginning to wonder what sort of a man his new man was. My inaptness in throwing dirt was opening his eyes. Some time later our Dusty Rhodes discovered that John, at this stage, was not quite clear in his mind as to whether I was a *bona fide* man needing work or a "spotter" for his roadmaster.

This doubt did not spare me his curses. Of these I had my share. One weary day when set to work by myself, the boss descended upon me with a string of disciplinary oaths, ending with: "Any ordinary man would have done twice as much as you have in half the time." I calmly replied that I supposed he would have discovered before then that he did not get any ordinary man when he hired me. With such a soft answer it was sometimes possible to turn away his wrath.

At the second noonday lunch my

mates broke thru their reserve and mine, and frankly "sized me up." They had not been deceived as to my character, nor did they fall into the error of supposing that I intended to deceive them. The man who, at twenty-six, has pushed a pen over mahogany counters for ten years will find no suit of jeans old enough to disguise the stamp of his sedentary life. The eyes of gentlemen in fine clothes may indeed pass him over; but the man of overalls looks at the man in overalls with the same keen scrutiny that we all bring to bear on those who come before us in the character of equals. The hands unused to manual labor will not escape his notice; the facts of birth and breeding, if they exist, he will see.

candor and my reserve alike, and admitted me to the full fellowship of the dinner pail.

There was no other opportunity in my day for gratification of the social instincts. When, after weeks of intense physical pain, where I had expected days, I hardened at last to the work, the work was not too unpleasant. In my physical wellbeing, I rejoiced as a strong man to run a race. Still, there was no margin, no available hour for books or people. The dinner hour was the only social hour; and as the social need is an insistent one, I made the most of the fellowship of my mates; not at first without some misgiving that it would be difficult here "in the midst of the crowd"



SECTION GANG READY TO START OUT.

In response to their not unkindly questions, I owned that I was accustomed to doing work in some respects easier and better paid; that I was doing this work for a reason very like their own: to get a living for a time. They respected my

to keep "with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude"; "to keep a few friends and these without capitulation." But my mates were men, and with such the uncompromising attitude is respected if at the same time it be not unfriendly.

Their fellowship was well worth while. Men who labor obscurely and faithfully, with little hope of advancement, are men of character, even if their tools be of the crudest, their tasks the most humble. For me the best compensation was the lifting of the scales from my own eyes, the new power of seeing manhood and worth where it existed, in spite of outer coverings good or bad; the broader and deeper sympathy with mankind.

What of my mates? I can best tell you what qualities in them enlisted my interest by telling you for what I remember each of them.

The boss was an Irishman, a "single buck" who had drifted all over the West, usually on construction work. He was a past master in driving his men. He organized his force and plotted his work in such a way at all times that no man might ease up without an evident falling behind. He was without faith in his men. He always assumed that they would shirk if not berated. The contrary was true—they would not have shirked if they had not been berated.

As it was, his very hardness served to build up an *esprit de corps* among the men against him; and it became true that in his presence he must be watchful. But when he went in to see the roadmaster (or for a day's dissipation) his crew, being left in charge of one of their number, worked hard for the credit of their mate.

I know several section foremen who have a different way. One of them is an Irishman of fifty-five, whose every tone expresses kindness and trust in his men; and every hand responds as readily to his direction as his own. Another is a German. You will know him here by the hands of exquisitely modeled strength. The same kindly tone was in his voice; his orders were directions merely; and tho his crew were Mexicans, when he called them off at night every man carefully finished what he was about before leaving his task.

But whatever John lacked as a boss he was a good track man. His curves were right, his lines were true, and no defect of roadbed on his section escaped his vigilant eye. If he did not spare his men, neither did he spare himself. The best that can be said of him is that he had a true workman's pride in his work.



A SECTION CREW AT WORK.



THE BOSS TAKES A HAND.

If our railroad presidents were as faithful to their trusts as John was to his, we would ride over better roadbeds than we do now.

The fellowship of our crew was not fully enjoyed by my working partner, for he was stigmatized as a "company man." Jack was aware that a vacancy was soon to occur in the foremanship of a neighboring section. His zeal was boundless. He worked himself—and me—nearly to death in a vain attempt to win the coveted prize. He was unfit, and conscious of his unfitness, but more anxious to conceal his deficiencies than to correct them. Dissipation, long since overcome, had dulled him beyond all hope of progress. When the place was filled Jack quit—and I had relief from the unspeakable filth of his daily talk. *That* I wish I might altogether forget; but I shall always remember that he had courage to avert what might have been a disaster thru my fault. When I was a green hand I left a clawbar standing next to the rail as we made way for a train. Jack rushed across the track to knock it down, with little time to spare.

Charlie was the plodding and unlucky member of our crew. We all knew, except the boss, that he was violating a rule of the company by "backing" instead of boarding. He knew his own poor measure; his face was as hopeless as a Millet peasant's; but he gave his poor best faithfully and without complaint.

One day we had to unload a car of ties that was left on the main line, in rush time between trains. It was very hot, and when Charlie collapsed in a kind of faint, it suited Dusty Rhodes' sense of humor to tell me just then, when I was feeling a bit shaky myself, that I would be next. I offered to wager Dusty a ride on the handcar that he would fall first. I would have lost, for eventually I succumbed to the backbreaking work of weeding, and was compelled to find cooler air, if not easier work, in an Arizona lumber mill.

The warm place in my heart is for Rhodes. Reticent, resigned rather than

content, burdened with regrets for misspent years—he, as I believed, while not scorning nor shirking his present work, was looking forward to better things, to retrieving lost ground.

I owe him a debt of gratitude. Without any ostentation of kindness he was always managing, unobserved, to take a share of my work. How often in those hot days when my strength was nearing its end did he contrive to work the joint (rail length—the unit of work) next to mine, and to smuggle thru in filling, or dressing, or weeding enough work on my joint to enable me to hold on. Unsolicited he kept this up at every opportunity—the silent expression of a genuine sympathy which was best pleased if unnoticed and unthanked.

Joe enjoyed the distinction among us of being the only man who ever shamed



A GERMAN SECTION FOREMAN.
And the smile which accompanies his orders.

the boss into taking a hand. We were loading ties on a push car. As the load grew high, Dusty and Charlie threw up a tie with a heigho heave! Then Jack and I with a heigho heave, and then Joe came up—alone—and threw his tie up with as lusty a heigho heave as if he were a dozen sailors instead of one. When he came up next time the boss was at the other end of his tie.

Joe was the life of the dinner parties. He viewed everything from an angle of his own, and found humor in everything. He came to America to escape service in the German army. A rollicking variety of experience as a drifting sailor and laborer brought him finally to his present post, when he married, and began the payments for a little home. On the morning of his wedding anniversary we asked him what he had given his wife.

"I gave her the promise of a sewing machine next year," said he, and when the laugh had gone round, "I have given her that same present for three years now." I asked him how Gretchen liked her present. "She knows she will get it some day; she don't complain," was his sober answer. I tried to find Joe when I went over these old scenes to assist the photographer in finding typical views for these illustrations; but Joe had risen from common Jerry to section foreman, and from his little salary had saved enough to buy a ranch somewhere. This was his old dream—and Gretchen doubtless has her sewing machine now.

If a crisis were to be met Joe was the man. To tell you of the incident by which I best remember Joe, I shall have to explain that when track is being surfaced there is an inclined rail between the levels of the old and new surfaces. When this rail is temporarily tamped up and made secure for trains, it is spoken of as a "runway." The careful foreman makes sure of good runways at hours when trains may be expected.

On this occasion an unheralded special surprised us before the runway was safe. So many spikes had been drawn that the rails were likely to spread; a full length of rails or more carried ties which did not touch the ground.

Under the excited commanding oaths of the foreman dirt was hastily thrown in and tamped under the ties, while Joe

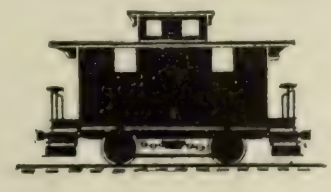


LOADING THE PUSH CAR.

followed with spikes and maul. Our work was rush work easily enough completed; but Joe had to work away sending spike after spike home till the last. It is no easy feat, at best, to send spikes home in a way to make the rail fast exactly at gauge, clinching the spike by a peculiar turn of the last stroke. No appearance of excitement, scarcely a suspicion of hurry, marked Joe's movements. In the face of that locomotive rushing down upon him, its roar ever-increasing in his ears, knowing that a false stroke or two might mean a ditched train, he worked steadily on, in the utmost coolness, and with faultless precision, until the instant came when another stroke would have meant death to him. The runway was safe; and still without excess of hurry Joe stepped aside, without perceptible change of countenance, with no glance betraying anticipation of praise—utterly unconscious of his simple heroism.

Such was Joe; contented, simple, straightforward, blessed with a perfectly normal healthfulness of heart, mind and body; and to the cool nerves and warm hearts of hundreds of such faithful Jerries as he do we owe our security every time we travel—to these true knights of the road, to whom, for all that, their work is as hateful as the like work would be to us, were we in their places.

GRANVILLE, MICH.



The Negro and Justice

[The white woman who writes this article is a Northerner, now a resident in the South. Naturally it would be unwise to print her name.—EDITOR.]

IN respect to its history, the negro question has little in common with the race's famous representative in fiction who "jes' growed"; wherever one may incline to place the responsibility for its birth, the fact remains that since it was begotten it has been nourished and guarded against dissolution as carefully as an incubator baby. However, the nation as a whole may busy its fickle mind from season to season with trust investigations, trades' unions, polygamy, socialism and woman's rights, one section of it steadfastly and with ever-growing enthusiasm has invited the country's contemplation of its own pet issue, and has labored night and day to adorn in scarlet hue the race question which it itself has made.

It is an old saying that any lover may win the most reluctant sweetheart if he but persist stoutly and long. If the plan pursued by the South has been evolved from this primitive principle of courtship, results would seem in a fair way to justify the soundness of it. There can hardly be a doubt that the Southern view of the negro's character and destiny is gaining a wider acceptance, and it does not need the Southern newspaper's jubilant comment upon every exhibition of race prejudice outside the borders of the Solid South to convince candid persons of the distasteful fact. Until recently I had believed and argued that Northern anti-negro sentiment was confined to the ignorant, who resented his competition in labor, and those sweet-tempered individuals whom a real desire to show a kindly and sympathetic spirit toward the South had led to believe that acquiesence in its views was "broad-minded." I am forced to admit that the latter class at least is very much larger than I had once supposed. As these amiable people are presumably always especially open to conviction, it is to them that I would particularly address myself.

The ardent supporter of a theory rarely sees its defects; far less is he able to give any just presentation of it when peculiar circumstances have led him to elevate the theory to the dignity of a cause for which he is being persecuted. This is precisely the Southern position in respect to the race question; hence it may be judged how large a grain of salt must be taken with all Southern descriptions of existing conditions. The most scholarly men of the South, calm enough reasoners upon other themes, speak and write of the negro in the impassioned, white-hot style of the popular orator. When the subject thus upsets the man of learning, a judicial attitude is hardly to be expected from the multitude or the partisan newspaper. One of the latter, commenting bitterly upon some reproof administered to the South by a Northern Democratic sheet desirous of blaming somebody for the results of the last Presidential election, said:

> "The South will join no party . . . that wishes to treat negroes as gentlemen, and to compare 'negro scholars' with 'white ignoramuses' or 'negro gentlemen' with 'white blackguards.'"

Such is the admitted platform of the section which "only asks to be let alone" to "work out its own problem." Does its just and temperate tone appeal to Northerners inclined to accept the Southern view of the race issue? It is not, under ordinary circumstances, an admirable thing to attempt to mind other people's business, but when your neighbor beats his wife or drags her around by the hair, interference is not commonly an unjustifiable impertinence. And that, too, tho he may defend his methods of discipline by a very truthful assertion that he knows her failings better than anybody else because he lives with her. Proximity, when once conjugal affection has begun to give way to irritation, may be the very thing which blinds him to all else *but* her failings. Very similar, it seems to me, is the case of the Southerner and the negro. The credulous outsider, especially if afflicted with the pre-

vailing arrogance because of his descent from a tribe of German barbarians, lays all stress upon the closeness of their relations, totally overlooks the fact that here too proximity has bred irritation rather than any real acquaintance, and "swallows whole" a one-sided account of conditions in the South. So a Northern paper, in commenting upon the late Atlanta disturbances, expressed surprise that Southern men had shown as much moderation as they had, altho it did add the saving clause, "if what Atlanta papers say is true."

But passing over the now familiar episodes of the Atlanta massacres, let us see what is done in cold blood, when no reported "assault" has roused men to what they may regret in saner moments. In New Orleans they substitute for the Jim Crow car proper a screen in all cars between the ends designed for white and colored passengers. Last year, in course of extended reconstruction of the car tracks, the switching of cars to other routes was frequently necessary. In the case of one line this involved the reversing of the car, and thus arose a (to the Southern mind) complication which can be best appreciated thru extracts from a half-column article in one of the leading dailies:

"Complaints have been received because of the disagreeable and annoying conditions created by the change in the route of the Prytania street cars. It is urged that unless remedied bad blood is bound to result, and clashes between the races are probable. . . . The Jim Crow law provides that the separate compartment for negroes shall be located in the rear of each street car. . . . When the car is reversed, in switching into Poryfarre, however, the negroes are in the front of the car. Yesterday the conductors transferred the screens dividing the white and negro passengers; when the change was made and required the passengers to change seats, necessitating a general move upon the part of white and negro passengers. . . . Frequently in the evening the Prytania cars are crowded with theatergoers in evening dress. If the negroes are allowed to retain their seats, they will be obliged, on entering or leaving, to crowd thru the car from rear to front, elbowing the ladies and creating almost unendurable conditions. If, as was practiced yesterday, the whites and blacks are required to change seats, the same disagreeable crush and shouldering of the two races will ensue. When seats and aisles are crowded, as is often the case, bad temper and bad blood are sure to grow out of this attempt of the blacks to crowd through the aisles, or in the interchange of seats, and clashes between the races are not only possible but very probable. . . . Patrons of the line are indignant at the method in use yesterday."

The Prytania car line runs thru the most fashionable residence portion of New Orleans, and, because of its route, is naturally the least patronized by negroes of any in the city. The small compartment reserved for them is rarely filled, and at the hour when "the cars are crowded with theatergoers in evening dress" there is frequently not a negro in the car. To this providential circumstance is doubtless due the fact that the reconstruction of the Prytania street tracks was finally accomplished without the precipitation of a race war!

This eagerness to cross the bridge before they come to it, this sensitiveness to the prospect of possible "shouldering" by a negro passing to a *front* seat on the part of people who without a qualm risk the same contact when they crowd past *him* in a *rear* seat is a type of the manifestations of the race issue in its larger aspects. For that reason I have quoted it. It may be readily gathered from this how easily every suspicious movement is converted into an "assault." My personal observation indicates that the reiterated cry of the Southern newspaper that "conditions are becoming wellnigh unbearable" is, to say the least, a conspicuous exaggeration. And I think that my observation should count for something, for I am a white woman, living in one of the larger, and, by common consent, one of the wickedest of Southern cities, in which I go about unattended day or night, whenever occasion arises, as it does very often. At all times I meet negro men; my only approach to an unpleasant experience in all my life has been on two occasions when I was spoken to by fashionably dressed young white men. I know a very considerable number of other women who go about alone as I do, among them a young physician, who answers all her night calls unmolested. Such "conditions" seem hardly "unbearable."

Doubtless so long as woman continues to be looked upon only as the pet of the respectable man and the prey of the vicious, she must everywhere run a certain risk whenever she ventures abroad alone, but women have met more ghastly

fates in Chicago and other cities than the "unspeakable crime" of the Southern negro. Yet there is no frenzy over "unbearable conditions," nor do infuriated citizens follow up the murders by burning a few tramps at the stake as a relief to the emotions and *pro bono publico.* I do not mean to speak lightly of the "unspeakable crime," but I do think that I am in a position to say that the impression being so industriously spread by the Southern press that women here dare not venture outside their doors alone is utter nonsense. And, further, save that its hideous brutality is more shocking, I do not see that the crime of the negro is more awful in its actual results than the same impulse gratified by the more refined methods of the white man. The motherless girl whose death some time ago from the effects of a criminal operation caused a sensation in a certain Western city was no less surely murdered by the respectable (?) married man who ruined her than if she had been attacked suddenly upon a dark street or lonesome country road. And if she had lived, the effect upon her character and after life would have been something to which the fate of the negro brute's victim is in no way comparable. I hope that I am not an ungrateful member of my sex, but truly, considering the moral standards of men in general, the present crusade to "protect the purity of white womanhood" seems to me about the most exquisitely funny thing that our national life has developed in many years. It might save the life of a considerable number of negroes if he who is without sin among the lynchers could be required to fire the first shot. If womanhood is indeed so sacred a thing, it is hard for me to understand why it is only to be revered and guarded when accompanied by a white skin. Also the protection of white women against the occasional assaults of black men would appear to be a somewhat inadequate provision for maintaining the much desired "race purity." The following pleasant little story of an ex-Confederate officer, gentleman and father of a family, will perhaps illustrate my meaning:

Several years ago he and his family were living in the home of the young woman who told the story to me. She said:

"Colonel Y. was simply wild over the 'Booker Washington incident'; he could hardly talk of anything else but the outrage of it, and the kind of man it must be who would associate with a nigger. Well, that winter mamma had the worst time with her house-girls; she just couldn't keep one a month to save her life. Finally, when a particularly good one gave notice, mamma concluded to ask her why she wasn't satisfied with the place. She said: 'I like the place well enough, Mrs. E., but you can't keep any house-girls as long as Colonel Y. stays here.' Then she told mamma that that was why every girl had left; that there was no place in the house where they were safe from the advances of Colonel Y.; that he even stopped them in the halls and followed them into the rooms where they were doing up the work." As this same young lady had previously recounted to me her indignation at seeing a colored woman in one of the large stores *actually* trying on a *silk-lined* suit, "trying to dress as well as white people," it will not be supposed that she was influenced by any "academic" doctrines of negro equality when she ended by saying:

"I don't like niggers any better than anybody, but it did make me tired to hear a man who was ready to make love to the blackest negro servant girl rant about the 'contamination' of sitting down to lunch with a man like Booker Washington."

Since this uncompromising defender of "race purity" and foe to "social equality" is prominent and influential in high social circles, the assumption seems moderately just that among his associates his methods of warfare for social betterment in the South are considered neither unusual nor unbecoming. But it *would* be unjust to say that all this talk concerning the "protection of white womanhood" is now confined exclusively to Southern men. A rather strong novel appeared recently whose plot hinged upon that very idea. I read it as the one-sided plea of a clever monomaniac upon the paramount Southern issue. Great was my amazement to learn a few months later

that he was born in Republican Iowa. And, speaking of Iowa, it was its capital city which distinguished itself not so very long ago by attempting, even if not so offensively as Southern papers joyously reported, to draw "the color line" in the Presbyterian General Assembly; what is even less to the city's credit, tho less generally known, a small riot occurred on its streets last summer because a woman was pushed off the sidewalk by some disorderly negroes, and the *Register and Leader,* known ordinarily for its editorial championship of the black race, permitted an enterprising reporter to write up the incident in a style that would have done credit to the most sensational Southern sheet. The Southern man may possess an excessive share of his sex's chivalric ambition to protect woman from every masculine brute except himself, but it is manifestly base slander to assert that he has a monopoly on it.

Yet, true as this is, the burden of responsibility for the increasing acuteness of the race issue rests with the Southerner, for it is his perpetual harping upon it, rather than "an inherent race antipathy," that is upsetting the Northerner's "academic" notions of "abstract" justice to all men. Even in the South it is not "inherent" race antipathy that is to blame. The Southerner has no "antipathy" to the negro as a negro; daily contact with him *as an inferior* excites not the slightest emotion. It is the black man's *ambition,* not his black skin, that gives offense. An ignorant colored nurse traveling with a white family disturbs nobody in sleeper or dining-car; but when educated negroes petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for decent railway accommodations, for which they are willing and able to pay, the act is characterized as "impudent and unspeakably brazen." The colored valet of a college student was once the friend of all the boys; now they will not live in the same boarding-hall with a negro undergraduate, and if a Northern college would be boycotted by Southern students, it has only to get a reputation for encouraging the attendance of black ones. The negro maid tricked out in her mistress's cast-off finery is not an element of disturbance; ominous is her thirst for "social equality" if she pays for her own silk petticoat. And we are solemnly informed that hitherto inoffensive negroes who served as soldiers in the Spanish War came back from Cuba "completely spoilt" by the social privileges which they saw there accorded to members of their race.

If the apparently innocent ambitions of the negro are thus estimated, is it likely that their real offenses are reported without exaggeration? I have no desire, certainly, to whitewash negro crime, but it is not always the negro who begins the trouble—in a late disturbance in Arkansas even a Southern reporter's version could not conceal that fact—yet he always gets the credit for it. The Atlanta riot was followed in one Southern town by the posting of threatening notices upon the houses of even the most respectable negroes. The white citizens, touched by the alarm of these unfortunate creatures, called a meeting to make provision for their protection. Its result was a long set of resolutions, whose numerous "whereases" opened by announcing that efforts to educate and elevate the negro had proven vain, and the declaration of its purpose to "protect the lives and purity of our women and children" required so much space and eloquence that the original object of the meeting was overlooked until the very last paragraph! It is strange that we cannot see that if we go on alienating the better negroes by such persistent unfairness, if, after repeatedly calling upon them for co-operation in suppressing crime among their race, we give a slap in the face to those who publicly respond to the appeal by echoing the sentiment of many newspapers that "we can never be sure that tenders of co-operation now coming from negroes in many portions of the South are genuine," the plan of closing the dives where negro criminals are bred, good as it is in itself, must be surely futile.

Again, however little we like today's negro as compared with the delightful old-time "mammy" and "uncle," it is he with whom our generation has to deal, and we cannot bring back the old type. My old washerwoman is, I confess, more picturesquely attractive to me than her

daughter, who can read and owns a piano, but I must in fairness say that the latter is just as honest and just as proud of the artistic touches which she puts upon my summer gowns and what her mother calls my "wais'es." Is it not the merest common sense to cease our lamentations for the negro that is passing away, and offer fair recognition and encouragement to him who now is, whether he would study agriculture or Greek? Call him "inferior" always, if that idea is comforting, but remember that it is not from the schools that negro criminals come, and let him be educated for *our* safety, if not for *his* benefit.

As to "social equality," social lines have ever been drawn, or I am mistaken, upon considerations of congeniality. Never having been compelled to invite to my house people whom I found distasteful, I fail to see why any Southern white man should ever entertain a negro guest against his will—or why it is any of his business if a Northern man wish to do so. And since all of us have been in dining-cars and hotels with highly objectionable white people and still survived, I suppose that nothing but our "uncompromising racial pride" would suffer much from like proximity to a respectable and intelligent negro.

And, finally, I cannot understand this self-felicitation of Southern scholars, lawmakers and ministers of the Gospel, no less than of thoughtless people and partisan editors, that "the North is coming to our view of the negro." Such men are supposed to look thoughtfully into the future. Do they find it, then, an advance step in the solution of our problem that we have in our land some millions of people for whom there is now no place either North or South — except, to be sure, our kitchens and our back yards?

Utah in Politics

BY REED SMOOT

United States Senator from Utah

POLITICS in Utah nowadays differ but slightly from that feature of national life as it exists in the Northern States generally. There are the great national parties, with occasional political outgrowths from local causes, all finally adjusting themselves to the national line-up, preliminary to a recurrence of the outbreak.

The distinction I have referred to in the case of Utah is where individuals having in view certain personal ends, and being unable to secure and retain political power with either of the national party organizations, have utilized an existing religious antipathy to attain ulterior purposes, for which otherwise they would gain little support. The strong prejudice which has prevailed in the minds of many people against the Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, as they are commonly known, has made it comparatively easy for venal combinations to make of the anti-Mormon feeling a strong weapon of war, no matter how unjustifiable may be a resort thereto. The conditions permitting this have received pliability in the fact that prior to 1890 there had been practically no national politics in the commonwealth—the People's party being composed chiefly of Mormons, the non-Mormons lining up with the Liberal party, and religious views being dragged into the conflict as political issues.

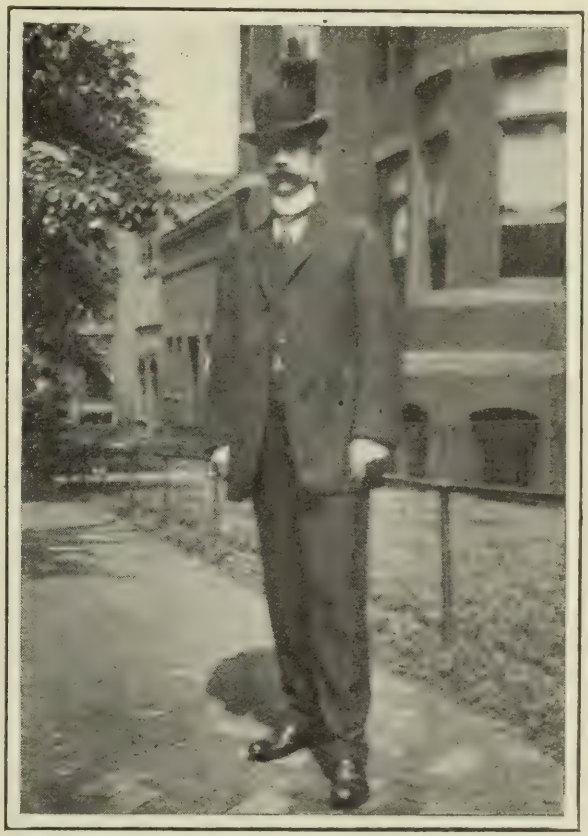
Upon the formation of national party lines in Utah, in the early nineties, there was a general drift to the Democratic ranks, largely because of the national trend then prevailing in that direction. As the discussion of political issues became general, however, a readjustment followed, and in 1894 and 1895 Utah developed into a Republican State. This latter attitude was as natural as is the Republicanism of Pennsylvania, for, as

in the Keystone State, the dominating material issues are in favor of a protective tariff, so also are they in Utah. The great wool and lead industries, and the manufacturing interests, so important and potential in the State, looked to the Republican protective policy for defense and encouragement. Hence it may be said that in the absence of any specially paramount issue operating to another result, Utah is logically a Republican State, tho the contest is usually close and sharp.

Such a specially paramount issue swept the State into the Democratic procession in 1896. The free-silver wave took in nearly every Western State—some of them in more pronounced form than Utah. Against the free coinage of silver as a political battle-cry, the Republican party in Utah had barely one-sixth of the ballots cast in 1896, and the first electoral vote of the State went to William J. Bryan. Again, in 1898, the free-silver cry carried the Democrats to victory in Utah—the Republican fight was hopeless so far as electing a candidate on the State ticket that year—but the Democratic ticket had less than one-eighth of the majority it had in 1896. Next, in the special election of March, 1900, the Democrats won, but their majority was again cut away by more than two-thirds. The State was returning to the Republican fold, just as were the other States which had been caught by the "16 to 1" slogan. So it was that in the election of November, 1900, in which the Republicans carried on a strong and brilliant campaign, the McKinley electors in Utah were successful by 2,000 plurality. In the elections of 1902, 1904 and 1906 the Republican vote was further augmented by the popularity of President Roosevelt's administration.

The Democratic Legislature chosen in 1898 failed to elect a United States Senator, and left Utah with only one representative in the Upper House of the national legislative body. Thus it came that when a Republican Legislature was chosen in 1900 a Senator was to be elected for the remaining four years of an unexpired term. There were a number of candidates, among them ex-Senator Arthur Brown, William S. McCormick, George M. Cannon, Arthur L. Thomas and Thomas Kearns. I had strong supporters for the place, and two years before had received the complimentary vote of the Republican minority in the Legislature for United States Senator, but I declined to be a candidate for the unexpired term. A vigorous contest was carried on by those who were candidates; thru the support of prominent friends, some of them Mormons and some not, and by other means reputedly less commendable, Mr. Kearns secured 19 votes, a majority of the caucus, and was accordingly elected.

Most of the people acquiesced quietly,



REED SMOOT.

but there was exhibited considerable dissatisfaction, especially among the non-Mormon element of the population. These expressions of dissent grew more vehement as time wore on, so that two years later there was a strong anti-Kearns feeling among the non-Mormon citizens, causing a large defection in the Republican vote in 1902, tho not sufficient to defeat the party in the State.

In the spring of 1902 I announced my candidacy before the Legislature to be elected that year as successor to Senator J. L. Rawlins, if the Republican party

won—which I, like every other active Republican worker, hoped it would do. There were no other openly avowed candidates on the Republican side, as there were none on the Democratic side except Senator Rawlins. But there was much talk of candidates under cover, and of a scheme by Senator Kearns to turn, at a critical moment, his official and financial influence against me, urging the fact of my being a Mormon as a weapon, in the interests of a candidate of his own. One such reputed candidate under cover was Perry S. Heath, then manager of the Salt Lake *Tribune,* and secretary of the Republican National Committee, a man recognized as of much greater ability, reliability and respectability than Senator Kearns; another was David Keith, Mr. Kearns's business partner, president of the Salt Lake *Tribune* Company, and wealthy—accredited with some attainments superior to those of Senator Kearns, yet having less force and cunning, and consequently subservient to him.

When a Republican Legislature was assured the war against me began, on the matter of religion, just as my friends had anticipated and prepared for. There also were efforts on the part of Senator Kearns to draw in the Chief Magistrate of the nation, as assuming to defeat me and dictate the election of a Senator from Utah. Yet, absolutely without undue influence or pressure, or anything in the slightest degree of questionable propriety, I was named by the Legislature to be United States Senator from Utah, being the undoubted choice of the people of the State. Then came the campaign for my unseating, religious prejudices being aroused against me to a remarkable degree of intensity for this age—and all thru the most glaring misrepresentations and vilification by Senator Kearns's defeated machine. The result is known to the world—that the United States Senate was not swayed from its high and honorable position by the narrowness of misguided religious intolerance or the malevolence of a defeated political aspirant for supreme power, whose repudiation by his State came in the election of 1906, when a non-Mormon representative citizen, Senator George Sutherland, was chosen to succeed Senator Kearns.

This brings me to a further brief explanation of the distinction noted at the beginning of this article as existing between politics in Utah and other States. The effort to engraft this distinctive feature upon national politics was defeated conclusively and for all time by the vote of the United States Senate on February 20th, 1907. The work now remaining—and nearing accomplishment—is to eliminate it from Utah politics in accord with the national sentiment. It was introduced there in late years by means of the wealth of Thomas Kearns and the influence he had attained thru being honored by election as United States Senator. Failing in his effort to dominate without let or hindrance the politics of Utah, he began a campaign to bend or destroy some of those who, not bowing to his will, preferred to exercise freely their rights as American citizens. Being unable to gain control of the Republican State Convention in Utah in 1904, and thus to insure his re-election to the United States Senate, he organized a new political party, to which he gave the name American, tho it was utterly un-American in its intolerant and improper aims and dishonorable methods. It was hoped by its sponsors that the new organization would cause such serious defections from the Republican party as to give the State to the Democrats; but it did not do so, and therein was its first failure.

In the municipal campaign in Salt Lake City in 1905 there were three tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic and American. By a long period of bitter calumniation thru a once-powerful newspaper—the Salt Lake *Tribune* —there were gathered into the ranks of the last-named party all whom the voice of bigotry and anti-Mormon antipathy could reach; many comparatively new residents of the city, having come from the Eastern sections of the country during recent years, were imbued with a dislike for Mormons, and not being thoroly informed, were beguiled into the new camp; that class of political hangers-on which looks upon office as a means of graft also was lined up therein.

This three-cornered contest resulted in the so-called American party slipping between the Republicans and Democrats

and electing its municipal ticket. Its administration has been one of woeful incompetency, as that of hybrid organizations usually is; its unsavory policies have made those well-meaning but misguided citizens who once supported it pay dearly for their whistle, and they are anxious to bury it and all memory of its noisome exhalations. It made an effort in 1906 to capture the county in which Salt Lake City is located and failed; then it engaged in an attempt to seize the Salt Lake City school board machinery, but the people jolted it with defeat. It came into existence thru the circumstances stated, and by its destruction, which of necessity is close at hand, there will be removed the only feature which can be interpreted as having made Utah politics appear different from the politics of other States. The elimination of this distinction being already practically assured —and that chiefly thru the beneficial influence of the United States Senate's action herein referred to—politics in Utah and politics in the various States of the Union generally are henceforth in perfect accord. Utah is hand in hand with the nation at large.

As to the relative prospects of the great political parties in Utah, they are about the same as in the nation as a unit. The Democratic outlook does not appear to have an exhilarating influence upon the adherents of that party—at least not at present. As for the Democrats of Utah, however, I am impelled to the conclusion, based upon close observation for several years, that the rank and file among them are possessed of keener political insight and a greater degree of wisdom and independent judgment than appears to be exhibited by their party associates in some of the older States. The Republican party outlook in the State is encouraging; its officials are giving conservative, energetic, economical and generally good administrations. Sometimes it has made the mistake of electing men who, when inducted into office, have felt themselves too exalted for the humble citizen to approach; but the man who imagines that the honors of office make him greater than the merely representative citizen he was intended to be, would better hie himself to some other than the field of politics in this land where the people rule. Just as the Republican party keeps in touch with the needs and wishes of the people—the great body of the commonwealth—and thereby retains their confidence and esteem, the brightness of its prospect for continued control will be determined.

The electorate of Utah is forceful, thoughtful and independent. This is true of the women, as well as of the men, for in Utah women have the franchise, and exercise it freely and intelligently as do their brother voters. The Australian system provides a secret ballot; but apart from this the people are as frank, open and independent in expressing their views thru the ballot box as are the inhabitants of any commonwealth in the Union. They cannot be coerced; nor does any one try it. There is no effort at influencing them except such as may be found in every State along purely political lines. Mormons, Jews, Catholics, Episcopalians, Congregationalists and other religionists, and professors of no religion, are candidates and are elected to and hold office without discrimination, except in the one city administration which is controlled by the so-called American party, where a religious test bars Mormons and some other good citizens; this intolerant element is vanishing, however, before the broad and enlightened spirit of true Americanism, which everywhere condemns religious disqualifications for office. Thruout the State there is a free and fair field for all, regardless of creed.

Preachers in Utah, too, have something to say about politics. This condition is probably more directly applicable to the non-Mormon organizations than to the Mormons, for there have been so many assaults made upon the latter that silence on political matters, in church meetings, has become the rule. But I am not a believer in closing the mouth of the preacher, whether he be for or against me. I think he is often a poor politician, and a poorer statesman, by reason of the fact that he is too apt to look at questions exclusively from the standpoint of his creed. But all are not so narrow; and often there come from that source suggestions of paramount importance. Besides, it is better for the preacher to speak right out with as per-

fect freedom from restraint as any other citizen. Then his expressions receive just the weight they are entitled to as coming from the citizen. But let him be muzzled so he has to express his views under his breath, or in mysterious utterances, and his influence in politics changes from that of a mere citizen to one of greater or less occult force, according as certain questions may disturb his congregation. So let the preacher have and express his opinion the same as every other citizen, while he seeks to be decent and truthful. That I find to be be the common sentiment in this State, as I am informed it is elsewhere.

The people of Utah are not "dumb, driven cattle." They are devoted to schools. They think. They are uniformly sober and industrious. They are owners of their own homes to a larger extent than the people of any other State. They are as highly cultured as any other commonwealth in the land. They are ambitious for material progress. They foster education and the arts. They have developed character and American manhood. They compare in morality and material results with any people on the continent. All this makes them good citizens.

In the field of politics they are a fit and worthy part of the great republic. They have laid the foundation of a great State, and they freely invite their brother Americans in other parts of the country to join with them, and hand in hand work out its great destiny as a bright star in the glorious galaxy comprised in the American Union of States.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The Quietude of the Recess in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

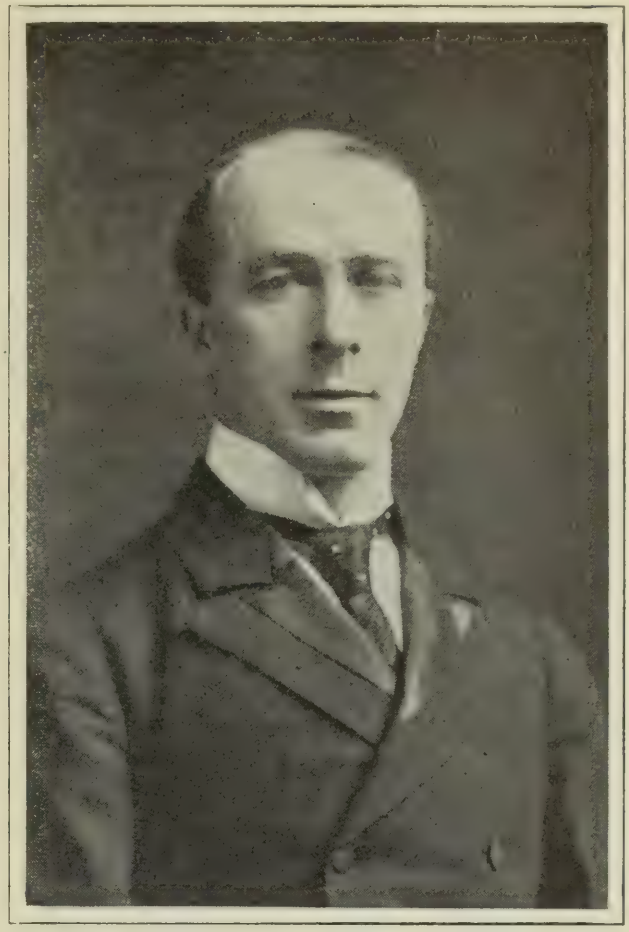
THE Parliamentary recess this year seems to have brought upon Westminster and its surroundings even a greater degree of political slackness and apathy than is usual at such a season. There is not much talk about the events of the past session, and, what is perhaps stranger still, there is not much talk about the prospects of the coming session, altho it promises to be one of decisive importance so far at least as two great public questions are concerned. Perhaps the main reason for this apparent slackness and indifference may be found in the fact that the Government got thru before the recess all the work which they had definitely resolved to do and had also made most clear and distinct announcement as to the measures of highest importance to be presented to the Houses of Parliament in the session to come. There is not much temptation, therefore, to indulge in controversy as to the past or conjecture as to the future.

The newspapers have occupied themselves chiefly in writing about foreign affairs, about the French in Morocco, about the possible alliances between Russia and Germany, about the doings of Japan, about the "Japs" in Vancouver and the misdeeds of the Ottoman Empire. I shall not invite my American readers to make an excursion into all these various subjects, but shall confine myself for the moment to the neighborhood of Westminster and to some reflections as to the development of certain Parliamentary reputations made during the past session.

One of the most prominent figures during the latter part of the session has undoubtedly been that of Lord Rosebery, altho it is by no means easy to say whether Lord Rosebery has been promoting or reducing his rank as a political leader during that time. Liberals for the most part will be sure to hold that whatever genuine political repute the noble Lord once had he has lately been

reducing to mere dust and ashes. On the other hand, Conservatives and Unionists are beginning to think that here at last they may find the man who can lead them once again into political prominence and can save them from being dependent on the philosophic doubts and untimely studies of Mr. Arthur Balfour, who always wants to satisfy his mind that he has a good reason for supporting or opposing this or that political measure.

Lord Rosebery, after a comparatively long withdrawal from active political life, has lately come to the front again, and has to all appearance been proclaiming himself as the heaven-appointed leader of downright Tory opposition. He has abandoned most or all of that political creed which he at one time seemed to hold, and he is now, so far as the outer world can judge, a thoro fighting Conservative. He is unquestionably a man of great debating power, who often rises to a high flight of genuine eloquence, and if the Tories want a new leader I do not know how they could find one better fitted for the post. It is not under ordinary conditions a desirable thing for a political party to have its leader in the House of Lords, but I do not see how it could make much difference in this instance, inasmuch as for some considerable time to come the Conservatives can under whatever conditions have only a small minority in the House of Commons, and their leader, whether in one House or the other, could be little more than a mere figurehead.



REGINALD McKENNA.



WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Haldane has unquestionably made for himself a great position during the past session, and has fulfilled the very highest predictions as to what might be expected of him in a task so new to his life as the reconstruction of an army. Mr. John Morley is naturally too much absorbed in the study of movements thruout India to have any leisure for concerning himself with the ordinary political discussions of the House of Commons, and I fear that the prospects of the great Indian Empire do not seem as if they were soon likely to relieve him from this pressure of responsibility and anxiety. Mr. Winston Churchill kept on until the very close of the session, add-

ing more and more with each speech he delivered and each official answer he gave to the remarkable reputation which he has lately won for himself. He is a brilliant speaker and especially a brilliant Parliamentary speaker; he is clear, accurate and concise in his setting forth of facts and his array of arguments, while he has a most happy faculty of humor, and in it is a skill of sarcastic touch which often reminds old-stagers like myself of Benjamin Disraeli. Winston



MR. HALDANE.

Churchill is evidently destined to obtain a powerful position in the political life of England. Another reputation which has grown much during the past session is that of Mr. Reginald McKenna, President of the Board of Education. Mr. McKenna, before he entered the House of Commons, had won great distinction as a leader in movements for the advancement of public education, had worked with untiring zeal and energy on those subjects in the London County Council and outside it, and he is now at the head of one of the most important ministerial offices and is a member of the Cabinet. I may acknowledge that I welcome Mr. McKenna's success all the more because he is, on one side of his family at least, a man of Gaelic origin, and is a nephew of the late Sir Joseph McKenna, who was for many years one of the Irish Nationalist members of the House of Commons. Reginald McKenna is, I need hardly say, esteemed and admired by men of all parties in the two Houses of Parliament.

The trial trip of the "Lusitania" had, among its other and more splendid effects, the welcome result of creating a new topic of conversation among those whom the close of the Parliamentary session had left without anything particular to talk about. It may seem a somewhat ignoble way of regarding such an event to contemplate it as a timely stimulant for the talk of those who might otherwise have nothing whatever to talk about. Yet in some, even of the greatest poets, we find an event of all-world importance associated with some comfort brought to a lowly homestead or even to some suffering quadruped. This is perhaps the only excuse I can offer for describing the trial voyage of the "Lusitania" as among other things supplying a subject of conversation during a season of more than ordinary dullness.

The event has assuredly been watched and waited for with the most intense interest by all classes in this country. Of course it really adds little or nothing in itself to what everybody might have known or must have known who took any interest in the progress of oceanic navigation. We all knew that the voyages of transatlantic steamers were certain to grow shorter and shorter as the years went on, but we, most of us, get into the way of taking such progress as a matter of course, and only some peculiar event in the continuous story suddenly calls back our attention to the whole subject. I can well remember in one of my early crossings of the Atlantic making a passage of thirteen days from Liverpool to New York, and altho that passage was because of severe weather somewhat slower than the usual course, it was not by any means regarded as anything much out of the common. Then

we have to bear in mind that the voyage of the "Lusitania," like most other great voyages of recent years, illustrates the development of science in much more strange and striking fashion than could be done by any mere increase of speed.

The "Lusitania," we are told, received and delivered during her voyage numbers of messages sent by the wireless telegram, and of all the marvels of modern science the wireless telegram seems to me by far the most marvelous. From the day when first a vessel impelled by steam was sent to cross the sea everybody must naturally have expected that the speed of steam-impelled vessels would be increased as time went on, but I should like to know what gazer into the future could then have anticipated that a time would come when messages could be sent thru the air across vast distances without any aid of telegraphic wire. Naturally we all now begin to ask ourselves what is to be the next development of science in regard to the movement of human beings thru space and how far it is the destiny of mere human science to take the place of that magic in which the early ages so firmly and fondly believe.

I have just read in one of the newspapers that the son of the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has avowed himself a cordial sympathizer with the Sinn Fein policy in Irish political affairs. Mr. Duffy, according to this account, expressed himself fully and very clearly as to his views on that subject, and it is impossible for any one who takes an interest in Irish political life to read his observations without feeling a thoro respect for their author and a recognition of his evident sincerity.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy made for himself a name distinguished thruout Europe and the United States and afterward in Australia, where he became Prime Minister of Victoria and was later Speaker of the Legislative Assembly there. I had followed Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's political and literary career since the days of my youth, and when he paid a visit to England, some twenty years ago, I often met him in London at the houses of friends. Naturally, therefore, I read with close attention the arguments put forth by his son concerning the new national Irish movement. I cannot say, however, that my opinions underwent any change on the subject. I am still as much convinced as ever before that the restoration to Ireland of a native Parliament is to be accomplished only by the efforts of that Nationalist party in the House of Commons which was founded by Charles Stewart Parnell. Let it be remembered that the present Liberal Government, controlling an enormous majority, must be regarded as pledged by repeated promises to introduce a measure for the establishment of home rule in Ireland, and that there seems not the slightest likelihood of any return of the Conservatives to power for a long time yet. Furthermore, even if Conservative statesmen should again come into power before Ireland gets her home rule, such statesmen would soon find that it would be impossible to carry on the business of the English Parliament in defiance of an Irish National party devoted as is that led by Mr. John Redmond to the obstruction of all Parliamentary business until justice be done to Ireland's demand. Ireland has on her side not merely the rightfulness of her cause, but the growing sense of the English people that that rightfulness must be acknowledged if the British Parliament is to be of any use as a legislative assembly. Mr. Redmond and his party are as strong as ever they were in the confidence of the vast majority of Irish Nationalists at home and abroad.

Many of my American readers must already know something of the Titmarsh Club, a literary and social institution founded not long since in London with the object of paying periodical homage to the memory of W. M. Thackeray. The club includes in its members a large number of literary men whose names are well known thruout the reading world. Among such names are those of Sir F. C. Burnand, J. M. Barrie, Comyns Carr, Frederick Harrison, Anthony Hope, Sir Gilbert Parker, Owen Seaman, the well-known member of the staff of *Punch*, Percy White, Beerbohm Tree, Harry Irving and Theodore McKenna. The third dinner of the club is to take place on Thursday, October 24th, when the chair is to be taken by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the United States Ambassador,

who is one of the club's original members.

I may perhaps be excused if I indulge a little personal and family vanity by mentioning the fact that my son and I were also among the original members of the club. It seems to be especially appropriate that the United States Ambassador should preside at the forthcoming banquet. The genius of Thackeray has never been more thoroly appreciated than it was thruout the United States, and I have myself heard the great author allude in terms of the highest gratification to the welcome which his lectures received thruout the great cities of the American Republic. Mr. Whitelaw Reid is, I need hardly tell American readers, a brilliant speaker, who, upon such an occasion, is not at all likely to disappoint, and I am sure that his address delivered at the opening of the Titmarsh Club banquet will find its echoes ringing thru the hearts of all educated men and women in these islands.

The letters and circulars issued officially by the club all bear in imprint an



effigy-portrait of Thackeray, and I enclose one of these, with a hope that it may be reproduced in the pages of THE INDEPENDENT. The mass of thick hair on Thackeray's head, which is well represented in this sketch, had grown snowy white long before his too short living career had come to its end.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

How to Preserve Bob-white

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

[Last week we printed a very important article by Mr. Huntington calling for a reform in our methods of game preserving. This week he shows how any farmer may preserve "bob-white" with a little study and care. Mr. Huntington is the author of "Our Feathered Game" and has just been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture on a committee to report on "Wild Food Birds" to the government.—EDITOR.]

OUR best game bird, the quail or partridge,[1] bob-white, was a common bird a few years ago on every farm from Southern New England to Texas, and when the writer began to shoot it was no difficult matter to make a large bag of these birds almost anywhere in the Central and Southern States. They were abundant and cheap in the markets of all the large cities. It is not surprising that birds so highly entertaining to both sportsmen and epicures diminished when no attempt was made to preserve them; the wonder is that they have not been exterminated everywhere as they have been in many places. It is gratifying to know that the bob-whites can, easily, be made far more plentiful than they ever were by a simple and inexpensive system of game preserving, which may be undertaken by any one owning a country place or by any farmer who wishes to have game in abundance for his own shooting or as an asset which may be made to yield handsomely.

The laws having failed to stay the extermination of the birds and to restock the fields, sportsmen are quite ready to

[1] It seems necessary in writing about this bird to use both words. Those who wish to speak precisely say *partridge*, since the ornithologists have decided that there are no *quail* in America. In the Southern States the bird has always been a partridge, but recently I observed that Southern sportsmen in conversation sometimes call the bird "quail," having acquired the name from Northern visitors. The wrong word, therefore, seems to be in the ascendancy.

try game preserving, and the writer, without hesitation, predicts, at their hands, the repeal of the laws prohibiting the sale of game.

The diminution and extermination of the quail or partridge was brought about by excessive shooting, trapping and an utter disregard of the simple rules of game preserving, which require that a few birds be left from each covey for restocking; that the place be made safe and attractive; that food be supplied in severe weather and that all predaceous enemies (including domestic cats and dogs, which are believed to be more harmful than foxes and hawks) be destroyed. The laws are now sufficient everywhere to prevent poaching, and any farmer who wishes to preserve and increase his game has little to fear from trespassing shooters. The farmers and their boys were responsible for most of the trapping, which is now prohibited by law.

Enough experiments have been made in many States to prove that game can be protected, and in many places it has been made sufficiently abundant to pay the entire taxes on the land and buildings.[2]

The number of men who can afford to pay for their shooting is increasing rapidly, and there can be no doubt that the shooting rights will increase in value, as they have in England, until on some lands the shooting will be more valuable than the crop.

The bob-whites are distinctly birds of the farm and are fond of grain fields, and any farm where grain is raised may be made a game preserve. The birds thrive in civilization and will nest very near a house provided it does not contain enemies. A covey or two may be induced to nest in the kitchen garden or in an angle of its fence, and since these birds are very prolific every likely field, including potato fields and some pastures, can be made to yield one or more covies. The potato fields are especially attractive to bob-whites, and the birds have recently been found to be a great benefit to the crop since they devour with avidity the Colorado potato beetle (known everywhere as potato bug), which, since its migration eastward, has threatened the potato crop. Writing of this bird's relation to this insect C. E. Romaine, of Crockett, Tex., says: "Quail have built their nests around my fence and even in my garden, within fifty feet of my house. They have kept my potato patch entirely free from the Colorado potato bug.[3] In the South bob-white also destroys the dreaded boll-weevil in the cotton fields.[4]

Because of the great benefits to the crops it would seem that the birds should not be shot at all. But we learn from the game preservers that the birds thrive best and are most abundant where shoots are held, which would seem excessive from the size of the bags. The birds do better after the thinning out. The shooting takes the place of the destruction by natural enemies. The strongest and best birds survive, and there is no danger of an over-abundance, which proves disastrous when the covies are not broken up.[5]

In order to have the birds abundant, it is necessary to make the place attractive, or leave it attractive if its natural advantages have not been destroyed. The bob-whites despise bare ground and are not fond of closely-cultivated fields where their natural hiding-places, the brush heaps, briar patches, weeds and grasses, have been cleared away, and where the barbed-wire has replaced the old rail-fence with its sheltering angles overgrown with weeds and bushes, especially the sumac, which furnish food as well as shelter. Cover is almost as essential to the happiness and well-being of bob-white as food and water are.

There can hardly be too many brush heaps and briar patches about the fences and in the woods and orchards, and a few stumps and old fruit trees left in the fields, about which a small patch of grass and briars is permitted to grow, will add much to the comfort of the birds and will save many young broods from destruction by reaping machines at the harvest time. A wire fence with no cover beneath it may be made attractive by plac-

[2]Bob-white pays the taxes on many farms in New York, New England, New Jersey and in many of the Central and Southern States. The area of leased shooting in North Carolina is larger than the State of Rhode Island.

[3]Bul. U. S. Dept. Agr. Other accounts of the benefits of this bird may be found in "Birds of Ontario," "Notes on Nebraska Birds," etc., cited.

[4]*Ib.*

[5]Gamekeepers who have shown me more birds than I ever saw on unprotected ground are my authority for the above statements.

ing brush along its entire length and by permitting a strip of grass, briars and weeds to grow on either side. An occasional stump and brush heap in a field may not seem attractive to the modern farmer, but when he becomes a game preserver he will know that the birds sheltered by such covers are worth far more than anything he could raise on a few feet of ground.

The bob-whites are terrestrial birds and feed, nest and roost in the fields. When alarmed it is their habit to fly at once to the woods, and it is, therefore, desirable that the preserve contain woodland. Since they seldom fly far into the woods and are never found in the center of large forests, the woods reserved for the birds may be small—a few acres or less in extent. The ordinary wood-lots on every farm and even small thickets are sufficient.

Where the woods are large I would advise cutting them up into small tracts (unless ruffed grouse or turkeys are to be preserved), making fields between the smaller woods, and here I may observe that the fields also may be small, since these birds do not require large fields and the number of covies may be increased when new fields are added.

Since the shooting is better on the wheat stubbles, wheat should be the principal crop of the game preserve; but corn is an excellent winter food for the birds, and a farm where both grains are cultivated is the best. The birds were once abundant on the corn lands of Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and there can be no doubt that farms where corn only is raised may be heavily stocked with birds.

In severe winter weather, when they most need a hearty meal, the snow should be cleared away at given places and grain fed daily to the birds. They will soon learn to come to the feeding places. I am firmly of the opinion that birds properly fed will survive the severe weather, even as far North as Massachusetts.

The often-reported covies which come to the barns in New England to feed with the poultry do not suffer from the cold.

It is best to feed the corn on the cob, since a little more effort is required in eating it, the exercise is good for the birds, and the grain will last longer and be less liable to be lost in the snow or buried in the ground when it rains.

On the great game preserves of North Carolina, the largest partridge preserves in the world, the bob-whites are extremely abundant. There are records of upward of thirty covies being found in a day's shooting, and a day's shooting on the preserve is usually a short one by reason of a late start, the return to the lodge for luncheon and an early quitting hour. The cover on all these preserves,[6] I observed, is abundant. Great heaps of brush are left where the trees and undergrowth have been cut and brush fills many depressions in the fields. The briars and broom-sedge grow luxuriantly about the fences, border every woodland and overrun many fields. The farming in North Carolina is eminently satisfactory to the game, and much food (usually the cow-peas) is planted by the gamekeepers. The land is nowhere closely cultivated, and so long as present conditions prevail no artificial cover need be provided. The principal duties of the gamekeepers here are the destruction of vermin and the prevention of trespass. Relentless war is waged on all predaceous animals and birds, and on one barn where the hawk, owl and crow trophies were tacked up, I observed the feet of many "pussy cats," which are regarded with especial disfavor by all the gamekeepers.

The game preserve should be well watered, since the birds need water and will migrate if the water supply gives out. A small stream which runs thru the fields and woods and which never runs dry is especially grateful, and the same may be said of ditches which always contain water. Small lakes and ponds are even more valuable on the preserve, since they may easily be kept as full of wild ducks as such ponds are in England. Springs which yield only a little water, provided they be unfailing, are sufficient, but on places where there is no water it must be supplied by windmills similar to those used at many coun-

[6]The preserves visited belong to Messrs. George Gould, Clarence Mackay, O. W. Bright, W. G. Brokaw, J. P. Morgan, Jr., and others, and all contain many square miles.

try places to furnish water for the house and barn and for gardens and cattle in the fields.

I have put down a few birds on a farm and have watched them nest near the house, in the garden and in fields, and have had excellent shooting the following autumn. I know others who have tried the experiment in a small way and who have been equally successful, even at the boundary of a village and near a large city. A few dozen partridges put down on attractive ground will yield a bag of several hundred head the first season.

On large estates a gamekeeper is, of course, necessary, and here I may observe there are few good gamekeepers to be had in America. There are plenty of men who with a little training and experience will make good gamekeepers, but at present many of the larger preserves are managed by English and Scotch keepers, who have been quick to learn the habits of our game birds and how to handle them successfully. All of these men whom I have met are enthusiastic in praising bob-white.[7]

YONKERS, N. Y.

[7]Recent field and laboratory investigations of the food habits of bob-white conducted by the Biological Survey of the Agricultural Department prove that he is insectivorous as well as gramnivorous. In addition to seeds, fruit, leaves, buds, tubers and insects, he has been known to eat spiders, myriapods, crustaceous mollusks and even batrachians. The vegetable part of the food consists of grain, 7.38 per cent.; various seed, chiefly weeds, 52.83 per cent.; fruit, 9.57 per cent.

Old-Age Pensions

BY EDGAR YATES

Member of Typographical Union, No. 13, Boston.

WHILE in Germany, Denmark and certain of the Australian States the old-age pension policy is in actual operation, as a government institution, and in Great Britain is at present the subject of a government measure, in the United States it has barely reached the stage of legislative inquiry, and that in but one or two States. Many publicists and most legislators, when the subject is broached to them, wave it away as more or less Utopian, and the ordinary taxpayer protests that we have all the pensions now that we can pay for. But this is the land of individual initiative; and in a most unexpected quarter the old-age pension plan has substantially been adopted.

The International Typographical Union, made up of the most skilled workmen of the printing craft in the United States and Canada, at its recent convention in Hot Springs, adopted a carefully formulated and conservative scheme of old-age pensions. A summary of the measure, presented in the committee report, is this:

"Age of eligible applicants—60 years.

"Continuous membership in the I. T. U.—20 years.

"Amount of weekly pension—$4.00.

"Source of revenue for fund—½ of 1 per cent weekly assessment on earnings of membership (estimated)—$168,000.

"Amount disbursed yearly (estimated)—$104,000.

"Balance for sinking fund, administering and incidental expenses—$64,000.

"Qualifications of applicants are based on twenty years' continuous membership for members 60 years of age, who earn less than $4.00 per week, in any one week, and who have no other income or means of support."

This plan, submitted as an amendment to the constitution of the International Union, and adopted by the delegate body, now becomes the subject of a referendum vote by every union printer. But the sentiment for the adoption of the idea, as reported by the delegates, is so strong that there is no doubt that the amendment will carry.

The solidity and the conservatism of the Typographical Union as a great trade organization, no less than the unusually high standard of intelligence among its members, are well known

And the entire machinery for the collection and disbursement of the pension funds is already in working order; and it was thoroly tested in the recent strike for the eight-hour day, when for nearly a year 10 per cent. of the wages of each union printer under employment—in the aggregate about $3,000,000—was collected and disbursed by the International officers, and every cent accounted for.

Not only will the International officers attend to the collection of the money, but they will place applicants on the pension roll and may likewise remove them. But no applicant may be placed on the list until thirty days after his name and application have been put in the hands of every union printer in the country, and the objection of one member is sufficient to make necessary a hearing by the executive council of the International officers. Moreover, the individual pension is payable, not quarterly, nor monthly, but each week; and in this manner:

"Secretaries of subordinate unions shall forward weekly to the International secretary-treasurer a true and correct list of applicants entitled to pensions. On receipt of such list the international secretary-treasurer shall transmit the amount due to the local secretary for distribution."

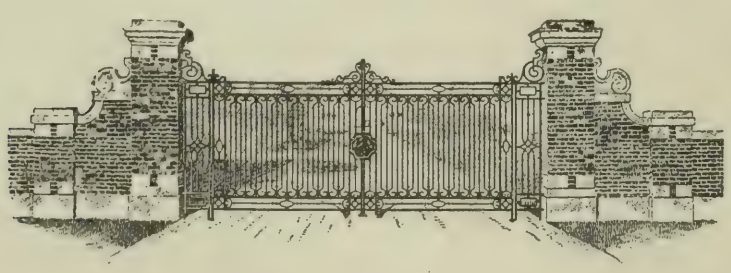
The "poverty qualification" was objected to by many; but the feeling of the International gathering was that so momentous a step must be taken with great carefulness. Yet if the general plan turns out well, ultimately every union printer at sixty will receive a pension unconditionally; such was the undercurrent of the meeting.

For not poverty, but the waning of the powers of a faithful workman, is the basis of the old-age pension idea in the Typographical Union. Says the young craftsman: "These old fellows were once the best men in the office; they made a printer of me; it is in no small part to their skill and their unionism that I owe my daily bread; and I should be ungrateful if I couldn't stand an assessment of ten cents a week to take care of all the old printers in the country." "Besides, some day I may need it myself," thinks the middle-aged workman; "four dollars a week as long as I live, after I'm sixty, looks pretty good." Thus both altruism and self-interest underlie the plan.

A third reason presented for its adoption is that the old-age pension feature will make membership in the Typographical Union more desirable and more permanent. It will offer a strong inducement to any good printer who is not already in the union; and, by reason of forfeiture thru lapse, it will discourage any dereliction from membership. In short, the pension idea is a good thing, not only for the individual, but for the union.

In this country, then, under especially favoring conditions, the International Typographical Union is about to start out as the pioneer in the old-age pension movement. Should it succeed, the cigar-makers' organization is likely soon to follow.

EVERETT, MASS.



Literature

The Spirit of American Government

It is refreshing to find amid the arid compilations and inconsequential manuals on American Government that pour forth annually from the press a volume that is well written, vigorous and highly contentious in a scholarly fashion.* Moreover, it is encouraging to find a professor who does not find it hazardous to entertain not merely opinions, but positive convictions matured in the contemplation of both primary materials and the political philosophy of unquestioned masters. Tho highly controversial and severely critical, Professor Smith's little volume is to be commended especially to those who have never considered the psychological and economic foundations upon which our institutions rest.

The author's thesis is a simple one: the Constitution of the United States was formulated by men inherently opposed to democracy, it deliberately places obstructions in the way of majority rule, its system of checks and balances destroys responsibility, and its structure very largely answerable for the so-called evils of democracy.

This thesis is sustained by a lengthy and well-documented historical and legal argument, for Professor Smith is a student of history and political science and a lawyer besides. The thread of the argument may be briefly summarized. American government is grounded in eighteenth century undemocratic ideas—the democratic fervor of the revolutionary days having subsided before a conservative reaction directed by what President Woodrow Wilson designated as "a strong and intelligent class, possessed of unity and informed by a conscious solidarity of material interests." The amendment clause of the Constitution was deliberately designed to protect the interests of the ruling minority against innovation. The Supreme Court, with its power to annul legislation and govern by injunction:

"was designed as a check, not upon an irresponsible executive as was the case in England, but upon the people themselves. Its aim was not to increase but diminish popular control over the government. Hence, tho professing to follow the English model, the framers of the Constitution as a matter of fact rejected it. They not only gave the Federal judges a life tenure, but they made that unqualified and absolute, the power which Parliament had to demand the removal of the judges being carefully withheld from the American Congress."

The system of checks and balances and division of powers, which originated in semi-monarchical political arrangements, belongs to an outworn stage of political evolution, since the whole modern tendency is to establish unlimited but responsible governments. To the constitutional checks on democracy Professor Smith adds those imposed by the development of the Congressional committee system and the irresponsible party organization. This system of checks, balances and irresponsibility obtains likewise in State and municipal governments, with undemocratic and corrupt results.

In short, the author agrees with conclusions set forth by Professor Goodnow in his "Politics and Administration," but is more drastic in his proposals for reform. He advocates the straightforward democratization of our government—a thing which Professor Goodnow refused to regard as within the realm of practical politics. But Professor Smith does not propose or deem feasible any very immediate far-reaching changes; he advocates begining with State governments in the direction indicated by Oregon in the Direct Primary law of 1904 controlling elections to the United States Senate.

*The Spirit of American Government. By J. Allen Smith. 409 pp. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Barbary Sheep

Mr. Hichens's admirers were disappointed last year in his "Call of the Blood." Despite the praise of many critics we felt that it was merely a fashionable story which lacked those elements

of strange power and fascination that distinguished "The Garden of Allah." But now once more the desert furnishes the sheet music for his passion song, as the characters in the book furnish the words.* The title has about the same relation to the story that Owen Wister's "Lady Baltimore" had to his late tale of old Charleston. It refers to the kind of game Sir Claude Wyverne went to shoot while Lady Kitty, his wife, remained at El Akbara, the inn at the gates of the great desert. Sir Claude was of that red and blond type peculiarly English, large and dull and kind, with an awkward streak of fat thoro British refinement in him which made thin feline races like the Arabs obnoxious to him on the same principle that a terrier is never attractive to a bull pup. With him taste was a trait, not a culture. With Lady Kitty, however, the reverse was true. Her traits were not national, but feminine. She was capricious, a follower of fancies and fashions. Therefore she follows the young Arab officer who happens also to be at El Akbara beyond the wall into the desert while her husband sleeps and dreams of Barbary sheep. She was simply the little pattern plate upon which the desert scrawled a fleeting, ferocious image of itself.

Most authors use the scene in which their story is laid merely to produce the illusion of locality and reality, but both Mr. Hichens and Mr. Phillpotts differ as much from the rest in this particular as they differ from one another. The latter empoys the Dartmoor merely in the guise of fate, which overtakes and overawes his men and women. They are the helpless victims upon whom the terrible scenery works despair and remorse and madness. Passion is always a sorrowful rather than a fiercely natural experience. But in Mr. Hichens's stories the desert is the dominant inspiration. Every man who walks in it becomes its monochrome in so far as he is capable of receiving impressions. It fires the blood and fascinates rather than terrifies. The long thirst of it is expressed in the famine souls of the natives, its spirit leaps forth in their lust and greed. And so what some call Hichens's "wonderful atmosphere of the desert" became the atmosphere of the human mind there, a strange luminosity, as if beneath the soul's opal surface every evil desire burned in prism flames. Therefore if the reader wishes to understand the desert, he will attend not so much to the descriptions of it given in this book, but he will study the character of the Arab officer of the Spahis, who is at once Lady Kitty's lover and her robber. A slim, beautiful heathen, with the instincts of a bird of prey; a tongue of fire shot out of the livid heat of the desert to devour and to destroy—a wonderful creation wonderfully portrayed in this story.

*Barbary Sheep. *By Robert Hichens.* New York: Harper Brothers. $1.50.

Luke the Physician

Professor Harnack's *Lukas der Arzt** is one of the most important contributions to the study of the New Testament made in recent years, and English readers are fortunate to have it in hand so promptly in a reliable translation. German opinion of recent years has been decidedly against the Lukan authorship of both the Acts and the Third Gospel. Among the eminent students who have advanced cogent reasons against the traditional opinion are Holtzmann, Weizsäcker, Wendt, Pfleiderer, Von Soden, Clemen and Jülicher. Professor Harnack is in general critical sympathy with these scholars, yet no doughty champion of the opinions of the fathers argues more eagerly and keenly for the authenticity of the books in question than the leader of German liberal Protestants. His argument is chiefly philological. By painstaking examination of vocabulary and style, occupying with dry detail the larger part of the volume, he seeks to prove that the author of the "we-sections" is the author of the entire work, including the gospel, and that the tradition which ascribes the treatise as a whole to the physician who accompanied Paul, is entirely worthy of credence. The assertion that the language of both Gospel and Acts betrays the hand of one familiar with Greek medicine is not new, but never before has the argument re-

*Luke, the Physician, the Author of the Third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. *By Adolf Harnack.* Translated by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, M. A.; Edited by the Rev. W. D. Morrison, LL.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ceived such skilful treatment. It appears to be very strong, yet the suspicion which always attaches to such minute technical investigations is not unfounded.

In some quarters Harnack's views have been heralded as a triumph for conservative criticism. This is a mistake. To be sure he defends the traditional opinion as to the authorship, but no traditionalist will find much comfort in his characterization of Luke as an historian. He accuses Luke of colossal credulity, theological superficiality and Greek fondness for fabulating. He declares that Luke misrepresents the facts as to the friendliness of the Roman government toward the new religion, and in particular as to the attitude of Pilate. He agrees with Weizsäcker and other historians who find the early chapters of Acts, and the account of the Apostolic Council in Jerusalem, very unreliable and misleading. At most he has saved the name of the author: it would not appear that he has endeavored to save very much beside.

By thoro criticism of the Acts of the Apostles and by exhaustive study of the letters of Paul, recent scholars have worked out a conception of the real course of things in the Apostolic Age and of the true greatness of Paul which is far in advance of the notions which obtained when the Acts and the Epistles were placed side by side as authorities of equal weight. Professor Harnack would be the last to discard as valueless the newer views of Apostolic history, and any persons who note merely his defense of the traditional authorship, and conclude therefore that recent students have been largely in error, will make a sad and needless blunder.

There is one matter of great importance in which Professor Harnack has earned the gratitude of all students of the New Testament. He has shown that the third gospel, unquestionably written by a Greek, and the farthest removed from Palestine of all the evangelic narratives, nevertheless holds firmly to the tradition which grew up on the soil where Jesus lived and taught, and therefore that the canonical gospels, while written for the edification of the Church and therefore subject to historical criticism, are nevertheless products of a life and belief which unquestionably had its source in the founder of Christianity himself. The criticism, that is the careful examination and estimation, of the gospels is seen to be more imperative with the lapse of time, but all the more certain and established is the substratum of fact when criticism has done its work.

The Opening of China

BLESSED be the interpreters of the West to the East and of the Orient to the Occident! Their work is great and the need pressing. For consummation of so great a task, the views of many men of many minds, and the setting forth both of things permanent and things changing are necessary. Dr. Paul Carus, editor of the *Open Court,* in an indexed and well-illustrated volume of nearly 200 pages, packed with the fruits of wise research, attractively set forth, presents a mosaic picture of the Chinese mind and civilization.[1] He treats of elements, structures, products and problems; of script, occultism, of the throneless king, Confucius, and his empire—filial piety. He furnishes also an illuminating chapter on the zodiacs of different nations. Without sympathy with the missionaries or with Christianity, he yet points out for unwise propagandists a more excellent way —fulfilment, not destruction. In his second book, the illustrations, being entirely by Chinese artists, afford suggestive comparison with that subjective interpretation of China which Western pictures give. The whole volume is marrowy, rewarding and astonishingly cheap.

Mr. Soothill, a veteran missionary at Wen Chow, China, already known as a scholar and translator of the New Testament, presents an animated picture of actual missionary work and life, touching almost every phase of it.[2] Unripe greenness, mature tact and masterful experiences are pictured freely. He tells good stories at his own expense. His book is vigorously informative, shot thru and thru with human interest, and made attractive with wit and humor. It

[1] CHINESE THOUGHT: An Exposition of the Main Characteristic Features of the Chinese World Conception; $1.00. CHINESE LIFE AND CUSTOMS, 75 cents. *By Paul Carus.* Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

[2] A TYPICAL MISSION IN CHINA. *By W. E. Soothill.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

has in rich measure the fascination of personal adventure, besides bearing on every page the mark of a cultured and broad-minded man.

When we pick up a book on China by Dr. Arthur Smith we know we are going to laugh, perhaps cry, but certainly see ourselves as the Chinese see us. To this Yankee author an American is almost as funny in his "intelligent ignorance" of China as the interior Chinaman is in his "unintelligent ignorance" of the great American nation. We have here[3] in brief space a vivid picture of old but rapidly changing conditions and relations. We learn what railways are in operation and where; the status of present-day native journalism, which shows vast improvement during a decade; and realize our shameful maltreatment of some Oriental gentlemen, and the gross neglect of our opportunities for commerce. Our pride warms as we learn what American missionaries have done in paying back, in part, the enormous debt of Occidental obligation to those people and their ancient society, from which we have long ago and thru the ages borrowed so much.

Mr. Speicher's lectures on practical missionary work in China delivered at the Theological Seminary of Colgate University[4] were well worth bringing out in permanent form, because they give good pictures of present conditions at Kityang and the South China field generally, and are full of sane advice on what kind of missionary the country needs and what kind of training the missionary needs. The chapter on demonology contains some interesting illustrations of the contagiousness of superstition similar to those we published a few months ago from Korea.

While *John Griffith*[5] sets forth the enthusiasm and optimism of a gifted missionary working under nineteenth-century conditions, its real value lies in the fact that it gives the evolution of mission methods under exterritorialty. The book is one of the best ever written for its frank portrayal of the ups and downs of a great missionary's aggressive work and his boundless hope for China. But nearly every chapter shows how difficult it is for the best of missionaries to do Christ's work of love under exterritorial conditions. For the missionary belongs to a conquering race and has the habit of regarding the people as inferior. From first to last the natives are "heathen." This word disfigures every section of this otherwise splendid book, and naturally leads to such expressions as "the moral rottenness of the Chinese" and "the most proud, superstitious and godless people of the human race," with the inevitable result that such great moral forces as ancestor worship and Confucianism, which have built up and conserved the greatest nation of history, are treated as obstacles to Christianity instead of preparations for it. All the same this great man grows and expands until he clearly sees what must be the characteristics of twentieth-century missions, "not hard theological views and dogmas," but the full recognition of the great preparation God has made for mission work. There is no finer passage in the book than this: "I used to think of the missionary going and taking the Holy Spirit with him. Now I think of the Holy Spirit as always there and inviting the missionary to come and work with Him."

[3] CHINA AND AMERICA TODAY. *By Arthur H. Smith.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

[4] THE CONQUEST OF THE CROSS IN CHINA. *By Jacob Speicher.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

[5] JOHN GRIFFITH. The Story of Fifty Years in China. *By R. W. Thompson.* New York: A. C. Armstrong & Co. $2.00.

Bar—20. By Clarence Mulford. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

This story purports to be "the record of certain happenings that occurred in the otherwise peaceful lives of one Hopalong Cassidy and his companions on the range. The scenes are laid along the borders of Texas and New Mexico and in the town of Buckskin, which claimed two hundred inhabitants, only because every man in it had one or more aliases and insisted upon having all of them recorded in the census report. The time was some thirty years ago, when the cowboy became a sort of typical Western character, a careering figure of raw elemental manhood riding at full speed in a cloud of alkali dust, whirling a lasso in one hand and flourishing a pistol in the other. According to Mr. Mulford, he measured every man's talents with his

rifle and counted courage the greatest of all virtues. He was not ethical, but he was stimulating. And we are greatly indebted to the author of *Bar-20* for recalling him to memory in this delightful one dollar and a half "dime" novel.

The Last of the Royal Stuarts. Henry Stuart, Cardinal Duke of York. By Herbert M. Vaughan, B. A. Pp. xix, 309. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

All Mr. Vaughan's loyal efforts to place Henry Stuart in the best possible light can scarcely suffice to remove the impression that tho the last of the Stuarts was shrewd enough to see the way thru the Church to wealth and certain dignity, he was not blessed with brilliant intelligence. The younger brother of Bonnie Prince Charlie, tho he took the title of Henry IX on the death of "Charles III," never set foot on English soil. When Prince Charles was in Scotland in 1745 and 1746, Prince Henry went as far as Dunkirk, where he remained for some months waiting for Louis XV to fulfil his promise of sending an expedition to aid the Jacobite cause. This was the most he ever undertook toward the recovery of the throne of England for the Stuarts, and from France he made his way back to Rome to enter the Church, and at twenty-two to have conferred on him the red hat of a cardinal, by this action putting an absolutely insurmountable obstacle in the way of his ever attaining royal dignity in England, where the very idea of having a Roman Catholic churchman on the throne would have been inconceivable. Mr. Vaughan is a warm partisan of the Stuart cause, and his pages bristle with titles which have an unfamiliar ring to readers who are not of the Stuart cult. James III and Queen Clementina, Charles III and Queen Louise, and Henry IX are all unknown to ordinary British histories; but in the case of the Cardinal Duke, whose title of Duke of York has for some reason been much more generally conceded in England than most of the titles assumed by the Stuart family, one is inclined indulgently to grant the empty dignity which never disturbed the peaceful slumbers of an English Prime Minister or a Secretary of War. Much good and careful work has gone into Mr. Vaughan's history of the Cardinal Duke of York, and the book is of value as rounding out the literature of the Stuart family. The references in Mr. Vaughan's footnotes are curiously indefinite, and consequently lose much of their value and usefulness. To refer a reader to the Historial Manuscripts Commission Reports, without any indication of the date or number of the report, or the page where the reference may be found, can only be considered by the historical student either as a practical joke or an insult.

The Events Man. By Richard Barry. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $1.25.

Loaded to the muzzle with twentieth-century vulgarity and slang, suggesting all thru the scare heads and screamers over the columns of sensational newspapers is this lively account of "the adventures of Stanley Washburne, American war correspondent," and writer of cable news for a syndicate of the chief American dailies, on the despatch boat "Fawan" (Good Luck), in the spring of 1904. Mostly told in monolog, the story is rich or tiresome in detail, according to taste, but is an exciting picture of conditions in war time on the water around Port Arthur. It is, moreover, quite as truthful as some famous correspondence of alleged "eye witnesses" of which we could tell. A good story told in rough-and-ready style.

A History of the United States and Its People From Their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. In fifteen volumes. Volume III. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers Company.

In the third volume of Avery's sumptuous and monumental history of the United States the narrative is carried from the founding of the Carolinas to 1745. The volume has the same general characteristics as its predecessors. Its typography is beyond criticism. Its maps are many, accurate and beautiful. Its facsimiles, photographs and miscellaneous illustrations have been selected and produced with a degree of scholarly and artistic ability rarely shown in American historical publications. It is only with the text that we can take ex-

ception, and here, tho we are in some doubt, we are inclined not to be disappointed. The years in question were those in which the American colonies first came to have a regular and settled life. The romantic fascination of "first landings" had gone, while no national consciousness had as yet appeared. They were years in which England, newly supplied with a royal house and a constitutional contract, undertook to erect a code of law and a system of administration for the colonies over seas. The best historical opinion is still in doubt as to the relation between that legal structure and the facts of colonial administration and life; whether it really describes the colonial situation, or whether it was not enforced and without active relation thereto. Mr. Avery has written only a fair history of his period. Its great difficulties, and the fact that no clear analysis of it is generally accepted, lead us to be lenient in our judgment of the text. But we are acutely conscious of its uneven character. At times there is revealed, often in opening and closing paragraphs, a knack of rapid and effective description. But the body of the chapter is liable to be disjointed and unimportant. The work lacks conscious certainty of judgment, and too often seems to be impartial from caution rather than conviction. We are far from content with this book as a description of American colonial life during the years 1660-1745, but we believe that it is, among popular histories now available, probably the best.

The Crested Seas. By James B. Connolly. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The publication of a fourth volume of stories by James B. Connolly will bring joy to all true lovers of the sea and to all who are interested in the routine and romance of life of a Gloucester fisherman. The present collection consists of stories published in various magazines, one, "The Illimitable Senses," appearing in the current *Harper's*. Many of the old characters of his previous books appear in new rôles and scenes: Martin Carr, the good-natured veteran; Tommie Clancy, the reckless sail carrier; Dan Coleman, the soft-hearted skipper, and such familiar hands as Peter Kane, Sam Leary and Eddie Foy. To a farmer who has never seen the ocean these stories would be full of interest, but to one who knows a seine-heaver from a bite-passer, who realizes what it is to carry full sail when the water stands to the helmsman's waist, and has himself heard the rattle of reef points on a tautened sail and the groaning of riggings under a press of canvas, these tales of the sea weave a spell that is difficult to throw off for some time. The romance of a sailor's life is not a new theme, but Connolly has lived and talked with these rough men of the Banks, and has discovered the softer, sweeter side of their lives. In fact, there is nothing of rollicking humor in the book. A few stories have a little humor introduced, but the general theme of the book is the eternal battle with the elements, of men frozen to death in open dories, drowned in attempted rescues, or of whole ships' companies lost in a winter gale. To stand by a shipmate to the last extremity is their law as well as their faith. The influence of home on the fisherman's life at sea we hope is not idealized in the last story, and perhaps the best of the book, "The Magnetic Hearth."

The Seignorial System in Canada. A Study in French Colonial Policy. By William Bennett Munro. (Harvard Historical Studies, Vol. xiii). New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.00.

The custom of Harvard University in publishing only the most important of its doctor's dissertations in history produces its good fruit in Professor Munro's volume on French-Canadian government which is now before us. The attempt of France to adapt to American conditions the seignorial phases of the feudalism which was already fast becoming obsolete in the mother country has never had its careful historian. In the "imperishable volumes" of Parkman, to which our present author constantly refers, is still to be found "the most faithful portrayal of the whole political, social and economic organization of New France." But Parkman's purpose was not technical; materials to which he had no access are now available; and a growing interest in institutional history has provided a sympathetic audience for such a study as this. Beginning with an introductory

chapter on the European background of French colonization, Dr. Munro traces the history of the seignorial grants from 1598 to 1760. After this, with the elaborate critical apparatus and bibliography of the "scientific historian," he describes the relations of the seignior to his superiors and his dependents, and the fiscal and religious systems of New France. He concludes with chapters on British Canada which strengthen our growing conviction that the American revolutionists were uninformed when they made the famous Quebec Act a chief grievance against Great Britain. For the student of colonial history this book offers a valuable sidelight; for the Canadian student its direct value must be great. It will be long before the work has to be done again.

History of the Christian Church. By Philip Schaff. Vol. V, Part I: The Middle Ages, from Gregory VII, 1049, to Boniface VIII., 1294. By David S. Schaff, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.25.

The late Prof. Philip Schaff wrote a small library of books in English and German on various topics of Church history, some of them small and of ephemeral interest, but others, such as his "Creeds of Christendom," standard and invaluable works of reference and interpretation. He was a man of prodigious industry, accurate and extensive scholarship, widest tolerance and warm Christian heart. He was not a great critic nor a great philosopher. His books were encyclopedic, distinguished for abundance of fact and exactness of information rather than for illuminating analysis of great movements and leaders. He did not formulate new judgments of the men and events of the past, but he selected the best of the judgments wrought by others with exhaustive knowledge and unfailing commonsense. The faculty of the University of Berlin pronounced his Church History the most notable monument of universal historical learning produced by the school of Neander, and in this happy phrase they both bestowed high compliment and told the truth concerning Dr. Schaff's limitations. For he remained always of the school of Neander: the methods and ideals of the newer science of history never really took possession of him. His son, now Professor of Church History in the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny, abides devoutly in the same school. In the pious task of completing the History of the Christian Church by supplying a record of the period from Gregory the Great to the Reformation, the son has written very much such a volume as the father would have produced. There is the same wealth of fact and caution of opinion, the same mild Protestant prejudice, the same lively characterization with parallels from all ages the sun has seen. Bibliographical references are full and comments are discerning. Perhaps there is no history of the Church, at least in English, which can quite take its place for fulness of information and cautious fairness of opinion. General libraries, as well as those of ministers and ecclesiastical institutions, will find the work invaluable for reference. The period of the present volume is that of the papal theocracy and the scholastic theology, the *Blüthezeit* of Catholicism, when it would hardly do to laugh in one's sleeve at an encyclical. It was the time also of the rise of the universities, of the enthusiasm of the crusades, and of the noblest development of Church architecture. The coming historian who writes a really great history of this period will find the ground well broken by this honorable endeavor of a son to complete a father's unfinished task.

Town Life in the Fifteenth Century. By Mrs. J. R. Green. Two Volumes in One. Pp. xvi, 441; vii, 476. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.00.

So much has appeared on English medieval life and local government since Mrs. John Richard Green published the first edition of her *Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*, in 1894, that it is now somewhat difficult to appraise at its full value this pioneer work. Yet Mrs. Green's book is still the standard on the subject which she has made her own. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb begin nearly three centuries later in their great work on local government, of which as yet only the first volume has been published. Miss Mary Bateson, in her "Medieval England," scarcely touches the fifteenth

century, and, moreover, she is not specially concerned with life in the towns. Neither Vinogradoff nor Frederic Seebohm is specially concerned with town life. and the manors and manorial records have attracted more attention than has been devoted to the boroughs. Since the appearance of Mrs. Green's book, Messrs. Redlich and Hirst have published their two volumes on "Local Government in England"; but they are little concerned with the older history of borough government, and monographs on individual towns cannot take the place of more generalized history, because in England there was never any uniformity in the charters, the constitution or the powers of the towns and cities. During the thirteen years that have elapsed since the first publication of Mrs. Green's book it has been twice reprinted, and Mrs. Green is certainly to be congratulated on the new edition in its present compact and convenient form.

Hampton and Reconstruction. By Edward L. Wells. Columbia, S. C.: The State Company. $1.50.

This is a biography of the late Wade Hampton, with particular reference to his relation to the reconstruction movement. The narrative is often rambling and disjointed; and the tone, while sincere, is too partisan for the purpose of history. The author is evidently unaware that the South brought down upon itself the horrors of reconstruction by its stubborn failure to accept the results of the war in its first constitutions. He has somewhere got the curious information (p. 70) that the Northern armies were "chiefly recruited from foreigners or those of near alien descent." He attributes the reconstruction acts to the malice of Thaddeus Stevens, and that in turn to the influence of an alleged negro mistress of Stevens's. He is entirely complacent about the demonstrations of the red-shirt bands who swept thru South Carolina during the Hampton campaign of 1876. All of this is interesting reading no doubt, but it is hardly to be classified as history. Just what the author means by referring to the torchlight processions once so common in political campaigns as "a show" of physical force (p. 115) would be hard to say, unless he means to liken such demonstrations to those of Hampton's "red-shirts." The analogy, it may be said in passing, is hardly convincing. There is considerable writing of a rather furious sort in the book, and passages of somewhat overstrained rhetoric are not infrequent.

Uganda to Khartoum. Life and Adventure on the Upper Nile. By Albert B. Lloyd. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

Mr. Albert B. Lloyd is a notable hunter and fisherman, an intrepid traveler, an acute observer, a courteous gentleman, a wide-minded Christian, and a devoted missionary; but he is not a practiced writer. The story of his travels in Uganda, and between Uganda and Khartoum, cannot fail to contain much of interest to all who wish to add to their knowledge of the Dark Continent. It is full of information both as to the character and climate of the country, and the habits and customs of its inhabitants; and it is written by a man who has a real liking for and sympathy with the undeveloped child races of Central Africa. It is, however, written without system or plan, and is artless and inconsequent in its style—sometimes almost ludicrously so. Mr. Lloyd's description of the beautiful Waki Falls may serve as an example of this unconscious humor. "It was a glorious sight," he writes, "but pitifully spoiled by the dead body of a poor fellow, who, no doubt, had fallen over from above; so many of earth's most lovely spots are marred by the presence of man. 'Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.'" The book is profusely illustrated with pictures, evidently taken on the spot with the camera.

Semiramis. By Edward Peple. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

In his preface the author of this novel explains that it is not his purpose to present a series of historical facts, but to entertain with a tale of ancient loves and wars, a tangle of myth and probability. However, whether he entertains or exasperates depends upon the character of the reader. To one acquainted with accepted profane and religious history the book is, to say the least of it, disconcerting. The heroine is Queen Semiramis, represented as a cross between a Venus and an Amazon, a dove and a tiger. And the story is written in

a kind of delirious prose, that is to say it has the rigidity of poetry without its grace or high meaning, and the form of prose without its flexibility.

Literary Notes.

....The hunter after book bargains will do well to refer to the Sales Department Catalog of the Tabard Inn Library, Philadelphia, especially the list of "publishers' remainders." A book that does not sell as well as its publishers expect is not necessarily inferior, quite the contrary in many cases.

....Ivan Somerville & Co. are issuing some very attractive books this season. One thing that makes for the characteristic attractiveness of their publications lies in the artistic printing work lavished upon their output by the Village Press. In its *Day-Dreamer's Harvest,* being meditations by Henry Byron, for example, the title page is most happily designed and its balance is especially to be commended. Mr. Byron has filled his pages with wisdom nuggets that makes the book one into which to dip at odd moments.

....The Museum of Fine Arts (Boston) has just issued a catalog of its special exhibition of Japanese sword guards or tsuba, comprising about one thousand specimens. The text is by Kakuya Okabe, assistant in care of metal work at the museum and a pupil of Kano-Natsuo, one of the most noted metal artists of recent times. The present catalog gives first a brief survey of tsuba-making. specifying the different periods in which the artists worked, the various influences which caused new developments of form and material and the results due to these changes; second, the various schools and artists concerned in tsuba-making, and lastly the museum's exhibition. The whole forms a brief but comprehensive handbook.

....The anecdotal side of stage history is being overdone. And writers are making use of it for no special purpose: neither to illustrate the actor's personality, nor to accentuate the characteristics of an age. It is disappointing to read thru Mr. Fyvie's volume on *Comedy Queens of the Georgian Era* (Dutton, $4.00), and to feel that the only result has been to learn a deal of scandal. He has failed to give us distinct portraitures of the twelve women of the stage; he has repeated much detail that is not new, and has looked at his "queens" from the standpoint of their very common personal existence. Actresses of this status are of value only in their professional capacity. There are many historians who have made use of the same material in much more picturesque fashion. Wherever you read of the careers of these players, however, two facts become apparent: as women, they were products of their age as well as of their stage; and they attained prominence during a period when immorality in the green-room was quite as much the fault of the outside world as of the world behind the curtain. That is why Garrick had to adopt the rule that no outsider, be he prince or knight, was to be admitted on the stage.

Pebbles.

WITH THE EYES.

THE girl with beautiful eyes has mere man at a tremendous disadvantage.—*Somerville Journal.*

ONE SEXTON—Do you have matins at your church?

The Other—No, we have oilcloth.—*Harper's Weekly.*

CHARLES LAMB was writing his eulogy on roast pig.

"Of course," he said, "I don't mean a young pig that has been in cold storage for eleven months. Heaven forbid!"—*The Chicago Tribune.*

MAUD Muller raked the fragrant sod
All strewn with yellow golden-rod;
She loved the blossoms shining bright
And greeted them with keen delight,
But by and by she had to sneeze,
And after that she'd cough and wheeze,
She caught hay fever. Now she cries:
"That golden-rod I just despise."
And when to raking hay she goes
She wears a clothespin on her nose.
—*Chicago Chronicle.*

HOW TO BECOME RICH.

IN order to become rich it is necessary merely to follow the perfectly simple procedure of any king of finance. Thus:

Borrow all the money you can upon the property you already own.

With the money buy more property.

Combine the two properties, float a loan upon them, and with the money buy a third property.

Merge the three properties, use the merger as security for a loan, and with the money buy another large property.

Consolidate this with the others, select a board of directors, and authorize yourself to float twice as much stock as there is.

Sell this stock, and with the money buy five or six more properties.

Organize a holding company which will carry the stocks of all the properties.

You are now so wealthy and influential that you do not need to make any more loans.

Increase the stock of your properties and sell bonds upon them.

Authorize yourself to buy everything in sight with this money.

Now you will have control of everything; also you will have the say-so in any number of subsidiary companies and a controlling voice in eight or nine insurance companies and national banks.

After this there doesn't seem to be much for you to do except to get the dyspepsia, get bald and prattle gently about the excellence of moral proverbs.—*Life.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The New York Street Railway Investigation

At the beginning of 1906, a consolidation of all the street passenger transportation companies in the City of New York took place. The Belmont interests, owning the profitable subway and elevated roads, were constrained to unite with Mr. Ryan and his associates, who owned the surface lines. These latter, weighed down by an extraordinary load of overcapitalization, were controlled by a labyrinth of corporations, so arranged, however, that directing power was concentrated in the hands of a very few men. The Belmont interests were forced into this merger by ingenious persecution. Mr. Quigg has described the process. He was the agent of the surface roads party for the work, in which great sums were expended. The sensational discoveries made last week by Mr. Ivins for the Public Service Commission relate to transactions which occurred before the merger as well as to others which followed it. They suggest a prompt appeal to the grand jury, which, fortunately, is now in session.

Anthony N. Brady, well known in connection with street railway companies and other public service corporations, had gained possession of the franchise (unused) for a short street railway across the lower part of Manhattan Island in the neighborhood of Wall and Cortlandt streets. This he sold, in 1902, to the Metropolitan Securities Company (one of the surface corporations) for about $250,000, receiving in payment $965,607, with the understanding that he should distribute the excess as follows: to Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, W. L. Elkins, William C. Whitney and P. A. B. Widener, $111,652 each; to the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, $134,028. These payments he made. The franchise has not been utilized, but the property has been carried as an asset at $965,607. Whitney and Elkins are dead. Dolan, Widener and a representative of the Elkins estate now say that the three payments in which they were interested were received on account of loans made to Whitney. This does not account for the payment to Whitney himself, and as an explanation it leaves something to be desired. Curious rumors as to this distribution are in circulation.

It does not appear that the corporate capitalization was increased by this transaction. Most of the water (except the $108,000,000 added at the time of the merger), had been injected into the surface road corporations at an earlier date. It is asserted that nearly $40,000,000 of it was accounted for by the acquisition of five street car lines thru the agency of a syndicate. For one of these the syndicate paid $25,000, and then "put it in" for the comfortable consideration of stock and bonds having a marketable value of $5,500,000. Another, representing a cost price of $100,000, was "put in" at $3,700,000. Upon a third $450,000 was expended in construction, and for this there was received $11,000,000 in securities. A list of the five shows a syndicate expenditure of less than $2,250,000, for which there was received securities having a par value of $22,000,000 and a market value of $41,700,000. Thus was the capitalization of the surface roads swollen, to the profit of the speculators, who, it is understood, speedily sold their holdings at the high prices then prevailing. The two leading surface corporations are now bankrupt and in the hands of receivers. When one considers the operations of the syndicate or group, the private profits of them, and the burdensome load of capitalization thus created, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the surface traffic would afford large profits to an

honest operating company, if conducted on a basis of 3-cent fares and universal transfers.

John B. McDonald built the present subway. He then deserted Belmont and went over to the Ryan surface company, interesting himself in that company's project for constructing a system of additional subways, between which and the surface lines there should be free transfers. Then came the merger, for the accomplishment of which Quigg, the "accelerator" of public opinion, had labored so diligently. Additional subways were no longer wanted. Competition had been suppressed. But McDonald had a contract, and it was necessary to satisfy him. Therefore the consolidated interests paid him $250,000 at once and agreed to pay him $50,000 annually for five years. Thus the merger appears to have deprived the people of transportation facilities which they needed then and for which there is a much greater demand now.

The books of the surface companies, for a period of eleven years, have been destroyed, but those of the consolidated interests show many payments made without due authority. Some of these are not explained. Of $300,000 received by President Vreeland for expenses, $185,000 is not accounted for. There are fees for political lawyers, and a loan of $25,000 to the editor of a Tammany newspaper, now defunct. When the National Civic Federation undertook a thoro investigation concerning the merits and disadvantages of municipal ownership of public utilities, it was estimated that the cost of it would be about $90,000. The president of the Federation, Mr. Belmont, agreed to be responsible for the needed sum, altho it was expected that a large part of it would be supplied by contributors. It now appears that he obtained from Mr. Ryan a guarantee for $20,000, and that $15,000 of this was paid by the Metropolitan Securities Company, a financing corporation representing the surface road interests. In a letter calling for the third $5,000, Mr. Belmont remarked that the report of the investigators would soon be made known, and that the work, so far as he could learn, was "very satisfactory." It will be recalled that the expert investigators, ten of whom inspected municipal public utilities abroad, did not agree in their conclusions, altho a majority held that public utilities, whether in public or in private hands, "are best conducted under a system of legalized and regulated monopoly."

The money paid by the Metropolitan Securities Company, upon what Mr. Belmont called "Mr. Ryan's guarantee," appears to have been taken from corporate funds without due authority. For this the men who paid it may deserve censure or something more severe, but we cannot see that the Civic Federation's investigators were at fault. There is no indication that the conduct or conclusions of any one of them were shaped or affected by the fact that their expenses were paid in part by the street railway interests in New York. We do not know that they were informed as to this source of supply. Even if they were, to those who are acquainted with the gentlemen the suggestion that they could be moved to favor private ownership by such contributions from a private monopoly is absurd. At least a part of the sum thus guaranteed will be returned out of the money received for copies of the investigators' elaborate report.

The investigation is not finished. For some acts of the companies and their officers and controlling financiers which now appear to have been wicked and criminal there may yet be offered an explanation that will place them in a better light. For others there can be no reasonable defense. The prospect now is that the completed record of this inquiry will show a shocking contempt for law and good morals on the part of many men prominent in American corporation finance; in short, that these men are robbers and thieves and swindlers whose offenses differ little in quality from those of the Chadwick woman who died last week in the penitentiary at Columbus.

The obvious lesson for New York is that strict official regulation, with thoro publicity, is needed—such regulation as we may expect to have hereafter, under the direction of this new Public Service Commission, the creation of which the street railway companies sought to prevent. If it be too late to right the wrongs of the past, or to send the rascals to jail, the people of New York may look

forward now to a great improvement in the future by means of the authority which the new Commission is now beginning to exercise.

The Great Business Superstition

Business men as a class vaunt themselves above measure upon their practicality. They love to jeer at the theorist, and to make merry over the "academic mind." There is nothing wrong about this, nor even indecent, for that matter; it is only amusing, and we suspect that the American business man, at least, whatever may be true of business men elsewhere, is himself aware that it is amusing, for American business men generally have a sense of humor.

The merely amusing, however, when carelessly handled by such as lack the sense of humor, may become injurious. It may even become uneconomical, and therefore unbusinesslike, and there is a point at which, here in America, the business man, in his irreverence for the theorist, oversteps the mark. This he does when for any reason he gives way to that great superstition which his class seems curiously unable to shake off, and allows himself to believe that the President of the United States makes good and bad times, like a medicine man dispensing weather.

If the business man could be persuaded, to give himself up to mere theory for a season, his distress could certainly be alleviated, if not altogether removed. Presidents of the United States have been of varying degrees of intelligence and strenuousness, but to the eye of theory no one of them has as yet had the crops, the catch of the fishing fleet, the output of the mines, and the balance of trade completely in hand. Trifling accidents, like untimely frosts and the miscalculations of Providence in distributing rain and drought, have time after time interfered with the best laid plan of the White House Wizard to reward his friends and punish his enemies.

Apparently, something like this has happened this year, for we have read with much concern in the October crop report that the four chief cereals, corn, wheat, oats and barley, are "shy" 105,738,000 bushels by comparison with last year. This shortage, as The Independent pointed out when it was first indicated, will inevitably occasion a slowing down of our record prosperity pace. The farmers will not have so much money to spend. The railroads will not have so much freight to carry, the iron and steel mills will not have such large orders for rails and other wares. The promoters will not have so "easy" in investing public to "work." Stocks will continue to decline. Exports will fall off, and, if they do not recover beyond present expectation, the balance of trade will be against us, and we shall presently be exporting gold instead of wheat and machinery.

That a President of the United States can disturb "confidence" is not questioned. Old King Canute disturbed the tide with his broom—to some extent. But the assumption that any disturbing of confidence which is in the power even of an American President can more than momentarily check the investment of capital when there is capital to invest is one which the economic theorist would caution the practical business man not to make. It is unnecessarily disturbing, interfering at times with both sleep and digestion.

Mr. James J. Hill, for example, has been telling the American public that railway building in the United States is at an end, all because Mr. Roosevelt has intimated that he will use his good offices to assist railway officials so to observe the law of the land that it will not be necessary to send them to States' prison. Capital is said to be timid, and Mr. Hill has so much capital that he is possibly unduly timid. But, on sober second thought, he will probably admit that certain statistics which he himself has published give ground for hope that things are not quite so bad as he apprehends.

For instance, Mr. Hill says that the American railroads are capitalized at only $57,000 a mile, and that they do a business of 800,000 ton miles per annum, while the railroads of England are capitalized at $230,000 per mile and do a business of only 500,000 ton miles per annum. The mere theorist would certainly cheer up on this information, confidently expecting that when Mr. Hill and others find their capital, which the

disturbance of confidence has driven into hiding, can no longer be stored in the distended safe-deposit vaults, it will certainly overflow into that obvious vacuum which exists between an actual $57,000 and a possible $230,000 per mile.

We have called this notion of the American business man, that the President makes good and bad times irrespective of natural conditions, a superstition. It really is such because the essence of superstition is a fear of something that you can't find when you look where it is. We are sorry to have to say all this, because superstition is supposed to be the proper mental habit of children, savages and chorus ladies. Business men are not necessarily savages; they don't like to be thought childlike, and they do not consort exclusively with chorus ladies. They are, indeed, all in all, a superior order of beings, and they ought not to be superstitious. It would help them, we are sure, if they would for a time put by their prejudices against the theorist and "the academic mind" and take a good nerve-bracing course in theoretical political economy.

Freedom of Advertising

A HUNDRED years ago newspapers used timidly to admit as "paying guests" a few notices of stage lines, runaway slaves and vendues. These brought with them their friends and relatives in increasing numbers, until now they come as near as they dare to crowding out their original hosts, the news and editorials. As in all cases where one roof shelters more than one family, quarrels have been common. In some cases the boarders secretly or openly run the establishment of which they are the support, in others the hosts maintain more or less of their original authority, and some assume full responsibility for the habits and decorum of the boarders and insist on their telling the truth and keeping all their promises. In the best regulated households the boarders have certain apartments assigned to them, in which they are compelled to stay; in others they are allowed to roam all over, living in any room they please. The ethics of the relationship is not settled, and all sorts of compromises are in vogue. Our own belief is that the boarders ought to be strictly segregated and then allowed as much freedom and independence as regard for the general respectability and good order of the establishment permits.

The question has been the subject of hot discussion recently owing to the sharp attack made by *Collier's Weekly* on religious journals for printing advertisements of patent medicines and fake financial schemes. We heartily commend *Collier's* for its exposure of such frauds. It is a work that needed doing, but required a rare combination of courage and capital. We also sympathize with its altruistic efforts to purge the columns of its contemporaries. THE INDEPENDENT has been as strict as *Collier's* in its exclusion of certain kinds of advertising. But, like all reformers, *Collier's* goes too far and sets up an ideal that it is impracticable to attain and undesirable to approach. It holds *Unity* up to the admiration of the world because it announces "We absolutely guarantee all advertisements herein," and it points the finger of scorn at the *Living Church* because it says: "The editors and publishers of the *Living Church* assume no responsibility for the assertions of advertisers."

Now it is not at all obvious that the former policy is any more in accordance with Christian ethics than the latter. On the contrary, the refusal to admit all advertisements which the editor did not personally approve and endorse would be unjust to advertisers and injurious to the interests of readers. If generally adopted it would very seriously infringe on the right of freedom of printing. What could a man do under these conditions when he had invented what he thought was the greatest thing in the world? He could not found a periodical of his own to advertise it, even if he could afford it, because our Government prohibits this. He could not get access to any periodical to tell his tale to the people unless he could first persuade the editor to take his view of his invention. This would be as unjust as it is to prevent a politician of the opposite party from hiring a hall in the town. A man has a right to say that his razor, piano or typewriter is the cheapest and best, if he

believes it, as he generally does, just as every editor who amounts to anything thinks his magazine is the greatest thing in the world.

Periodicals of general circulation are in fact quasi-public institutions like hotels, theaters, stores and street cars, and as such they are bound to serve all comers except for good and sufficient reasons. Their public utility is recognized by law and they receive special privileges, practically a Government subsidy, on account of it. A large part of this utility is due to the advertising, which often surpasses in extent and sometimes, as even editors have to admit, in interest and value the editorial and news portion of the periodical. It has been held by the courts in the Metcalfe case that theater managers have the right to exclude any person they choose. Doubtless periodical proprietors have the same legal right, but in both cases justice to the public demands that it should not be invoked oftener than necessary. The reason why advertising has developed in this country into an extensive and important branch of literature is because it has been free from the restriction which the policy of the paper exercises over its literary columns. The department edited by the people themselves has often taught useful lessons of typography and language to the literary pages.

There is no hypocrisy, inconsistency or impropriety in denouncing editorially what is recommended in the advertising pages. We have not hesitated to contradict advertisements in THE INDEPENDENT, even by name, whenever we thought it our duty. We have a right to the free expression of our opinion in the editorial columns; the advertiser has the same right in the space he has purchased; both being equally subject to the restriction of the implied contract with our subscribers not to publish anything violently inconsistent with the character of the magazine or antagonistic to its purposes. The best example of the relation that should exist between advertiser and editor is the book department. A literary editor who would hesitate to condemn a poor book because it was advertised in the same periodical, an advertising manager who would refuse an advertisement because it eulogized a book condemned on another page, and a publisher who would withdraw his advertisement because his book was harshly criticised, would be rightly regarded as very contemptible individuals.

It is important just now that the real rights of the advertiser should be defined and insisted upon, because more than the commercial question is involved. It is becoming the custom to utilize advertising space for discussion and personal appeals, and this should be encouraged. Public service corporations, such as electric lighting, water supply and street car companies, are replying to the attacks made upon them in the newspapers by publishing "talks to the people" in their advertising columns. We believe that the printing of such advertisements, contradictory tho they be to the editorial position, is only fair and does not impair the dignity or influence of the paper. A Republican paper, for example, should, as a matter of common decency and justice to its readers, publish the platform of the Democratic party and a fair abstract of the arguments supporting it. If it does not do this voluntarily, it certainly has no right to refuse such matter as an advertisement.

Altruistic Selfishness

IT is a bad thing to have but one baby in a house—bad for the baby. He does not learn altruism. He does not understand, as a little child, that he must make way for another child, and he gets his best lesson when his "nose is put out of joint" by the coming of another baby for which he must make way. A family of children is a school of unselfishness, if the mother is a fit teacher. The parents, meanwhile, learn to sacrifice, and to care second for themselves. The family is a little altruistic colony, altruistic within itself, but it may be altruistic only within its own doors—"for us four and no more"; selfish outside. The French call the English family a selfish unit.

But the children go to school and soon learn a wider social altruism. They are loyal to their school and "root" for it, and they shout and cheer when the rival school is beaten. Perhaps there follows the college yell, and with it the narrowed altruism of task and sacrifice for a fra-

ternity, and bitter rivalry or injury directed toward the student outside of its membership.

All along there has been the development of a degree of altruism, a widening of affection and self-denial; and it is well, even if there has begun to grow up with it something more than a lack of good will, something of a selfish and hostile attitude toward those that are without. But this correlative attitude is itself not lovely, and yet is praised as a part of virtue. Very hard is it to see the wrong that stands close to the right. A fellowship, or union, is often created of those engaged in a certain line of paid labor. Its members are pledged to help each other. They care for their sick and bury their dead. They pension their decrepit comrades. They work together to defend their rights and increase their privileges and benefits. That is all most commendable. It is a beautiful practice and example of loving and sacrificing for one's neighbors. Of course, it is the neighbors within the circle, but that is much; it is a good school in which many a narrowly selfish man has been broadened out into an altruism which is thus far Christian. The danger is, of course, that toward those that are not of the membership there may grow up something worse than indifference—a real hatred, or even actual injury and violence. Such cases have often occurred. The history of strikes have been full of them, directed rancorously against the free lances of labor. The simple fact is that we have in these cases only limited altruism, and beyond the limit it may be that we have even hate instead of love; as if indifference or hate were the natural attitude of human nature, and altruism had slow growth, and only within the bounds of mutual advantage, only where the selfishness of a brotherhood or fellowship had somehow involved a degree of defensive altruism of each toward his brother.

We see the same thing in nations. In its beautiful aspect of love of country we call it patriotism. It is characteristic of a large mind, one that has learned to look beyond family and clan, and care for the whole fatherland. It is a real virtue, closely allied to Christianity. The man who works or even dies for his country has learned self-sacrifice to the limit of its diameter if not to its broadest circumference. But there are others outside of country, and they should be loved, in a less degree, perhaps, than one's own fellow citizens; certainly not hated. Here is the conflict of altruistic patriotism and selfish patriotism, when, in love of country, one indulges suspicion, prejudice, or hate against a neighboring people, insults them in voice or in the press, calls them by opprobrious names, goes proudly to war with them, and kills them with all the ingenuity of modern science. That is not Christian; it is hateful. It is the result of narrowing one's altruism.

Patriotism is not a vice, as certain French and German Socialists declare; it is a virtue, but a virtue that may very easily degenerate into a most pernicious vice. M. Jaurés and his associates have not wholly reached their international altruism thru a larger breadth of vision, for it has come not by way of patriotism, but by the inferior way of class sympathy. Nevertheless they have crossed national borders, and they say it is detestable that brother should fight brother, and that no citizen should become a soldier in war.

And how about protective tariffs and the exclusion laws? Protection is good, but wrong and injury toward one's neighbor nation is not good. It is fine and most admirable in every way for a nation to benefit its own citizens; but it must always give us pause when a law injures the citizens of other nations. A tariff is good and necessary; but when the purpose of the tariff is exclusive, and when it helps us by injuring other people, it is time to ask the question, "Is this Christian?" Can we not have a patriotism which shall love our neighbor, which shall leap over boundaries, and which can adapt, even in its commercial policy, the language of the first treaty of the United States with Japan, to create "a perfect and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity"?

Then there is the race altruism, which favors "Anglo-Saxons," or Caucasians, as against brown, yellow and black, which loves one's own race and despises or hates some or all others. There are in this country sections where "dagoes" are

shut out of public schools, others where Asiatics are set off by themselves, and a third of the country where black people are excluded by law from the privileges of the whites. We are beginning to find out that the greatest danger of the century comes from this race hatred or contempt. It may drive the English out of India—we begin to fear it. It makes what we call the great yellow peril in the East; but what is really the white peril of provoking resentment and war by arrogance and brutality, and of all the varieties of this narrow territorial or racial altruism, with this extra-territorial or extra-racial selfishness, there is no country that supplies, at home and in its colonies, so many and virulent illustrations as our own.

May we add that in religion sectarianism gives another illustration of warm altruism within the circle of its denominational fellowships, and of icy selfishness and bigotry outside of them. For religion fully sanctifies very few people. It does not necessarily give a broad love. It allows us to talk of *our* mission, or our culture, or our temperament, or of whatever has made our denomination a religious club instead of a Church of Christ. So we take in some and love and help them, and we crowd out or keep out others whom we do not love enough to take them in as brothers, with all their little differences that separate them from us. The very existence of a sect narrower than the Church Universal is a confession of extra-ecclesiastical ill-will and selfishness; for Christians are, as yet, most of them, only "*called* to be saints." When and how shall we learn the breadth and the charity of "love for Being in General"?

The Peace Conference

It is now expected that the Hague Conference will end next week. Tho it would be premature to pass final judgment on its work until the full report of its actions is available, enough has been cabled to this country to justify the following conclusions:

It is needless to say that the pacifists are anything but satisfied with the results. Probably their disappointment at the fruits of the Conference, judged by what *ought* to have been done, is not unreasonable. Still, the progress in what *was* done is by no means insignificant, and we have no doubt, as time goes on, this will be generally realized. Whatever blame history may allow to the work done and undone at The Hague in 1907, it will be found, we think, that the governments behind the delegates should bear most of the blame rather than the delegates themselves.

What, then, are the net results of the Conference? They are of several kinds: First, actual conventions that will be presented by the Conference to the governments for their approval, so that the ideas contained in these conventions may become at once a part of the law of nations. Second, those results show a growing sentiment in the official mind, both at the Conference and at the various capitals, in favor of progressive ideas, which must await the third or some succeeding Conference for general adoption.

There are other, but less important, results, of which may be mentioned the acceptance of the Porter proposition, which removes from the war area disputed money claims, by necessitating arbitration of these claims before the use of armed forces for their collection; and the acceptance of the proposal for the convening of the Third Conference within eight years from the termination of the Second, coupled with the proposition for the assembling of a committee of arrangements two years before the probable date of the Third Conference, for the preparation of a plan for its organization and procedure, and also a program for its discussion.

If it were not for the proposals of periodic "self-governing" conferences and a Supreme Court of Justice for the world, similar to the Supreme Court of the United States, these accomplishments would have seemed of immense importance. For the strength of sentiment developed at the Conference for these other far-reaching propositions (a large number of important States having unqualifiedly endorsed periodic self-governing Conferences), proves conclusively that the proposals which won general approval are considerably below the existing sentiment of the representatives of the leading Powers.

Some question arises in regard to the exact meaning of the Porter proposition. The technical words used are "Contractural debts," but popularly speaking, it would be proper to call them "disputed money claims." Claims of this kind apparently constitute the chief danger of war between any European and any American State. Therefore, the acceptance of this proposition has reduced this danger to a minimum if it has not entirely destroyed it. At the outset of the Conference, there seemed to be very little hope of carrying this proposition. But it finally passed and has been expressly assented to by all the creditor and debtor nations represented at the Conference. This alone would amply have justified the holding of the Conference, as it removed the greatest danger of war between three of the five continents of the world.

Despite the manifest importance of this proposition, the arrangement for the Third Conference is of even greater value. The Americans proposed that hereafter all Conferences shall meet periodically and that they shall be self-governing. In presenting this motion informally to various delegates, the Americans perhaps over-emphasized the necessity of having the future Conferences "self-governing." This implied considerable dissatisfaction with the manner in which the present Conference was conducted. From this the Europeans realized that if they approved the American proposal as made, Europe would hereafter be compelled periodically to assemble in a Conference whose discussions would take such wide latitude as goes with "freedom of speech" in public assemblies, this being well understood in Europe as America's idea of self-government. Such an assembly would give anxious hours to all official Europe, during its whole sitting. Indeed, under present conditions in Europe there is danger to the peace of the European States in every free discussion at such Conferences. Because our peculiar system is diametrically opposed to that of Europe, our security seems to lie in a way which is dangerous to European States. The strength of any American proposal depends upon opportunity for free speech and wide circulation of the reports among the people. On the contrary, the maintaining of Europe's internal peace lies chiefly in keeping public discussion within narrow limits.

So acute is this feeling that there was great relief thruout Europe when it was learned that Roosevelt had consented that the Emperor of Russia might issue the invitations to the Conference which the European Powers had already agreed to attend. This made them sure that the Conference would be run by a Russian president, on such lines as to keep it within the limits necessary for European security, and which any fairly informed Russian would thoroly understand. Despite this delicate situation growing out of the different political policies of the two continents, the pressure of sentiment for future conferences was so strong that the Europeans were compelled to jockey a little for position. The Americans, tho many members of the Conference were in favor of their proposition as originally presented, were induced to modify it with the view to insuring its unanimous acceptance.

To the provision for the Third Conference, unanimous consent was thus secured without any apparent effort. This was the most important event of the Conference. As the Second Conference was able so easily to make definite and satisfactory arrangements for a third, can any one doubt that the increased power acquired by this idea during the next decade will enable the Third Conference to arrange for its successor, if not for its successors?

When voting in favor of the motion for the Third Conference, the delegates of some of the Powers whose fears were awakened at the thought of a "self-governing" Conference, declared in open session that the Emperor of Russia, in their opinion, had acquired the right to call the Third Conference, because of his having called the first and second. In this way the Europeans insured that the next Conference would be conducted according to European methods which will take due account of European conditions and dangers. On the other hand, the Americans secured definite arrangements for the Third Conference, and developed such strength for periodic conferences that the advocates of this idea need have no

anxiety in regard to its full acceptance at no distant time.

Less than three-quarters of a century ago, the chief European governments represented at this Conference entered into a conspiracy to destroy the idea which they themselves have now united with the Americans to strengthen by providing for the Third Conference. As a result of this conspiracy the combined military power of Europe was used to restore hereditary government wherever popular government was getting a foothold in Europe, and when this work was apparently finished the conspirators contemplated the continuance of this work in America. The instigator of this conspiracy was the Emperor of Russia, a man with whom Nelidoff, the president of this Second Conference, was personally acquainted.

The contrast between these two facts is sufficient to indicate the progress which has already been attained and to give a slight idea of the possibilities which the interval between the adjournment of the Second and the convening of the Third Conference may bring forth.

Tri-Church Union

The question of approval of the Act of Union agreed upon at a Council of the Congregationalists, United Brethren and Methodist Protestants some months ago has been the chief subject before the Congregational National Council held in Cleveland, O., last week and this. The decision will not be reached before this issue reaches our readers. The report presented in favor of it was referred to a committee of twenty-eight, which held eight sessions public to the Council, and which were attended by hundreds of the members, and the warmest interest was shown. While the strongly predominant feeling was for union, there were not a few voices of hesitation, criticism or even opposition. It is amazing that such an objection as temperament should be raised, as if any denomination ought not to be ashamed of itself that was willing to withhold fellowship with any who call themselves Christians. If Congregationalists, or any other denomination, has what is called "a mission," it is not particularly for culture, or intellectual outlook, but for the Christian outlook, equally for city and country, for all conditions of society and all styles of thinking and feeling and religious expression. Some people seem to think that the great mission of Congregationalism is to demonstrate what they call autonomy, as that of the United Brethren and Methodist Protestants is to demonstrate connectionalism, both important enough, but quite in harmony if we call one liberty and the other fellowship. The present opportunity presents a crisis for the Congregationalists more important than any other since over a hundred years ago they gave over their churches out of New England to the Presbyterians, and thus eventually created the New School Presbyterian Church. To turn down this union is to turn down the denomination itself.

Professionalism

Dartmouth's Athletic Committee has disbarred twelve of her students from taking part in intercollegiate contests during the rest of their college course, mainly, it seems, because they were found guilty of playing baseball for money during vacation. Why would it not be a better plan for Dartmouth — having first abolished any snap courses she may have— to arrange the curriculum so that every student will be compelled to spend at least eight hours a day in study and recitations, and then let anybody, without regard to prèvious condition of professionalism, represent the college in athletic contests? If an occasional wicked professional is willing to take such studious punishment every day in order to play on the team, he is just the type of man that our colleges are most in need of at the present moment. The spectacle of an athletic committee drawing the line against a man who has been admitted by the faculty to the privileges of the college is enough to make the irreverent smile.

A Tariff to Aid Labor

Look to New Zealand and Australia if you want to keep abreast of social and economic progress. These great states of the Antipodes are today doing things while the rest of the world is talking; and, more to the point, their citizens are

prosperous and happy, despite the campaign of misrepresentation carried on against them by the London *Times* and lesser English and American papers, who have done everything possible to create an opposite impression. Australia, after having surrounded herself with a Chinese tariff wall, now proposes that some of the benefits of this high protective policy go to the workers instead of being monopolized by the manufacturers. Accordingly an excise duty equal to half the import duty will be imposed on all colonial manufactured goods if the conditions under which these goods are produced are unfair to the workers; and a board of excise will be created with full powers to separate the sheep from the goat manufacturers. The result will be to crush out employers who do not pay trade union wages and recognize trade union conditions, or to bring them up to that standard. We call this plan to the attention of the National Civic Federation's great trust conference to be held in Chicago shortly.

Senator Borah's Views

We are glad Senator Borah was able to convince a jury that he was not implicated in the violations of law on account of which several persons were indicted with him in Idaho. Abundant evidence that the offenses were committed by others was produced at the trial. We cannot commend, however, all that he said to the public after his acquittal. The prosecutors were M. C. Burch, of Detroit, and S. R. Rush, of Omaha, special assistants of Attorney-General Bonaparte. What evidence has the Senator that they were, as he says, "actuated by corrupt motives"? Such a charge should not be made unless there is proof available to support it, and we venture to say the Senator hasn't any. He also asserts that all the officers of the Interior Department, and "presumably" all of those in the Department of Justice, know that 99 men or women out of 100 who take up land claims under the Timber law intend to sell them at once, and that the Government connives at violations of the law by continuing to issue receipts to these holders of claims. But does not the Government properly assume that the entryman has respect for his own oath? If a speculator or a land company hires the men and women of a score of families to take such claims, paying them beforehand to break their oaths, we hope the Senator does not mean to defend the persons engaged in such practices, or to assail the Government for prosecuting them. The law should be repealed or amended. Unless we are misinformed, either repeal or amendment has been effectively opposed by the speculators and corporations which have profited by such violations of it as are now under consideration in Idaho.

The anonymous writer of the article entitled "Success in the Ministry," which appeared in THE INDEPENDENT September 12th, will be pleased to learn of one instance in which it has borne fruit. A subscriber writes us of a young friend, a college senior, who expected to enter the ministry, but who, while engaged during the summer in religious work in Oregon and Washington, met so many young, aggressive business men who set before him so strongly the attractions of business life, and spoke so depreciatingly of the ministry, that he almost gave up his previous plan of study. But, says our correspondent, "some one gave him the article, 'Success in the Ministry,' and it brought him back with a rush; he now hopes to go out West and show those business men that a minister has a career worth while."

Ex-Sheriff H. K. Brown, of Baker City, Ore., who arrested Steve Adams, the man wanted as a witness in the trials for the murder of Governor Steunenberg, and who testified in that case, was killed last week by a bomb attached to his gate, much as Governor Steunenberg was killed by Orchard. No one knows who did it, but no one doubts what was the organization that is responsible for it. Sheriff Brown had received threatening letters, and before his death declared that he had no doubt it was persons connected with the Western Federation of Miners who affixed that bomb to his gate. It is horrible that such murders should be committed, and no one yet punished. A band of murderers are joined against society and law.

We call the especial attention of our country readers to Mr. Huntington's second article on game preserving published elsewhere in this issue. His remedies to prevent the extinction of our quails and partridges are so simple that we should think any intelligent farmer or country landlord would find it profitable to follow his advice. Since his article was written we learn that the bob-white is practically extinct in New Jersey, and one of the officials says it behooves the State to get a substitute, as it is almost impossible to get birds for restocking purposes. As a result of our well-meaning but unscientific game laws fishermen and hunters have worse luck every year, and fish and birds in the market are luxuries only for the millionaire.

We find in a Philadelphia paper the statement that companies or firms controlled by Senator McNichol have "received practically all the municipal contracts of the last four months" in that city. They amount to $2,500,000 and include filter beds for the water supply. One of the firms is that in which not long ago Boss Durham was a kind of silent partner. We assume that all these contracts have been properly awarded and will be carried out to the letter; but how many interesting events in those days of the revolt against Philadelphia's ring are recalled by the brief announcement!

The movement on foot to reform the present method of recording real estate titles is deserving of every encouragement. All persons who have had to do with the ownership of land know how unsatisfactory the searches now in vogue must ever be. The best searcher may overlook something like dower rights or the claims of undisclosed heirs in his search and then a fatal cloud descends upon the title. The general adoption of some form of registration and State guarantee of title, such as the Torrens system of Illinois, would be of great benefit to the public.

An explanation of the Fairbanks cocktail incident is given by the *Interior*. The fatal drinks were ordered by an officious neighbor, anxious to see that the dinner was fashionably accoutered, and the Vice-President suffered in silence rather than to throw the blame on a lady. Thus Eve is as bad as ever, always getting man into trouble, but Adam has become a gentleman; he does not tell on her any more.

It is a good thing to insist that the patent medicine men shall publish their formulas and not make extravagant claims to cure. Of course, tho, we must be consistent about it and at the same time require the doctors to write their prescriptions in English instead of Latin and to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth to their patients.

That meat eating still persists, in spite of the vegetarian cult, is evident from a census bulletin issued at Washington last week, which sets forth the fact that wholesale butchers killed 31,000,000 hogs, 11,000,000 sheep and 7,000,000 beeves, of a total value of $663,000,000, during the past twelve months.

It is always a puzzle to an editor why the subscription list keeps on growing when he sees only letters stopping the paper on account of some article, and never one subscribing for it on account of some article.

Much of our sociological speculation is like talking of what man could do if he had four hands, interesting, sometimes, but not instructive. "If the water boiled the fish would be caught, ready cooked," say the fishermen of Poitou.

The Hague Conference is more and more coming to be what its advocates said it would be, a practical substitute for war.

This has been a quiet week in the scientific world. Only one new element of the radium group and two new cures for cancer have been reported.

There are still some colleges where any alliance between learning and practical purposes is regarded as miscegenation.

We are daily expecting the appearance of a book entitled "The History of Mastication From Chaucer to Fletcher."

Insurance

The Control of the Provident Life Passes

THE controlling interest in the Provident Savings has been sold to those now controlling the Pennsylvania Mutual Life, of Philadelphia. It has been known for some considerable time in insurance circles that this interest in the Provident Life was in the market, and reports of negotiations for its sale have appeared from time to time. F. Augustus Heinze, O. H. and E. R. Thomas and their associates have now given way to a syndicate composed of former State Senator John J. Coyle, president of Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company; Henry Brooks, vice-president of the Hamilton Trust Company and president of the George Brooks & Sons Company, also president of the Standard Fire Insurance Company; Charles M. Brumm, representative from the Twelfth Congressional District, and a well-known attorney-at-law; Col. George J. Elliott, of the Bell Telephone Company; John J. Moore, former County Treasurer of Luzerne County, and now vice-president of the Plymouth National Bank; John W. Phillips, cashier of the First National Bank of Mahanoy City, and John C. Grady, Director of Docks, Wharves, etc., of Philadelphia.

The new interests came into control in the early part of last week, and Colonel Elliott was elected president of the Provident Life, vice Timothy L. Woodruff, resigned.

Prior to the election of the new president, the following directors were named:

John J. Coyle, president of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life (not the Penn Mutual) and an ex-State Senator of Pennsylvania; Henry Brooks, Hon. C. M. Brumm, Col. George J. Elliott, John J. Moore, John W. Phillips and J. G. Grady.

It is understood that Col. Elliott will devote his entire time to the affairs of the institution of which he is now the head, removing from Philadelphia to this city for that purpose. John J. Moore will also become a resident of New York, devoting himself largely to the company's financial interests here. The policy of the new management has not yet been announced, but it is likely to be exceedingly conservative. John J. Coyle, an experienced insurance man, will be the underwriting manager of the society.

A NEW Massachusetts law that has recently become operative provides that a medical and surgical chest must be installed in all manufacturing plants where machinery is used. The purpose of the law is to benefit workmen who are injured while at work in factories or shops.

THE regular quadrennial examination of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., of which Robert W. Huntington, Jr., is president, was duly approved by Theron Upson, Insurance Commissioner. This examination covers the company's statement of its business for the year 1906, and its financial condition at the close of business on December 31st of that year. The company's books were thoroly audited for the year 1906 and the items of ledger assets and of income and disbursements verified from the trial balance. Ledger entries were traced thru the journals and cash books to the agents' reports, vouchers or other original sources and no disbursements were found for any illegal or improper purpose or for any purpose other than as stated. The examining actuary sets forth in his report that the company is in an exceedingly healthy financial condition, and that it is apparently managed with as great economy as is practicable. The annual statement of the Connecticut General shows gross assets on January 1st, 1907, of $6,601,283.95, with liabilities of $5,978,052.78, or a total surplus as regards policy-holders of $623,231.17.

Financial

Railways and the Public

PRESIDENT RIPLEY'S extremely pessimistic remarks on the 6th inst. might well have led the public to expect an annual report much less favorable than that of his road (the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé), which was made known a few days later. It was a great year for the Atchison. Gross earnings ($93,683,407) were increased by $12,882,397, or 15 per cent., and net earnings by nearly $3,000,000. Out of the $21,168,723 earned on stock, $11,363,722 was paid in dividends, and $9,600,000 devoted to improvements. Two other annual reports published last week may be noted. Union Pacific's showed considerable increases of gross and net, with earnings of more than 16 per cent. on the common stock. In Rock Island's were seen a gross increase of $9,000,562 and a net increase of $3,023,478.

On the 6th, the Atchison's president was in a very gloomy mood. He could not advise any one "to invest a dollar in any of the Western States" traversed by his road. He complained of a prevailing "hysteria over railroads and corporations." This had "affected high places and resulted in grand-stand plays where we might reasonably expect to find calm and deliberate judgment." Hard times were approaching. In his annual report he says that railroad companies' ability to obtain needed additional capital has been impaired by a loss of confidence on the part of investors, due largely to the unfriendly attitude of the public and to the arbitrary action of legislatures and commissions.

There has been hasty and unwise rate legislation in the States, but the roads will not suffer great loss on account of it. A world-wide monetary stringency has made it difficult to borrow, except at high rates, but the new issues authorized by our railways this year amount to $1,344,677,600, or about $400,000,000 more than those authorized in the corresponding months of last year. Loss of confidence on the part of investors is due largely to the exposure of sharp practice or violation of law by railway companies. Five days after the interview of the 6th inst., the Atchison was convicted at Los Angeles of rebating offenses, for which the possible fine is $1,100,000. Confidence has been shaken by a long list of scandals, including the life insurance disclosures, the Union Pacific's financial operations, and the recent revelations concerning the street railway companies of New York. The opinion of Robert Mather, president of the Rock Island Company, is entitled to respect in railroad circles. He said in a public address on the 12th: "I count as first among the causes that have made the securities of the railroads unsalable the misdeeds of the railroads themselves."

* *

....During a recent trial of one of the Union Pacific gasolene motor cars, a run of 570 miles (from Omaha to Denver) was made in 40 minutes less than the fastest regular schedule for steam trains on the same route. The company is building eighteen cars of this type, to be used for branch line traffic.

....September's output of pig iron was 2,183,487 tons. August's was 2,250,410, a quantity exceeded only in July and May of the present year. On the 2d inst. the steel mills of the United States Steel Corporation broke all records for a day's product.

....James K. Corbiere has resigned as vice-president of the Morton Trust Company, a position which he has filled since the company was organized as the successor to the old banking house of Morton, Bliss & Company. Mr. Corbiere has formed, with his two sons, the banking and brokerage firm of J. K. Corbiere & Sons.

....On October 1st there were 6,620 national banks. There were only 3,617 when the law of March 14th, 1900, was past. That law permitted the establishment of a national bank capitalized at only $25,000. Nearly two-thirds of the banks organized since March 14th, 1900, are thus capitalized, the average capital of 2,363 being a little more than $26,000,

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1907 No. 3073

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

National Topics

Mr. Roosevelt's two weeks of hunting in the Louisiana canebrake ended on the 19th, and on the 21st he left Stamboul, La., for Vicksburg. On the 17th he killed a black bear weighing about 400 pounds, at the end of a four hours' chase. This was done by one good shot at a distance of about sixty yards.——It was reported by the Associated Press that Mr. Bryan, in an address delivered at Richmond on the 11th, said:

"All the great metropolitan newspapers are controlled by the Trusts, and their columns are open to the highest bidder."

He was promptly asked by the New York *World* to prove this. Replying briefly by telegraph, he asserted that he had said "many," not "all," of the metropolitan papers. In a later telegram, on the 18th, he remarked that he had been misquoted, and added the following statement:

"A great many of the big daily papers are owned or controlled by Trusts and corporations. Their editors are but tools in the hands of schemers. They chloroform the people, telling them things are all right, while the Trusts come along and pick their pockets. These editors are but the mouthpieces of the great Trusts, and they write what they are told to write by those who would fleece the people. I will explain in my New York speech."

He is about to make a series of speeches in the State of New York. Some think his aim is to gain popular support for his candidacy. Mr. Conners, chairman of the New York Democratic committee, says that the delegates from the State in next year's national convention will be instructed to vote for Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, who was elected on the Hearst ticket to the office he now holds, altho Mr. Hughes, the Republican nominee, defeated Mr. Hearst in the contest for the office of Governor. In that campaign there was a fusion of the Democrats with the Hearst party (the Independence League), but now (for the approaching election), there is a fusion, in the greater part of the City of New York, of the Republicans with the Hearst party. This alliance, made by Mr. Parsons, chairman of the Republican County Committee, and a intimate friend of President Roosevelt, affects several candidates for the bench, about half of the candidates nominated for the Legislature and the nominee for the office of Sheriff. By a considerable number of Republicans it is not approved.——In his recent public addresses Mr. Bryan has opposed the President's recommendations as to the regulation of corporations by national authority, and in the South he has commended such action as was taken by the Governor of North Carolina in the case of the Southern Railroad Company. Speaking in the Young Men's Christian Association's building at St. Louis, and referring to some of the gifts made by wealthy men to educational and religious institutions, he said: "I hope the time is near when people will refuse to sell their respectability to great criminals in return for blood money."——Secretary Taft, at a banquet in Manila on the 19th, said: "I hope in another two years to visit Manila again, but then I shall probably come as a private citizen."——There are many indications that the eligibility of Governor Hughes for the Republican presidential nomination is under consideration outside of his own State. He has stead-

fastly refused to assist or countenance any movement in behalf of his possible candidacy. At a dinner of the Republican Club in New York City, on the 18th, after defining his views as to the control and regulation of corporations and pointing out the aims of his administration, he said:

"To avoid any possibility of misapprehension regarding my own course I may say this further word: I do not seek any public office. The majority of people doubtless think that the distinction and power of office are an irresistible attraction. To me public office means a burden of responsibility—a burden of incessant toil at times almost intolerable—which under honorable conditions and at the command of the people it may be a duty and even a pleasure to assume, but is far from being an object of ambition. I have not sought, nor shall I seek, directly or indirectly, to influence the selection or the vote of any delegate to any convention, and with reference to the action of any delegate to any convention there will be no suggestion or thought of influence, protest or reprisal in the Executive Chamber."

He did not aim, he also remarked, to be a party boss, but wanted simply to be Governor during his term.

Rebating Under the New Law

It is asserted by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of which E. H. Harriman is president, has repeatedly violated the Hepburn Rate law by giving rebates, and that the record of these violations comes down to the 24th day of last month. All the indictments heretofore found against railroad companies and shippers have been for violations of the Elkins law, an older statute, in which no prison penalty is provided. But the new law provides for punishment by imprisonment as well as by fine. Mr. Lane has been making an investigation for the Commission at San Francisco, where testimony was taken at public hearings, which do not appear to have been noticed in news dispatches from that city. On the 14th inst. he returned to Washington, and there the substance of his discoveries was given to the press. "We found in the Southern Pacific office," he said, "a list of preferred shippers, who paid but a proportion of the published rate upon State shipments. This list included many of the largest and most important manufacturing firms. We also found twenty books, which had accumulated since the fire of last year, and which showed special rebates. There were several thousand entries. These refunds in all amounted to about $500,000 during the last year." A large majority of them relate to traffic within the State, as to which the existence of a secret rebate system was admitted by officers of the company; but there was also evidence of rebating on shipments between California and other States. Press dispatches say that Auditor C. B. Seger testified that the rebate accounts were kept in a separate set of books by two confidential clerks. They also assert that among the concerns receiving rebates were the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Union Ice Company, California Sugar Company, California Pine Box Company and Associated Oil Company. The amounts paid are published as taken from the books. Demand for these books was resisted, but, under the provisions of the new law, they could not be withheld. They relate only to transactions since the time of the earthquake and fire, when the company's books for previous years were destroyed. It is shown in them that rebates were paid up to September 24, the date of the investigation. It is stated that G. W. Luce, an officer, offered himself as a witness, apparently with the purpose of acquiring immunity, and that Mr. Lane would not accept him. Shippers who had received rebates made similar offers, some of which were accepted. The evidence will be submitted to the Department of Justice. Mr. Harriman asserted recently that rebating had ceased on all the roads with which he was connected. He now says that Commissioner Lane's statements are false and absurd, declaring again that there has been no wilful payment of rebates on the Southern Pacific, and remarking that "some members of the Commission are seeking notoriety." Whereupon Mr. Lane says that if Mr. Harriman is willing to assume responsibility by admitting that he has knowledge of all that has been done on the Southern Pacific, the admission may prove troublesome when the records in the case reach him and he reads the evi-

dence.——On the 11th, in San Francisco, three additional indictments for rebating (under the old law) were found against the Southern Pacific and two against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. These supplement the indictments found on September 27. In all, there are between 300 and 400 counts. ——In the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, convicted at Los Angeles on the 11th of rebating, the fine may be anywhere from $66,000 to $1,320,000. The District Attorney gave notice that he should ask the grand jury to indict the company's counsel, Thomas J. Norton, because the latter had given the free use of a car on the road to an agent employed to procure witnesses for the defense.

Secretary Taft in the Philippines

Secretary Taft arrived at Manila on the 15th, and was received with many expressions of respect and affectionate regard. In the harbor there was a parade of water craft in his honor, led by Governor Smith and General Wood. On the 16th he formally opened the new Philippine Assembly, making a long address. At a caucus held on the 13th, the members had decided, by a majority of one vote, that there should be no prayer at the opening exercises, but this decision appears to have been reconsidered, for prayer was offered by Bishop Barlin, the only native Catholic bishop in the islands. At the beginning of his address, the Secretary said:

"President Roosevelt has sent me to convey to all Filipinos congratulations upon another step in the enlargement of self-government. His message is intended for every Assemblyman, irrespective of their views in the electoral campaign. It assumes loyalty and does not assume that he may not have the wish to bring about peaceably a transfer of sovereignty, but assumes that while the present Government endures he will uphold its authority.

"I am expected to say something about the policy of the United States toward the islands, but I cannot speak authoritatively, because the power to direct the Government is vested in the Congress. The National Administration's avowed policy under President McKinley and President Roosevelt has been and is to govern the islands, safeguarding the interests and welfare of the Filipinos, and by the spread of general primary and industrial education and the practice of partial political control, to fit the people to maintain a stable government.

"As this policy of extending control continues it must logically result finally in ending the sovereignty of the United States unless both people agree to retain the bond, owing to mutually beneficial trade relations. None can anticipate the period or process of political preparation.

"During my last visit I was of the opinion that it would take considerably longer than a generation. My views remain unchanged. We are engaged in a great experiment that no other nation has attempted. Hence it would be unwise to fix a period when the experiment must succeed. Our Philippines policy has been widely criticised by some as too hasty and as too foolishly confident in the capacity of the Filipinos, resulting in the so-called disastrous result of the elections. Others demand the immediate granting of self-government."

In the States, he continued, there had been a strong minority party "denouncing our policy, expressing sympathy with armed enemies and aspiring to make the islands independent." This opposition had prolonged the war and afterward had retarded the development of government in the islands. He expressed a hope that Congress at its coming session would enact a compromise measure admitting Philippine sugar and tobacco free of duty, but limiting the quantity in order that the fears of those opposing free admission might be allayed. He advised the Assembly to provide for permanent tenure and retirement on pension in the civil service. The report that our Government contemplated a sale of the islands was, he declared, utterly without foundation.

"Those crediting this report misunderstand the motives of the American people. A majority of our people still favor our altruistic policy concerning the islands. Our obligations present only two alternatives, either the permanent maintenance of popular government under American control or giving control to the Filipinos when they are fitted for it. I believe the Assembly is a logical step in President McKinley's policy, and that it is not radical. Critics say that the results of the election indicate excessive haste. I differ with them. The small vote indicates indifference or timidity, but it does not support the assumption that as the Assembly proves its usefulness the electorate will not increase."

It was true that a majority of the members elected stood for immediate independence, but this was a result which he had regarded as possible when he was urging the creation of the Assembly. If it indicated that the majority were irreconcilables, obstructing the Government,

this would be discouraging, but he was confident that the majority desired the Government to exist for the benefit of the Filipinos and in this were really conservative:

"I have been reported as coming to express bitter and threatening words on account of the election. Nothing could be more false. I am filled with a spirit of friendliness and encouragement. You will properly study public economy in the numerous bureaus, but I hope that utility functions will be thoroly investigated. It would be wise to prepare a recommendation to Congress concerning the customs. As you conduct your proceedings and shape legislation on patriotic, conservative, intelligent and useful lines you will show capacity to participate in the Government. Finally, upon you falls the responsibility for achieving success and bringing a greater extension of political power, or, thru neglect and obstruction, of requiring the confiscation of your existing powers because they were prematurely granted."

Sergio Osmena, Nationalist, formerly Governor of Cebu, was elected Speaker, or President, the nomination having been made by Manuel Quezon, Governor of Tayabas, and seconded by Dominador Gomez, the radical from Manila. On the following day, Governor Smith's message was read before the Commission and the Assembly in joint session, and a committee representing both bodies adopted a resolution thanking the people of the United States for the creation of the Assembly. The Commission has provided for a permanent Public Utilities Commission of three persons, empowered to adjust, increase or reduce the rates of any of the public utility companies doing business in the islands. Addresses made by Dr. Brent, the Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, now in this country, show that he thinks the Assembly was created before the people were ready for it.

The Brownsville Affray

Curious evidence concerning the Brownsville affray has been submitted to the War Department in a report from Brigadier-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. Having ascertained by experiment that a discharged cartridge could be connected with the rifle from which it had been fired by a microscopical examination of the characteristic markings on the surface of the cartridge shell, he caused further experiments to be made with the shells of the cartridges fired at Brownsville and with the rifles of the negro battalion. It was found that, of the 39 cartridge shells, or cases, in evidence, 11 had been fired from one and the same rifle, 11 more from another rifle, 8 from a third and 3 from a fourth; also, that the shells in the first three of these groups had been fired from "three rifles belonging to Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry [the negro company], and that those of the fourth group had probably been fired from another of the rifles in the same company." Examination of the bullets recovered and placed in evidence showed that they were "United States model of 1898 or 1903," and that they had been "fired from either the United States model of 1898 rifle, or from United States model of 1903 rifle, and from no other." Brigadier-General Crozier remarks that "the bearing of these facts upon the identity of persons doing the firing is not a concern" of his bureau. The experiments and examinations were made at the Springfield Armory.

The Oil Trust Case

Among the witnesses testifying last week in the Oil Trust suit was William G. Rockefeller, the son of William Rockefeller, and the treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who explained the loaning of $32,761,000 to outside interests in 1906 by saying that the company was accustomed to loan about $20,000,000 a year to Wall Street houses, and additional sums to individuals. He was questioned concerning a loan of $7,630,044 to Theodore N. Barnsdall, of Pittsburg, and he said the money had been advanced to Barnsdall on collateral consisting of the stock of oil companies in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other States. At the borrower's request, the company had collected the income of these concerns and applied it to the debt. Barnsdall was involved in a controversy, last year, with the Interior Department concerning oil lands in Indian Territory. It appears that he has desired to be regarded as an independent producer, not in alliance with the Standard. Since this testimony was given he has said to the press that he is an independent and always has been one. He borrowed the

money from the Standard, he says, for the development of oil lands in Kansas and Texas, and for the formation of a corporation which has acquired several oil companies elsewhere. No progress was made in tracing the loans charged against P. S. Trainor and James McDonald. Trainor has testified that he did not receive the $20,000,000 entered against his name and that he knows nothing about the matter. Mr. Rockefeller failed to throw any light on the subject. As director in the Southern Pipe Line Company he could not explain that company's loans of $4,509,000 and $2,602,000 to Trainor. It was admitted by officers of subsidiary companies that it had been the custom of the Standard to buy independent companies and operate them ostensibly as independents, and that movable companies not openly connected with the Standard had been used by it for killing competition.

Transatlantic Wireless Telegraphy

On October 17th the Marconi Company opened commercial communication across the Atlantic from Glacé Bay, Nova Scotia, to Clifden, Ireland. The first message was transmitted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and afterward messages were exchanged between King Edward VII and Lord Grey, and congratulations were received from Privy Councillor Baron Avebury, formerly Sir John Lubbock; M. Clemenceau, Premier of France; the Duke of Argyll; Field - Marshal Viscount Wolseley; Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate; Sir Norman Lockyer; Lord Kelvin, and many other distinguished persons. Altogether during the first day thirteen thousand words were transmitted thru the ether to Europe, and over two thousand words received from the other side. The apparatus worked satisfactorily, and there was no difficulty in receiving the signals. The Continental Morse code was used, and the electric waves sent out from bronze wires strung between four wooden towers, 215 feet in hight. The messages are received at the station across the Atlantic practically at the same time they are sent, for the electric wave travels with the speed of light, 186,400 miles per second. The first unmistakable signals, the transmission of the letter "S," three dots, across the Atlantic from the Poldhu station in Cornwall, England, to St. John, N. F., was effected on December 12th, 1901, and a year later the Marconi station at Glacé Bay, Cape Breton, was able to send across its first messages, thus demonstrating the fact that the rotundity of the earth does not interfere with the passage of the waves thru the ether. Lord Kelvin secured the distinction of sending the first commercial telegram when in July, 1898, he insisted upon paying a shilling for the transmission of his message by wireless from Alum Bay to Bournemouth, about fourteen miles. There are now over fifteen hundred and fifty stations engaged in regular transmission of wireless messages. A classification of these stations may be made approximately as follows: Commercial land stations, 195; merchant vessels, 170; lighthouses and other Government stations, 150; naval installations, 670; military portable stations, 55; experimental stations, 310. The United States Signal Corps has maintained for four years wireless communication across Norton Sound in Alaska. During this time there has never been a day when the service was interrupted, and the speed is as high as that ordinarily obtained in telegraphy by wire. More than a million words a year are sent, and at times a rate of thirty-three words a minute has been maintained for an hour.

End of the Peace Conference

After sitting continuously for eighteen weeks The Hague Conference ended last week, Friday. On Wednesday, the ninth Plenary Session was held, during which, first, thirty-eight votes were recorded in favor of the project for the establishment of the International High Court of Justice, while Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Rumania, Switzerland and Uruguay abstained from voting. Thus the Court is accepted unanimously in principle, but it will not go into effect until the nations thru the channels of diplomacy determine upon some way of selecting the judges. Second, the following report of obligatory arbitration was adopted:

The Conference unanimously favors:
(1) The principle of obligatory arbitration.

(2) That certain differences, especially those regarding the interpretation and application of conventional clauses, are susceptible to being submitted to obligatory arbitration without restriction.

The Conference unanimously proclaims that while a convention on the subject was not concluded, the differences of opinion had more of a juridical character, as all the states of the world, in working together for four months, not only learned to know each other better by getting closer together, but developed during this long collaboration high ideals for the common welfare.

Third, the Porter proposition that no nation shall collect debts from another nation until after arbitration received the approval of thirty-nine nations, with only five abstentions. Baron D'Estournelles de Constant then proposed that all the countries represented at the Conference contribute appropriate works of art to be used in Mr. Carnegie's Palace of Peace, and this was adopted by acclamation. On Friday the Conference practically came to an end, and by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"The Second International Peace Conference, first proposed by the President of the United States, having been, through the invitation of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, convoked by her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, met June 15, 1907, at The Hague, in the Hall of Knights, with the mission to further develop the humanitarian principles which were the basis of the work of the first Conference.

"In a series of sittings from June 15 to October 18, in which the delegates were constantly animated by a desire to meet the intentions of the initiator of the Conference as well as those of the governments participating, the following conventions were agreed upon for the signature of the plenipotentiaries:

"1. The peaceful regulation of international conflicts.

"2. Providing for an international prize court.

"3. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals on land.

"4. Regulating the rights and duties of neutrals at sea.

"5. Covering the laying of submarine mines.

"6. The bombardment of towns from the sea.

"7. The matter of the collection of contractual debts.

"8. The transformation of merchantmen into warships.

"9. The treatment of captured crews.

"10. The inviolability of fishing boats.

"11. The inviolability of the postal service.

"12. The application of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross to sea warfare; and

"13. The laws and customs regulating land warfare.

"The right to sign these conventions will be open until June 30, 1908."

M. Nelidorff, the president of the Conference, made a long speech in which he reviewed what had been done and the results obtained:

"While superior considerations," he said, "such as the good of humanity in general, must undoubtedly guide delegates at such a Conference, they must also keep in view the objects of those who direct the governments, the interests of which are often opposed to the interests of other countries. The efforts of the Conference have tended to harmonize these interests."

Then, after detailing what had been done, and thanking all those who collaborated with him, he ended by saying:

At one of our recent sittings thanks were expressed to the august initiator of the two conferences, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The conference, I hope, will to-day render homage to the President of the United States, who first proposed the meeting of the second conference, by authorizing me to send him the following telegram:

"The delegates to the second peace conference having finished their work, and remembering with gratitude the initial proposition made for its convocation by the President of the United States, present to him their respectful homage."

Many among us will meet again here some years from now. I, among others, shall not be present, but I hope that in working on the continuation of our task you will remember with sympathy our collaboration, and sometimes kindly remember him who has had the honor of presiding over your deliberations, and is animated by the most sincere wishes for the success of future conferences and the growing development of solidarity in international relations, based on justice and the law.

[It is to be noted that from this speech President Nelidoff evidently expects there is to be more than a Third Conference.] When he had finished, the representatives of the Dutch Government, and Sir Edward Fry, of Great Britain, the dean of the delegates, made addresses, as well as many of the other delegates. The European press generally takes the view that the Peace Conference as a whole has been a fiasco, and as one correspondent writes, "faint applause from the stalls and persistent poohing from the galleries have followed the fall of the curtain upon the Hague Conference." It is said that nearly $3,000,000 has been expended by delegates at The Hague, of which over $500,000 was spent for 317 official dinners, of which those given by Señor Barboza, of Brazil, were the most

expensive, the flowers alone representing an item of $2,000. The telegraph tolls amounted to $225,000, and more than 1,000,000 words of press matter concerning the Conference were sent out. The Dutch Government spent $112,580 as host of the Conference, and the longest speech made in plenary session was by Joseph H. Choate on the inviolability of private property at sea, which contained 11,736 words. It was delivered in English. Señor Barboza, however, holds the first place as to the number of speeches delivered.

The Campaign Against the House of Lords

The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell - Bannerman, opened the campaign by a speech in Edinburgh on October 5th at a large meeting held under the auspices of the Scottish Liberal Association. He began by outlining the good work that had been done by the Government in foreign and colonial affairs, in practically giving plenary self-government to the Transvaal, in introducing the people of India into councils concerning their own affairs, and in arranging frontier questions in Asia with Russia, then he contrasted the failure of the legislation which had been impeded by the House of Lords. "We see a session of legislative wreck, months of inquiry and labor thrown away." The Conservative party might as well have been in power, and, indeed, "so long as the House of Lords stands where it does the Conservative party is never out of power." He discussed at length the two measures for the improvement of conditions in Scotland which were past by the Commons and rejected by the Lords. The Scottish Landholders Bill was intended to check the depopulation of the rural districts, and the giving over of large areas to sport for the benefit of those nomad tribes who, in the month of August, appear at the Perth Station with their guns and their fishing rods and kilts with white knees to go up and possess the land. The other bill, "which did no more than throw upon the local authorities the simple duty of valuing the land apart from the buildings and improvements on its surface, was incontinently rejected, and I say that this rejection was a piece of arrogance and high-mindedness which went to the extreme point of the pretensions of the House of Lords."

"Never was the House of Commons treated with greater contempt by the other House than in this instance, never did the claims of property find a more willing and obsequious agent than in the House of Lords as we know it to-day. In rejecting this bill the House of Lords, who represent, and it is their express claim that they do represent, landed property, as before and against all other, were rallying to the immunities and privileges of their class, and that is why I do not feel sanguine about their abandoning their opposition easily. Well, it is a melancholy and discouraging fact that within so short a space of the general election we should see that great demonstration of opinion, that great constitutional verdict of public judgment, reversed and set aside by these irresponsible gentlemen who call themselves a revising chamber.

The Prime Minister described the plan which the Government wished to have adopted, which was to have a small, private conference between an equal number of members appointed by the two Houses to consider a bill about which there was marked disagreement. If this conference proved unproductive the bill might, after a suitable interval, say six months, be again past and sent up to the House of Lords, and if then rejected and another conference fail to produce a compromise, it might be past over their heads. The resolution past by the House of Commons holds that "it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject bills past by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that, within the limits of a single Parliament, the final decision of the Commons should prevail." The London *Times,* in criticising the speech, says it is absurd to think of upsetting the constitution because two bills, which were past by a heterogeneous majority without adequate discussion, and may or may not be desired by the people of Scotland, were rejected by the House of Lords.

"Conferences are a farce when one side knows that it need not yield anything because it can get everything in six months, while the other side knows that it has absolutely nothing to negotiate with."

Problems of the French Government

The Ministerial Council meeting at Rambouillet, under the presidency of M. Fallières, has decided upon its political program to be submitted to Parliament on its reassembling, probably October 22d. A bill will

be introduced for the appropriation of $1,200,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the floods which have recently devastated France thru the overflow of the Rhone, the Loire and the Saône. The three measures of most importance are: First, the facilitation of the devolution of Church property to the communes; second, the reform of military courts-martial; third, the establishment of an income tax. It has come out that during the conflict over the separation law that a large number of valuable objects of art have been taken from the French churches either by downright burglary or the substitutions of imitations. Antoine Thomas, a wealthy barrel manufacturer of Clermont-Ferrand, was arrested for the theft of the famous Cope of Orth, which disappeared from the Church of Ambazac, near Limoges. Thomas made a full confession; in fact, he is suspected of having exaggerated his exploits. He claims to have stolen sacred relics and utensils to the value of $400,000. The cope alone is estimated to be worth $120,000, and this he says he sent to an antiquary in London for $10,000. He declares that when the inventories for the transfer of the Church property to the communes were being made, the priests removed the most valuable articles, replacing them when necessary by others, and either selling the originals or hiding them to prevent their confiscation by the civil authorities. M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction, will introduce into Parliament a bill declaring all objects of art in the churches and other ecclesiastical buildings to be the property of the State and under national protection. Such works of art cannot be given away, exchanged, sold or removed without the consent of Parliament. It may also be made a penal offense to export any religious work at one time the property of the Church and now belonging to the State. A similar law has for some time been in operation in Italy, to prevent exportation of its historical and artistic treasures. The French Government is continuing to prosecute the anti-militarists, who are endeavoring to corrupt the conscripts by distributing to them manifestos denouncing the army, and calling upon them to turn their arms against their own officers in case of war. The Minister of War instituted prosecution against Professor Hervé, a leader of the anti-military propaganda. The convention of French Radicals and Radical Socialists which met at Nancy repudiated such attacks upon the army and the encouragement of desertion, and will support the Government in its attempt to suppresse this movement.——In Germany, Dr. Karl Liebknecht, son of Dr. Wilhelm Liebknecht, the veteran Socialist leader, was convicted of high treason for publishing a pamphlet against militarism. One of the witnesses was Herr Bebel, who testified that Dr. Liebknecht's extreme ideas were not endorsed by the Social Democratic party. He was sentenced to eighteen months' detention in a fortress, a light form of imprisonment, altho the crown prosecutor demanded a sentence of two years' penal servitude and five years' loss of civil rights.

Strikes in Italy

Italy is afflicted with a series of strikes, which seems likely to cause a serious interruption of business and communication. The trouble began with a strike of the gas workers in Milan. Strikebreakers were brought in to prevent the city being left in darkness. The company and its employees had come to an agreement, and the strikebreakers were being conveyed to the railroad station when they were attacked by the strikers with stones. Carabineers, in dispersing the mob, were obliged to fire, and seven men were wounded. In consequence of this the strike extended. All the street cars were stopped, the factories closed, and newspapers did not appear. Bands of strikers of a thousand each paraded the dark streets singing revolutionary songs. In Turin, Bologna and Leghorn sympathetic strikes were ordered, and the railroad men stopped work. They endeavored to persuade the Central Committee of the Socialists at Rome to declare a general strike of all the workingmen in Italy, but the commiteee refused, believing that under the circumstances public opinion would not support them. In spite of this the railroad employees continue their strikes and are trying to tie up all lines.

Graphics of the Voice

BY E. W. SCRIPTURE, Ph.D., M.D.

[Professor Scripture is one of the pioneers in the field of experimental psychology in this country and was for twelve years Director of the Psychological Laboratory at Yale. He has of late devoted himself to the difficult problem of the analysis of vocal sounds. His recent researches are published in his "Experimental Phonetics," by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, reviewed in our issue of July 28th. In the following article he explains in a popular way how the records of "visible speech" are obtained and studied, illustrated by gramophone tracings, some of which have never before been published.—EDITOR.]

THE investigations in phonetics for the Carnegie Institution—concerning which the editor of THE INDEPENDENT has asked for some account—were begun in the attempt to solve the problem of the nature of English verse. Of what does English verse consist? Is it a system of long and short syllables, or of strong and weak ones? Are there variations in pitch, as in Greek? After all, does the scheme of syllables have any application at all? Is it not possible that modern English verse is built on principles that are derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and that our present way of treating it is an invention of college pedantry?

These problems led to a new field of investigation. Consider for a moment: How shall we best study verse? Of course, by catching it as it flows from the mouth of the poet, freezing it and then examining it in detail with the microscope. This is practically what was done, not only for poetry, but also for prose and song and for various musical instruments. The method was as follows:

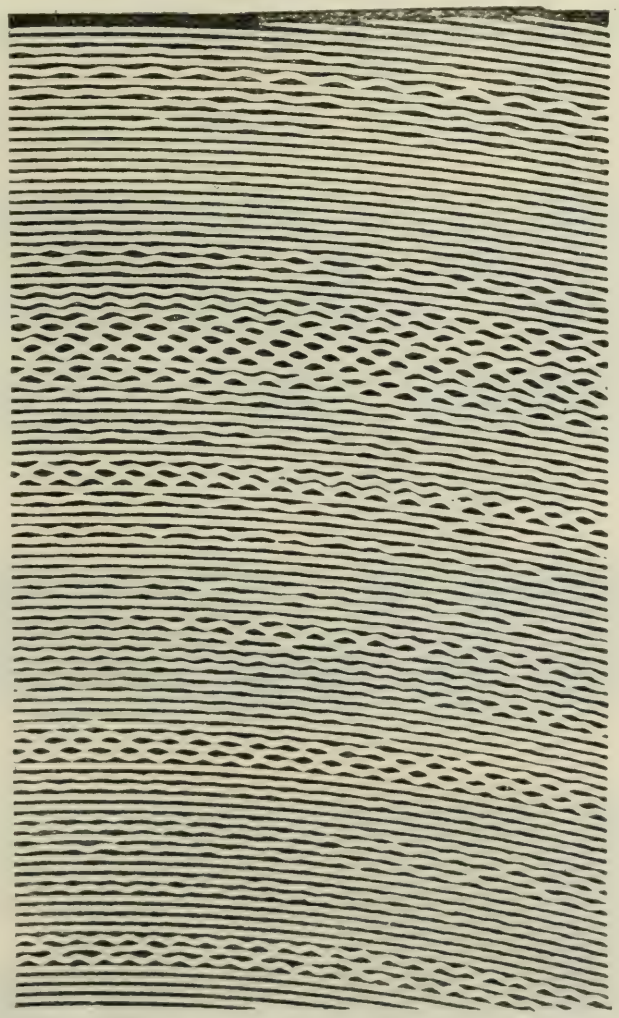


FIG. 1.—PIECE OF A GRAMOPHONE PLATE CONSIDERABLY MAGNIFIED.

The person whose voice was to be studied was required to speak into a gramophone (disk machine) or a phonograph (cylinder machine). For a study of the typical American vowels I had a trained elocutionist pronounce them with special distinctness. For a specimen of American verse Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was kind enough to make several records. Mr. Joseph Jefferson furnished records of Rip Van Winkle's toast and Dr. Chauncey Depew gave a specimen of oratory. For French pronunciation and French verse I had a large number of records made, but have not had time to study them. As a typical specimen of German, the German Emperor made two records for me.

In the gramophone method the recording apparatus makes a groove on the disk and the speech vibrations make sidewise deviations in this groove; some of the strongest can be seen by looking at a record thru a magnifying glass (Fig. 1).

To enlarge and record these vibrations on paper it was necessary to devise a spe-

cial machine; this was accomplished with great labor and expense. The machine was first used at Yale University. Attracting the attention of the Carnegie Institution, its work has been liberally supported for four years; for six months it was loaned to the University of Berlin. Fig. 2 gives a scheme of the machine.

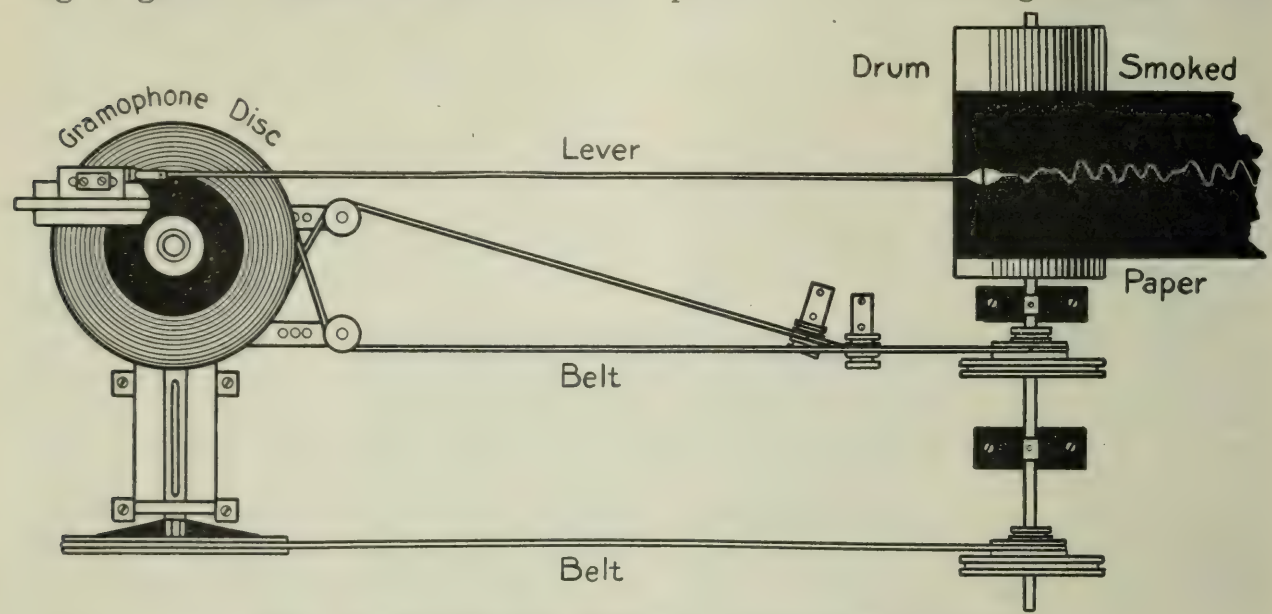


FIG. 2.—MACHINE FOR TRACING GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

The gramophone disk is made to turn very slowly, once in six to ten hours. A steel point in a long light lever rests in the speech groove just as the steel point of the reproducer does; the vibrations in the groove make the lever move back and forth. A fine point at the end of the lever records the vibrations, magnified 300 times, on a long band of smoked paper.

The apparatus has to be constructed with great accuracy and delicacy.*

This machine was used to trace records of prose and verse, of musical instruments, etc. Fig. 3 shows a small piece out of a note from a cornet. Each wave in the line represents one vibration of the air in the cornet tone. The pitch of the tone can be calculated from the record. The recording and tracing apparatus were so arranged that 1 millimeter on the band of paper represented 0.0004 seconds. One wave of the cornet record measures nearly 3 millimeters; the period or time occupied by the vibration was therefore 0.0012 seconds. The frequency or number of vibrations per second was therefore $1 \div 0.0012 = 833$, being approximately $g^{2\sharp}$.

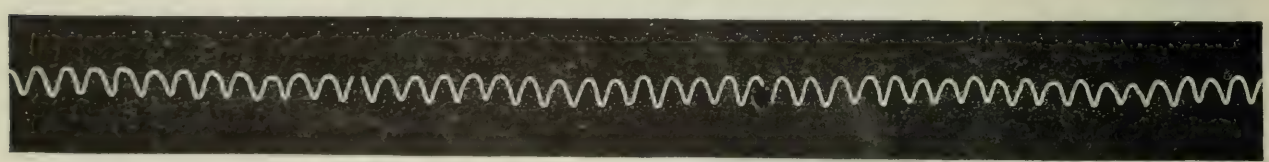


FIG. 3.—TONE FROM CORNET.

Let us notice the peculiar form of the waves in Fig. 3; they are sharper on one side than on the other; this is a characteristic of the cornet tones.

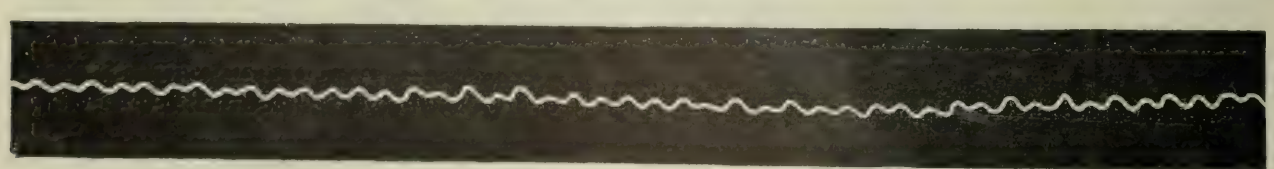


FIG. 4.—TONE FROM A CLARINET.

A portion of a clarinet record is shown in Fig. 4. Here the waves fall into

*Those who wish the details will find them in my "Researches in Experimental Phonetics," Publication No. 44 of the Carnegie Institution.

groups of two. The length of the group indicates the pitch of the tone in which the instrument is played; this we can calculate just as in the case of the cor-

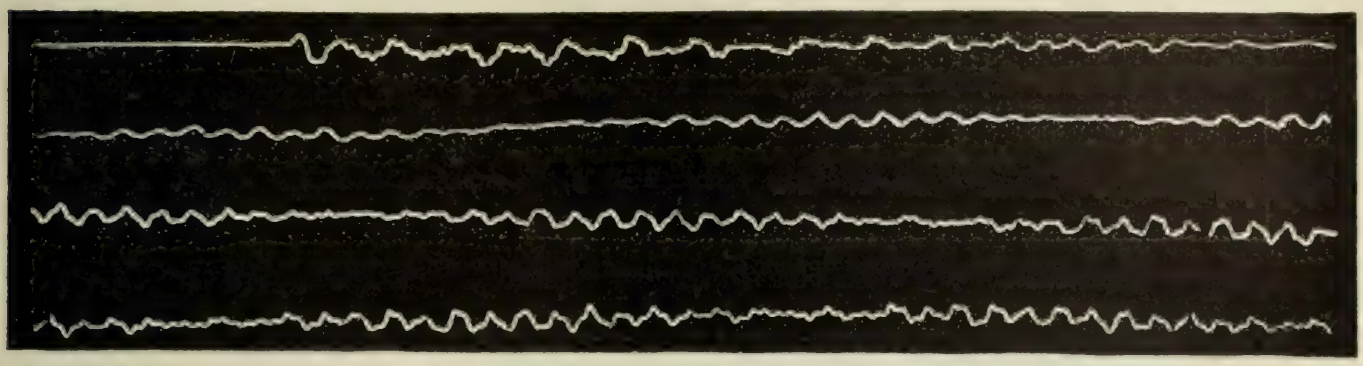


FIG. 5.—VIBRATION FROM A GONG.

net. The division of the group into two indicates that the octave overtone is also present.

The curve of a gong, Fig. 5, shows by its small waves that a high tone was present; but the longer waves indicate also a lower tone. Curiously enough, the longer waves gradually become shorter; this agrees with our usual experience that the tone of a bell starts lower at first and runs up in pitch. We notice also the periods of nearly straight line where the lower tone fades away; this represents the beats present in bell tones.

A still more complex curve is shown in Fig. 6. It is part of a note in a piece played by Sousa's Band. An attempt to unravel it would be hopeless; yet our ear picks out of the sound the parts due to various instruments.

Turning to speech we must first consider how much we want the vibrations magnified. If we decide on having as before 1 millimeter=0.004 second, then a speech lasting five minutes will—as any one can readily compute — require 750 meters of paper—that is, about one mile. Since the machine must trace the curve very slowly, it can accomplish this mile of curve in about a month by running night and day. In fact, it has traced off several such records, one, a speech by Dr. Depew, requiring a month and a half of incessant work. Recorded on this scale

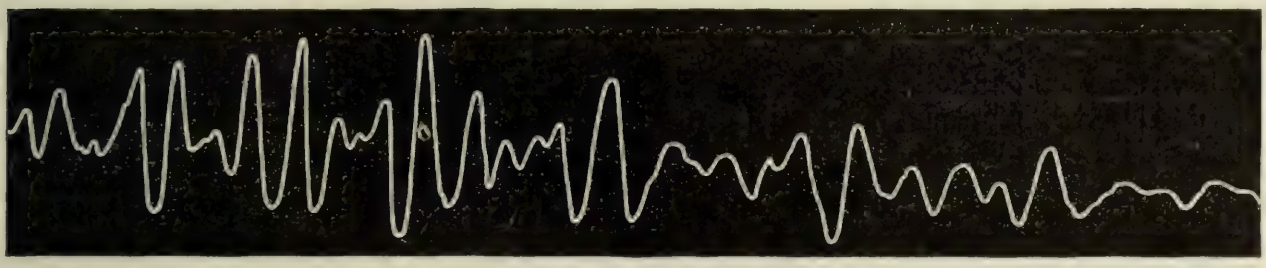


FIG. 6.—NOTE BY SOUSA'S BAND.

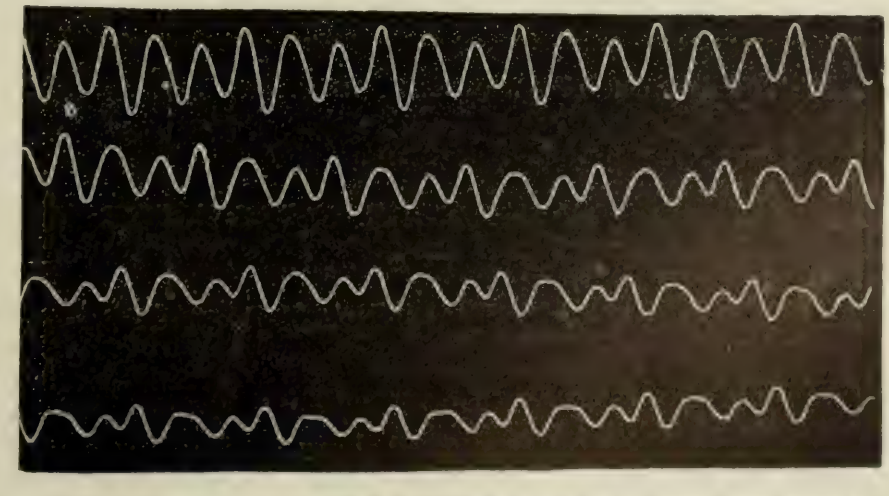


FIG. 7.—WAVES FROM "OH," SPOKEN BY DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

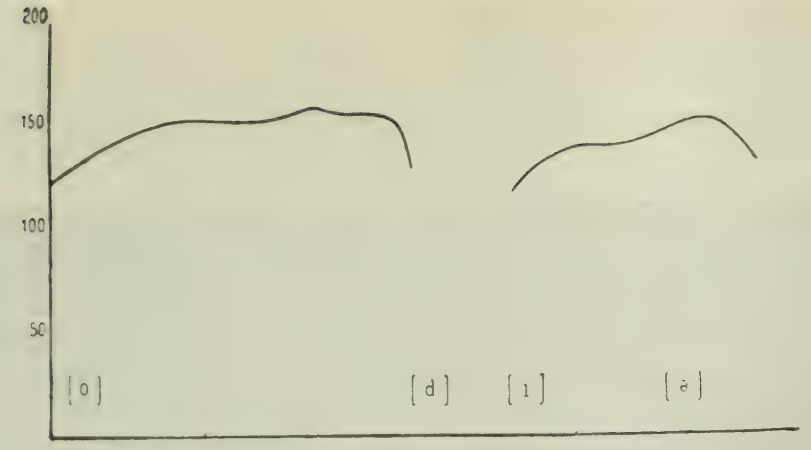


FIG. 12.—MELODY PLOT FOR "OH, DEAR," DESPAIRINGLY.

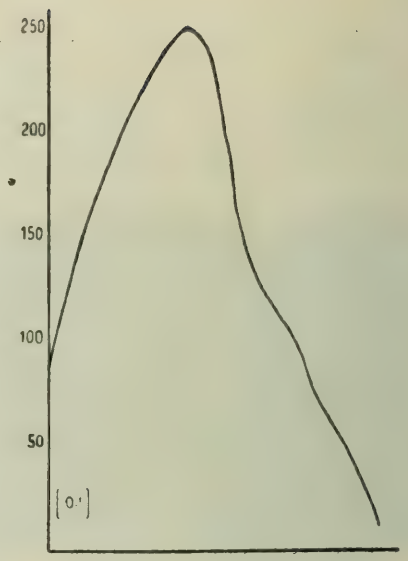


FIG. 9.—MELODY PLOT FOR "OH," ADMIRINGLY.

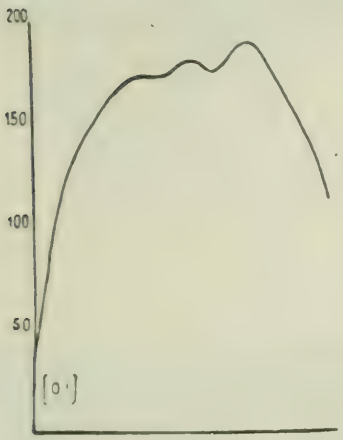


FIG. 8.—MELODY PLOT FOR "OH," SORROWFULLY.

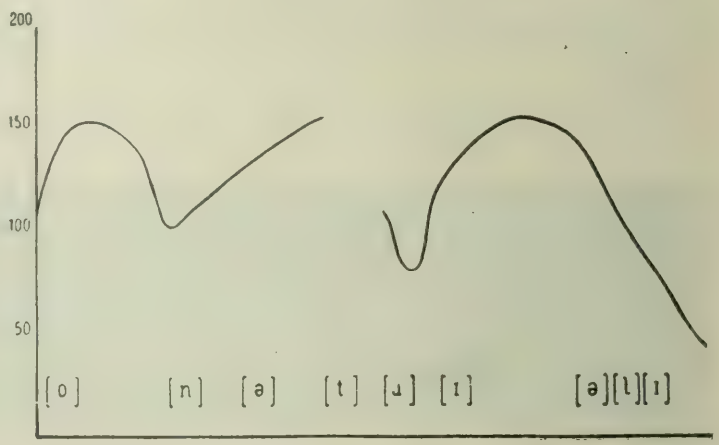


FIG. 13.—MELODY PLOT FOR "OH, NOT REALLY."

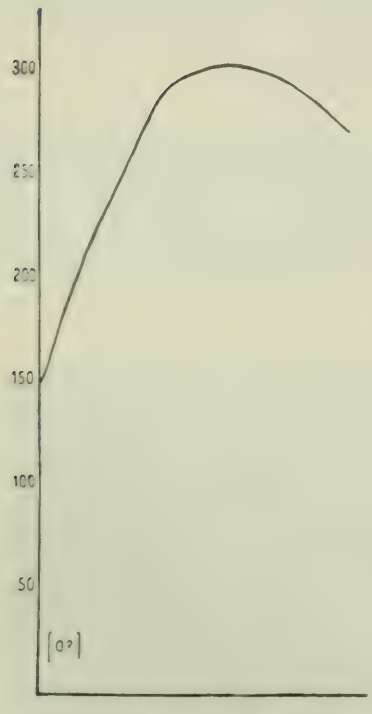


FIG. 10.—MELODY PLOT FOR "OH," QUESTIONINGLY.

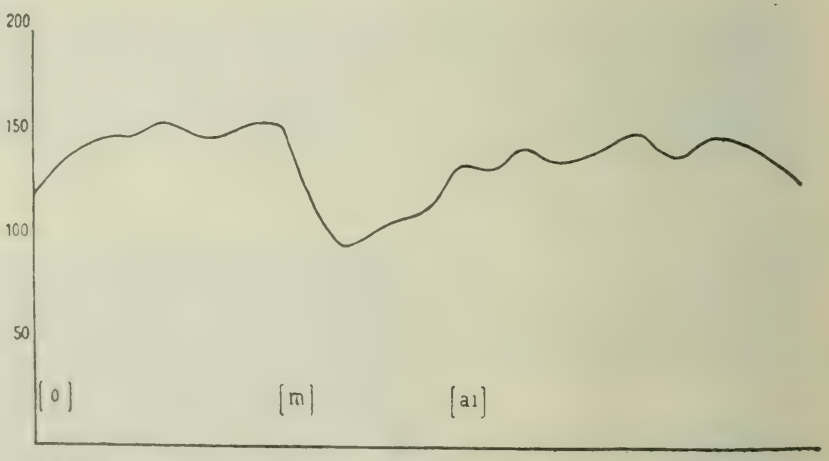


FIG. 11.—MELODY PLOT FOR "OH MY," SORROWFULLY.

a spoken vowel is often a yard long. The record of a joke is in this way rather long drawn out, but we have the advantage of having every detail mathematically accurate. As one frivolous visitor to the laboratory remarked, this is a good way to get onto a man's curves.

In Fig. 7 we have a piece out of a record of "oh" spoken by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. The piece has been cut into four

parts to get it into the column of print. We notice first that the waves fall into groups of three; each group represents one vibration from the larynx. By measuring the length of a group we can get the pitch of the tone from the larynx at each instant. Let us do so; we find that the length of the groups steadily changes. If we indicate the pitch for each group by a dot a certain distance above a horizontal line and connect the dots, we get a "melody plot." The melody plot for the entire "oh" of which Fig. 7 is a part is given in Fig. 8. It shows that the voice begins low, rises quite high, quavers a while, and then falls. Compare with this the melody plots of the "ohs" spoken in different emotions (Figs. 9 to 13). We see at once that in the melody plot we have a record of the emotion. This opens up an entirely new field, that of melody in prose and verse; the melodies of whole speeches, poems and songs have been obtained. The problem is a fascinating one and the results are often unexpected, but we cannot stop for them here.

The groups in Fig. 7 comprise three subordinate waves; these indicate the tones of the vocal cavities. In the first line of the figure the three strong waves indicate that there is a powerful cavity tone an octave and a half above the larynx tone. But we notice that, altho adjacent groups are similar in form, the form always changes slowly and steadily from beginning to end. This is true of nearly all American vowels; the sound of each one changes steadily while being spoken.

The vibrations that compose a wave group are the effects of the laryngeal vibrations on the cavities of the mouth and nose. They differ for each different vowel sound. What sort of waves correspond to the different vowels? Let us cut short pieces out of a number of vowels spoken by Joseph Jefferson (Fig. 14). Let us notice the vowel *a* in "glass." We find a similar but weaker curve for the same vowel in "that," an almost identical curve in "schnapps," a distantly similar one in "and," and a rather similar one in "family's." The vowel *a* is shown in weak vibrations at the beginning of "ah." In this way we can go over the plate of curves and pick out similar or dissimilar ones with the unaided eye.

If we inquire what tones of the voice are represented by these curves, we have to face the problem of curve analysis. This is a difficult and complicated process, the analysis of a single wave often requiring whole days of computation. The results of thousands of such analyses show that the prevailing views of speech and the action of the vocal organs are largely erroneous. Brought into connection with the facts of anatomy and physiology, they give us an insight into the human voice such as we never had before.

In the first place, it is generally supposed that the larynx contains two cords or two membranes which swing in the breath current and set the air in vibration. This is not true. The larynx contains the two "vocal lips," which open and shut by compression; the larynx thus emits a series of puffs of air, just as a locomotive or a puff siren does, only so fast that the puffs make a tone.

Again, it is supposed that the vocal cavities—chest, throat, mouth, nose—act like brass resonators to reinforce certain overtones of the laryngeal vibrations. This is also not true. The vocal cavities have soft walls and cannot act like brass resonators; their tones do not coincide with overtones of the laryngeal tone and therefore cannot reinforce them. The cavities are adjusted to certain tones for each vowel; the puffs from the larynx strike them and bring forth these tones.

Altho the new view of vocal action has been definitely established, it has not yet become known to any extent, and it is safe to say that no American book that discusses the voice has gotten beyond the old Helmholtz resonator theory, and that every vocal teacher bases his or her instruction on an absolutely false supposition.

Thus, altho these investigations started with the problem of verse, they had first to solve the problem of the nature of the human voice. This being accomplished, the next problem is that of the nature of the vowels in speech. Large amounts of material have been collected, but have not yet been published. Some of the results are as follows: Every American vowel changes from beginning to end. This change is less than in Eng-

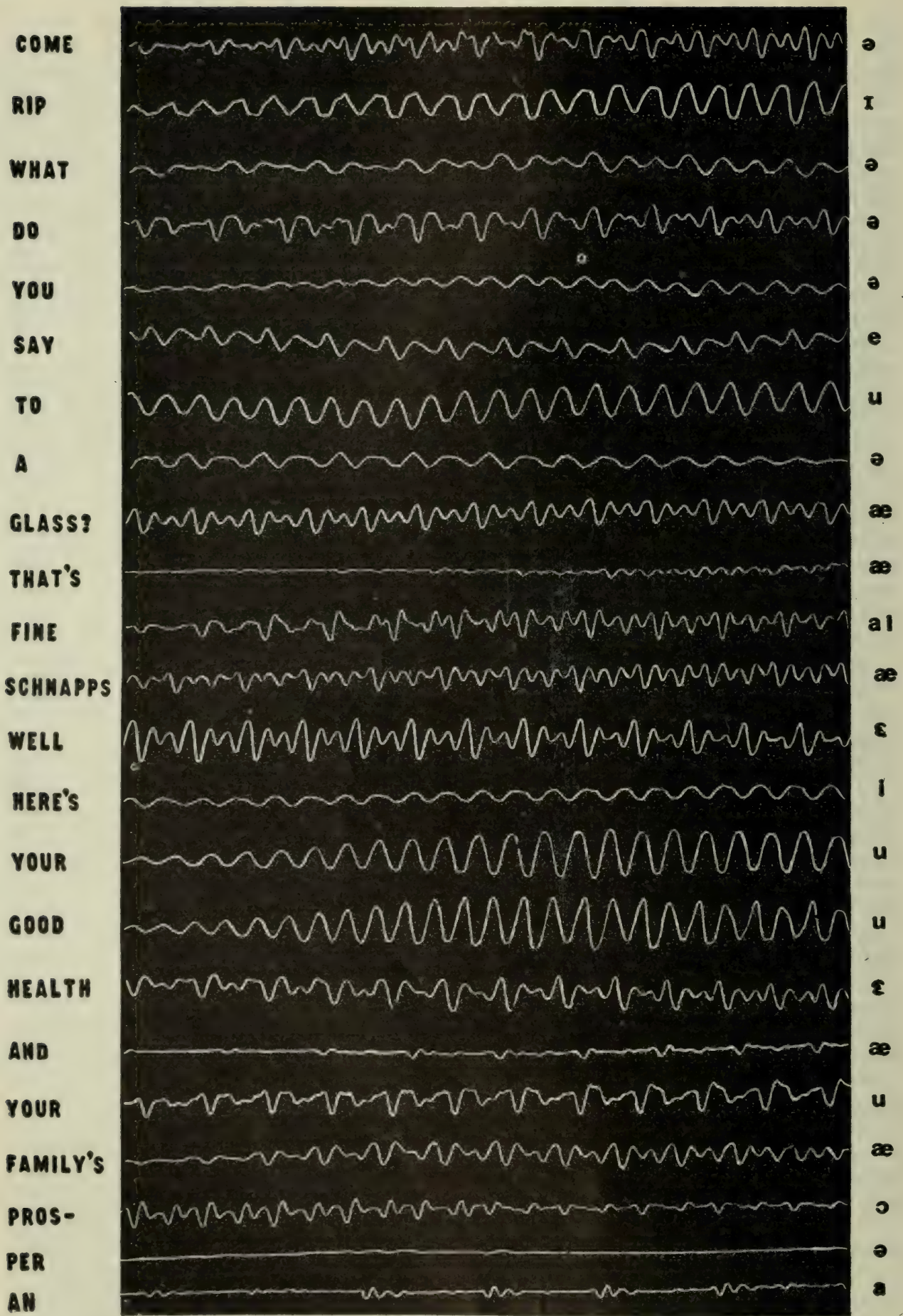


FIG. 14.—GRAMOPHONE TRACING OF THE VOWELS OF RIP VAN WINKLE'S TOAST, SPOKEN BY JOE JEFFERSON.

lish vowels. Many so-called simple vowels change more than the diphthongs. Many short vowels go thru very great changes. There are more vowels, especially short vowels, than are at present recognized. The short vowels are generally and the long vowels occasionally incorrectly given in our dictionaries.

It is evident that in these gramophone records we have the data for solving our original problem concerning verse. The melody plot gives us the pitch at every instant. The length of the vowel gives us the duration. Some idea of the intensity can be gained from the hight of the vibrations. An examination of verse curves shows that in English verse there are "strong" syllables, which are made so by being louder, longer or different in pitch, and "weak" syllables, which are softer, shorter or more monotonous. Thus all the theories are correct as far as they go. But they are applicable only to certain forms of sing-song or specially musical verse. Applied to truly characteristic English verse, the schemes of the prosodists are shown to be mere scholastic jugglery with the letters of printed verse, which have nothing to do with the living verse spoken by the poet. The Merker in the opera of Hans Sachs found nothing but errors in the song of Walter von der Vogelweide, because it would not fit his schemes. True verse will not fit the schemes of grammarians. Living verse has no regard to syllables, feet, etc.; it is a flow of emotional expression which follows psychological laws. One of these laws brings the ideas into larger groups; these fall into smaller groups indicated by the stanza, the line and the phrase. Within each of these there is a specific number of rhythmical expressive impulses. For example, the stanza:

> The cities are full of pride,
> Challenging each to each,
> This from the mountain side,
> That from her burthened beach.
> —*Kipling.*

expresses one larger idea; each of the four constituents is expressed by a line and is marked off by pauses. Within each line there are three impulses that center around the sounds in "Cit—," "full," "pride," etc. The centers of impulse occur at approximately equal intervals. These are the vital factors of the verse. There is no division into syllables by speaker or hearer, and there is no regard paid to dactyl or trocha. "The proclitic syllable," to explain the first word in the first line, is a device of the grammarian to conceal ignorance.

Altho these investigations were begun in America, they were carried on mainly in Germany. One reason was that the measurements and computations required many paid assistants. These could not be obtained at any practicable figure in America, but in Munich any number of doctors of philosophy could be hired at fifteen cents an hour and university (graduate) students at ten cents. Retired military officers proved to be good assistants. For several years the superintendent of the laboratory was the Baron von Hagen, a retired Prussian major, who is now carrying on one branch of the work independently.

Another reason was the favorable scientific environment. In the land of the dollar the man who spends his life doing something that has no monetary value is looked upon as somewhat soft in his upper story. Perhaps he is; what sensible and righteous man would sacrifice the comfort and health of his family to a selfish craze to find out something new? In the American college, too, the scientific investigator is disliked as a man who is trying to upset things, or who is selfishly working for glory instead of correcting examination papers. This, too, is quite proper and just; the successful conduct of an institution requires that every man in it shall sacrifice his personal inclinations to the routine necessary for the object to be attained—which, in America, consists in the teaching of dead knowledge to students.

In Germany the case is different. To get his degree every student *must* do some original work. To obtain permission to teach he *must* do more scientific work. To attract and hold students he *must* keep on doing scientific work. To become an assistant professor and then a full professor he *must* always keep on doing more scientific work. Finally, to hold his place and not be shelved he must never cease in original work. Competition provides that the work must be of merit; a slouchy investi-

gation is liable to cost the author his entire career. It is the characteristic German "must" that places German science supreme. In enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and natural ability the American student is ahead of the German; but in America he turns to business, law or medicine if he has any common sense, whereas a German naturally has to become a scientific man even when he follows a profession. These factors produce in Germany a scientific environment that leads to quick recognition of results, to inspiration for further work and to the supremacy of German science. Not one of the great modern scientific discoveries has been made west of the Atlantic; America has not produced a single scientific man of the first class. The Nobel prizes for science all go to Europeans. What has America done to compare with the discovery of the X rays (German), argon (English) and radium (French)? What has our chemistry furnished of importance like the benzole-ring of Mendeljéef (Russian), the sugar theory of Fischer (German) and the physical chemistry of Van t'Hoff (Dutch)? In physiology we can only learn at a distance from the researches of Pawlow (Russian), in nerve anatomy from Ramon y Cajal (Spanish) and Golgi (Italian), in bacteriology from Koch (German), Roux (French) and Kitasato (Japanese). Having few scientific men, we have no able teachers. In college the students are crammed with dead facts instead of having their natural gifts for enterprise and discovery developed. It does not dawn on our universities that their first duty is the advancement of knowledge, and that their second is to make every student to some degree a scientific investigator.

In conclusion, I must answer the question every American asks: "What is the practical value of such researches on the voice?" In the first place, our dictionaries are shown to give incorrect pronunciations for many words. Again, the army of vocal teachers are shown to be basing their methods on wrong principles. Still newer investigations show that the case is worse than we had supposed; and an entirely new system of instruction is now being worked out by the new methods. Other branches of the work have led to important medical applications. A peculiar epileptic voice has been found which enables us to rescue a class of hysterical persons from the epileptic treatment. A new cure for stammering and stuttering has also been found.

VANDERBILT CLINIC, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,

The Closed Door

BY GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD

KNOCK! Knock! Bide not there baffled with spent hand.
Lo, here the threshold of thy dreamed-of goal—
Here, here, fulfilment for thy seeking soul.
Oh knock! Oh knock! Take not thy craven stand,
Stilly consenting, with Fate's beggared band,
Mulcted forever of thy rightful dole.
Grasp for thy drop from Life's abundant bowl—
Thy meted morsel of the Promised Land!
The touch withheld, how shall the latch unlock?
What hostel proffers to unchallenging guest
Friendship's full feast—Wisdom's consummate wine?
Fool! For a lifted finger all were thine—
All, all thy soul could compass at its best.
Knock, that the door may open! Knock, oh knock!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October on the Hills

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," "Our Heredity from God," etc.

AUTUMN comes with its lap full of fruits, yet not quite welcome. For who likes to have the long days go, while the sun slowly closes down on the bright hours. The bird chords held on till the daybreak dropped below five o'clock, and now only one solitary robin whistles in the dawn near my window. Who that knows the four o'clock morning can willingly spare its rich quiet; the sweep of scythe in morning dew, the far-off call of the mourning dove and the drowsy call of the waking cocks thru the whole valley. Every week, however, we discover that the night is gaining on us and the glory of the daybreak is more and more disturbed by the hurrying of the farmer—as he goes down hill toward winter.

I do not quite like a butternut tree, because it gets tired so quickly. It drops leaves by the middle of August, and early in September its limbs are bare. It must have got this tradition from a colder climate and shorter summers. The white ash is something of the same sort. It leaves out late in the spring, does its work quickly, and clothes itself in rich purple, while the maple and other neighbors are still adding to their growth. The butternut is unconventional and heedless of custom, but its nuts are compensative—to all of us who remain childlike.

Bees have now a very narrow range of flowers, and my boy no longer takes from them their storages. The vast fields of goldenrod along the creek still give them harvest — but they color and flavor the honey. It is, I think, for these hymenopterous friends that the goldenrod is so abundant. It requires a very nice adjustment of vegetable and animal life to make either prosperous. Only a few years ago I discovered that sweet clover was a superior honey plant. I had thought it only a weed. So now after its early summer blooming I cut it down, and it sends up a big bunch of branches to blossom in October. Here my bees are industriously happy. It is astonishing how far these honey makers go for their stores and how much better they know the country than we do. If away back in their evolution they had moved off on the line of articulation, their field notes would be finer and fuller than those of Burroughs or Thoreau. But if they told all that they saw, and all that they discovered, some one would be likely to call them nature fakirs.

Where do these ugly hours come from? The winds jerk off the leaves and have a spiteful pleasure in throwing them into the mud. Color is especially disliked. Everything is brown and dingy. Nothing on the ground looks cheerful, except late violets or mushrooms. In the sky the clouds go by, for hours, at a fearful pace. Suddenly the whole program changes. The blue looks thru, and the sun looks down laughing; and we are ashamed that we were sad. A wet day, however, has its uses. It sends us to the shop, and relieves the strain of work, by setting us at another class of tools. My father's shoeshop was a big bit of my education. It was worth all of Murray and Peter Parley and a half-dozen other such tutors and mentors. My own shop is another sort of thing, but it is just as useful. There we collect the dropped fruit and turn it into delicious cider. We sharpen the tools and we repair what has been broken. Books multiplied until they grew impertinent. They assumed a sort of autocratic and commandatory position. We are learning that a big part of education comes from things.

After a wet night is the time to look for mushrooms. The "inkys" are abundant around old stumps, and they are very good, but it takes a panful to make a dinner. Out of the grassy clumps and the rich hollows, where the cows have spent the nights, lift bunches of Agaricus —pink-lipped and delicious. But best

of all are the "puffballs"—smoky fellows when two or three days old, but they are the mutton of the vegetable world—sweet and juicy and satisfying. With them should always go a rich, cream gravy, and plenty of it, with toast. I am surprised to find how the small children of my neighborhood are learning to distinguish these fruits of the night. The danger of being poisoned is very slight, and vanishes altogether when one has made them a study.

Autumn revels in the beautiful. The colors are superb. Nature seems for once to forsake the law of temperance. No heavy frost has blackened the foliage or torn it from the trees. There has been a quiet ripening of the year. The yellow birds sit on the thistle tops and chuckle their satisfaction. I do not know any bird that seems happier than this little seed-eater. The sumach stands in great clumps of scarlet on the higher slopes, and the Virginia creeper has not dropped all of its crimson leaves from the charred stumps, that it loves to drape in glory. At this season of the year everything is reversed. The meanest becomes the most noble and the humblest most exalted. I picked some exquisite beadlike seeds, and found they came from a nettle. One may make a compost pile very charming all summer by growing over it squash vines, but now the morning glories open their beautiful eyes and cover the coarser vine. One must never forget the beautiful, while working for the useful; Nature never does.

Your mean little city lot of twenty by fifty will glorify itself at this season if you give it half a chance. It will paint your weeds with touches like Rembrandt. Chickweed and shepherds' purse come up everywhere, and ask for a chance to make the world a little more beautiful. The new creed reads, Go back to Nature! Surround yourself with brooks, gardens, orchards, flowers and fruits. Set your heart on things intrinsically beautiful as well as good. But then intoxication is always an evil, whether with drinks or with food, with poems or with flowers—or even with religions. Work must always go with worship. If you find happiness it will not stay with you unless you put your hands on it as well as your heart.

The corn fields are lively with huskers. You can see them here and there between the orchards. What a glorious thing it is to sit on the rustling stalks and toss the golden ears into piles. It makes a poet of a lout. Boys transfer the piles into great wagons, and the loads rattle down the fields to the barns and the cribs. Co-operation is nothing new; it only changes forms. Our fathers knew very well how to pull together. The husking bee, the paring bee, the raising bee and the rag-carpet bee and quilting bee were simple ways of making social life charming. Machinery crowded out the most delightful amenities of the farm home, until nothing was left but disagreeable tasks. Now, with all the sciences hitched to the plow, new forms of co-operation are born. We have learned how to walk alone; therefore we walk together.

I waked this morning with a consciousness that the world was very happy, and that I was in full key with the world's spirit. The cocks called out all thru the valley yards Good Morning! The birds were not singing, for their home building was finished in August; but my pet catbirds were calling me thru the open windows, and I called back to them most gladly. The July crickets did not get waked up this year until late in August, and even then we had so little of them that we are glad to hear them in the autumn months. My friend lit his pipe last night, and then he put it away again, saying: "I don't need it. Instead of soothing me, it disturbs my complete submission to the love song of the innumerable crickets." One should know how to put himself into the most perfect harmony with Nature's moods. A gentle night, fairly full of the cradle song of the cricket, is the very incarnation of peace and content. The sounds seems at first to be a bit inharmonious, but the blending becomes perfect, and after a while is somniferous.

Nature is a perfect farmer if not meddled with. She understands soil making, and her piles of humus are always increasing in the little hollows. There is no spot on earth she would not make

habitable and fertile if let alone. The drifting leaves were not woven all over the trees for a single purpose. They shade the tree trunks in summer, and they exhale ozone to purify the air, and they are also indescribably beautiful. But when they have served their purpose for tree and for man, Nature drops them down to fatten the soil. Fools burn them, but other fools burn banknotes; it is all the same—it is the destruction of wealth. In Florida, where deciduous leaves are not plentiful, I found that Nature had created a superabundance of vines; legumes that take nitrogen from the air and add it to the sand. But there also the fools were at work, and with fire, once a year, they sent millions up in smoke.

The wise man is needed everywhere. One-half the forces of nature go to waste, without brains to direct them. The fool is always out of place, especially in his own garden and orchard. He has planted what he was told to plant, but never really knows the spirit of the tree. The weeds laugh at him and grow under his feet, but the marigolds wonder and die out. So I prefer my walks on the wild pasture knolls, or in the edges of the woods. There the struggle for existence manages to turn out a compensative value. Wild bushes become hedges and windbreaks. The superfluity of weeds rots down into humus. But an orchard, grafted and set for a purpose, should overcome all side issues and be kept to the point. This needs a man who is himself also trained to an end. That is the trouble with much farming; it lacks culture—not plow-culture, but brain-culture. Our schools do not see this, and they care only to make store accounts come out even. I have a near neighbor with Puritan blood in him, which makes him devoutly ethical. I do not see that it goes far to the growing of corn. He has infinite crosses of Welsh, Dutch, English and Scotch; not very well worked over or bred into unity. His school training is superabundant, but it all applies to literature. He can make a good after-dinner speech, but his pears are knobby and his apples are scabby. Suckers come up all about his trees, and they grow also all around his life. Somehow he does not fit in. Nature has made no preparation for this sort of farmer. She calls for brains everywhere and for sympathy. She will not let up on this demand. She prefers cattle and sheep to an untrained human being.

Some say that autumn is sad. To my mind it is unutterably glad—a gladness, however, all its own. It is the gladness of mature life, infinitely richer than that of boyhood or youth—not noisy, and yet full and deep and satisfying. I am happier and younger at seventy-five than I was at twenty-five. Somewhere along back there I crossed a bridge over into sunnier meadows and more brainful orchards. Then I have, along the way, a storage everywhere. I own my past life. There are ideals lived out and joys experienced. What a richness there is in owning a life; in the consciousness that you have not only dreamed fine dreams, but lived many of them into your life of days; not only planned, but worked. I think that heaven is always in the building; but it is also in having been built. I have seen joy in the eyes of the young man, but never so grand as in the eyes of the octogenarian; a man who had gone with God for eighty years. I knew Emerson when he was seventy; I therefore do not care for his youth. But the springs are needed as well as the autumns; youth as well as ripeness; night as well as morning:

"Beautiful life! Strong youth!
I come to you as the sunset; you come to me as the sunrise.
Alone we do not circle the earth; do not know it;
Between us we make the day—clear and full of meaning.
We search out the earth, find its buds, and compel them to open.
We are ever looking forward toward each other.
All night I whisper, thru the trees, of you, for you.
I call the dawn, till, breaking the east, it comes.
O, how it comes! Dressed in light and love!
Bright purpose rays red over the heavens!
Strong youth! Great hope! Beautiful dawn!
I wait you as you come; I, the evening,
I have the table laid—waiting; life sits at the feast."

Only yesterday the world was a flush of blossoms; apples, pears, plums, cherries and lilacs all flung out their banners and filled the world with sweetness. It did not seem as if the year could get on

without that glory of florescence and that sea of ozone in which we bathed every morning. Then we past into the swift July and the calmer August, with great fields of ripening grain and the green corn on our tables. It was clear then that we had started for a goal; that goal was never to be touched. The bees buzzed like swift shuttles, knowing in the hot summer that winter was somewhere ahead. I saw a ripe strawberry one morning, and the dew made silver all over the scarlet. It was so beautiful that I came away and did not pick it. That was foolish in me, for all beauty depends upon the power of change. The strawberry went down to the soil to nourish future strawberries. Now the world is ripe; the harvests are near an end; the bins are filling. The larger part of progress lies in the capacity for dying well. Every ounce of my soil proves this. To handle death well is the highest science. To turn a compost pile over into melons, what a glory is that! Out of the dung hill to bring forth corn. In the soil of the passing year lies buried an eternity of years.

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Need of Good Men in the Philippines

BY A. L. PITCHER

[The following article is most timely at this moment owing to the opening of the Filipino Assembly by Secretary Taft last week. America has accomplished wonders in the Philippines, but there is yet much to be done if we are to achieve a lasting success there and keep the good will and loyalty of the natives.—EDITOR.]

THAT the indifference of the American public toward the Philippines is greater than their present interest, is pardonable for several reasons: generally speaking, we know very little of the country and the race of people recently brought under our form of government; our impressions are formed largely from personal letters, newspapers and reports from the Insular Government. Letters from our friends dwell chiefly on the hardships of living in the Philippines, so that our first concern is for these friends or relatives and their welfare in a land we regret they went to. The newspaper reporter and cartoonist in their gibes at Philippines and Filipinos are succeeding in coloring public opinion to an extent prejudicial to country, people and our government there. Government reports themselves are hardly of an encouraging nature:—there is a deadening sameness to repeated accounts of ladronism and the wrongdoings of petty officials. But the strongest reason for indifference, I think, is attributable to the fact that the Philippines are proving of so little value commercially, and since this commercial value is also the national value, the islands are out of politics. This is, without doubt, the principal reason why interest in the real worth of the Filipino people has cooled.

I pardon much to American indifference, and am most patient in answering questions which amuse me by their puerility; which chagrin me because of the ignorance prompting them. One dear old lady who saw my photographs of Filipino friends asked if I had taught them to wear clothes. This was a perfectly natural query, since she knew that it is hot in the Philippines, and she had thought the Filipinos savages. Others have expressed surprise because I tell them that the natives are intelligent, and really worth while; but when I have declared strong feeling of friendship for people in the town where for two years I lived familiarly with them, my declaration has been taken as a good joke.

A sweeping condemnation of the whole Philippine matter is rather hasty since a moral obligation binds America to the

future of that land. Our present indifference, but temporary I hope, is lamentable because the Filipinos are a people demanding a better recognition of their natural qualities; and because under present conditions brought about by the personnel and deeds of petty government officials, these qualities are being dwarfed and the natives' conception of America perverted. In what follows I wish to show that the Filipinos are in many ways naturally superior to the officials allowed to govern them; and that these officials, necessarily a poor lot, are working inestimable harm, and should at once be superseded by a better class of American men.

I went to the Philippines to help show the natives something about American schools, and to teach them English. I was assigned to an inland town of Pampanga, a province of Luzon. The people of this town were friendly and hospitable when a perfect stranger I came among them. I saw that they were not savages, that they wore clothes, scant, to be sure, but modest; that they had profited to a high degree from the civilizing influence of Spain. I was surprised to find in a peasant community so high an intellectuality; this simplified my attempts to educate them. By clearly defining my purpose among them, and by asking their co-operation and patience until I learned their ways and language, I met them half way, and my honesty brought them the other half. It brought more; it brought me the confidence, friendship and an equal standing among them; and no higher consideration can be given a foreigner by the Filipinos than that he is worthy to be considered just as good as themselves. I know that this sounds queer, but I have proved it; and have found that this relation does not necessarily mean the lessening of one's own dignity, nor the admittance of the native to a troublesome degree of familiarity, which is the undoing of any foreigner among them.

I was admitted to their family life, an intimacy that proved to me their respect for old age; their love for their children; their reverence for the family, accountable for monogamy, legitimate children and a wholesome observance of marriage. I visited their ceremonies, religious and secular; I attended their feasts; I went with them into the country, hunted, ate, slept just as they did. I found in their relations, one with the other, their conduct was marked by a dignified courtesy and a constant good nature.

In return for their trust, confidence and good will I did my best to further our relations. My house was always open to them, my ear ever ready to listen to a grievance—too often caused by American injustice — and my advice at their service. Possibly coming and living alone in their town brought out to me all the charm of Filipino hospitality, and led to our understanding. Certainly by appealing to their better instincts, and by respecting their customs, my life with them was shorn of its loneliness and became one of pleasure.

An American who will meet the advances of these people and will return them, finds himself the guardian and sponsor of the community; by his influence the laws are better understood and observed; the town is kept cleaner; the district is better policed, and gaming is less practiced. For disarming native suspicion and for overcoming deep-rooted conservatism the American must show himself friendly, as thus only will he acquire a standing among the Filipinos enabling him to work incalculable good. The American must be an all-round model of his country, and a worthy one for natives whose innate good breeding requires the best Americanism for their daily contemplation. He must be patient, too, for the Filipino learns slowly; he is cautious in accepting a new thing like the American system, so different from the Spanish in either the schools or the government. But he is inquisitive and impressionable, and a past master of imitation he easily and quickly grasps what he wishes. Like his Tagalog brother, the Pampangan is a "cheerful, good-natured, sensitive child, quickly responsive to kind treatment, but when abused attempts retaliation, and, if unable to obtain this, sulks, apparently loses all interest, and assumes a stupidity as exasperating as it is contrary to his normal state."

These are some of the characteristics encountered and not sufficiently considered by the American officials sent to the

provinces to demonstrate our ways of living and our government. Generally it is a lack of patience, less frequently a lack of honesty in dealing with the people that is the source of estrangement, and once this wedge enters, pushing them farther apart, official and people are in no mood for mutual relations of confidence or of friendship.

* * * * * *

That government rascality of various kinds is prevalent in the Philippines cannot be denied; it is due to the circumstances under which a government is formed in a new land. The Insular Government of the Philippines in selecting its minor officials had to meet the conditions peculiar to the country. Obviously the number of eligibles for office is limited; obviously it has been the policy to select, so far as possible, honorably discharged soldiers, for such positions as provincial treasurers, governors, collectors of ports, postmasters and teachers; while the constabulary has been filled entirely with these ex-soldiers. It is among the officials of the above classes that we find a large number of peculators. The reasons are not far to seek. Given a set of subalterns, and often men from the ranks, who are inured to the domineering methods peculiar to the volunteer military service; raise these men to positions whose very dignity implies power and command, and in these cases over a people obsequious in the highest degree of officialdom, and unless the incumbent is well adjusted in the matter of personal equation, the result is a foregone conclusion. The very remoteness of officials from heads of departments in Manila, and the at times insurmountable means of communication, leave the reins of control wholly in the hands of provincial officials, who draw them tight or loose, and administer wisely or unwisely, as ability and natural disposition suggest.

In view of the material at hand, and the unattractiveness of the life, securing men well qualified and adapted for provincial office is no easy matter, and there creep into the service unqualified persons whose equipment cannot sustain the peculiar demands of the office. This is hardly chargeable to the department when we consider the possible material; but the need and importance of more substantial material to choose from are the vital defects crying for immediate attention.

Owing to the unique class of people to be governed, it is more than axiomatic that the future of the Philippines is dependent on the personnel of government officials. These, removed from the cities and from an intercourse with their kind, are sprinkled thinly over the provinces. There may be possibly four Americans in a capital town—a treasurer, supervisor, constabulary officer and school teacher; in most cases the last two, or even the last, will be stationed alone. For any official to approach success in the work planned an understanding of the people is so essential that it is just here failure is most liable and traceable largely to the stand taken by the official. To show how this works: To a town where the Filipinos had given every consideration to Americans there came an officer, on important civil duty. Holding all Filipinos in mean estimation, he began by trying to bully the people into letting him a house at his own low figure, about half what was asked. This not succeeding, the people were called ladrones and declared unworthy of American protection—a tactless remark, which engendered bad feeling and led to strained relations. The crisis came one day when the officer, exasperated at the president's failure to come promptly to the former's headquarters merely to give some information, rushed to the town house and attempted to drag the native headman thru the streets. This idiocy aroused the Filipinos to a retaliation which landed the official in the town calaboose, hustled there by the mob.

I detail but one of many instances I have witnessed wherein a ruffian American has tried to bully a people whose inborn courtesy, dignity and natural good breeding are as foreign to the understanding of our Government representative, as his bearing and deeds were foreign to the understanding of the natives. The low, worthless Americans let loose in the archipelago are far from being the equals of those they bully. The brutal coarseness with which this class of officials administers American justice to a people still in medievalism is completely

estranging the Filipinos, and perverting their ideas of Americans. Our nation is judged by these things and these persons; the natives receive impressions which work for no good to the Government at large, and which frequently drive them to the hills to avenge themselves on a government so represented. It is thus largely a question of winning or antagonizing the Filipinos thru provincial officials.

Before condemning the Government for the frequency of mal-administration and of wrongdoing, and before indifference becomes more deeply rooted, take into consideration the circumstances, and look to the remedy. If men from the ranks of military life and training are to be raised to offices of responsibility and dignity; if these men, as Government representatives in stations too remote to allow of personal investigation, are set in authority over a subservient race whom they cannot or will not understand; and if these men, because of enervating climate, poor food, tippling and the ill-adjusted natural or mental faculties, lose their heads when in a position to domineer a conquered people—if men of this stamp are to carry Americanism to the Filipinos, clearly it won't be carried far. In view of the Government's dependence on its minor appointees, and in view of the large number of worthless Americans encumbering today these appointments, it behooves America to shake off this indifference, to give the Filipinos the benefit of a more intimate acquaintance, and to demand for them a set of governors commensurable with their own racial and instinctive breeding.

This can be brought about by making service in the Philippines attractive to good men; by weighing the candidate's personality and adaptability for close relations with the Filipinos; by appointing no one not declaring an interest in and for them, and no one not standing for, and setting the example of pure justice, erring neither in generosity nor abuse. I hope the influences of petty domineering and rascality are yet radicable; I know that these must immediately cease if the Filipinos are to be saved for us.

MYSTIC, CONN.

The Dragon City

BY IVAN SWIFT

In this unchanging shaft-light hour by hour,
Pent in and comfortless, the city's power
Goes grinding on around me; and the sky,
A somber square the empty winds go by,
Scarce marks the transit of the night or day.
A million unfixt spirits take their way
Beneath my keep, nor seem to reckon why
They tempt a dragon, follow far, and die!

I marvel I could quit the peace of fields
For this, where all our fervent sowing yields
But mortal thorns to weave us penal crowns!
I have not learned the tenets of the towns:
I seem disarmed where every man contends,
Denying virtue and rejecting friends!

Where I have wandered, on the northern hills
A Presence full of power and promise fills
Our hearts with common joy; and there we learn
How comradeship and simple trust will turn
The fear of beasts and enmity of men.
But what avails the code I gathered then?—
The God of farther places *here* they scorn,
And flout the solemn faiths that *I* have sworn!

Were men but rude, like some unlettered breed,—
Then might I stand, as one who knew the creed;
But here are sinuous ways and sultan smiles,
Soft insolence, diplomacies and wiles.
These subtler crafts plain men can never know;
And fall as falls the unresisting snow;

From this most pitiless of human mills
I wonder I am not among the hills,
Whose faithful benediction followed me!
And I am pained of infidelity
At parting from the pines and golden sands
And old-time friends—the warm and rugged hands
Of long-true friends! I wonder I should roam
This way! My heart is *there*—and there is *home!*

CHICAGO, ILL.



Two Weeks in China



BY J. H. DE FOREST, D.D.

Shanghai

FOR forty years I had heard of Shanghai, and in a vague way knew that it was the abode of foreigners somewhere on the low flats of the Yangtse delta; that it was governed on exterritorial lines much as Yokohama used to be; that it was often a storm center of international passions, famous at such times for its lying cablegrams; and that it figured large in the commerce and diplomacy of the world..

But one hour's ride across this enduringly built city, the sight of its fine architecture in stone and brick, its banks, hotels, club houses, business places, residences, churches and missions, set me to wondering. Here is a city holding more Westerners than any other city of the Far East—more than all Japan has, a city of glorious commercial importance and prosperity, the gateway to the whole empire of China, a city rapidly expanding and "destined in the near future to be the largest city of all Asia." Shanghai is certainly a world city, not only on account of its universal mercantile interests, but rather because it is the center of high diplomatic problems, on the right solution of which depends so much of the peace and progress of the world.

The first impression one gets of Shanghai is of its magnificent commercial power. China is cut in two by the enormous river Yangtse, whose branches are other enormous rivers and canals that flow north and south over fruitful prairies and penetrate far up mountain valleys. And Shanghai is the gateway into this thickly populated continental valley. It is, therefore, the commanding city of the empire, and as such the connecting center between the East and the West. Being a world city it forces one to think in world terms.

Residentially it astonished me. The men who build up these open ports of the East love solidity in architecture. They come to stay. The common thought about them is that they come to make money and then return to the home land to live in ease. One look at their substantial and delightful homes in the midst of lawns and gardens flanking country avenues for miles and miles knocks from the mind all thought of the transitory nature of the Westerner's stay in the East. To be sure, he loves to go home for a visit, but once in the East he forever hears the call to stay and make an abiding city.

Now Shanghai has a hundred miles of roads, and scores of miles of these roads are wholly residential, but do not make the mistake of thinking that all these beautifully built, broad piazzaed houses belong to foreigners. Wealthy Chinese have caught on the idea of Western architecture, and all along these avenues where but a few years ago were paddy fields and vegetable gardens are now spacious and expensive abodes of *taotai* commissioners, retired officials and merchants. Besides these wealthy ones, there are 400,000 other Chinese in the settlement, and it is this mixture on a large scale of Westerners and Chinese that interests one—a pointer toward the larger coming together of the East and West.

This commingling of the peoples of two civilizations widely differing in language, religion, government and morals, gives rise to problems of world interest, the chief of which is exterritoriality. Just as Japan a few years ago felt humiliated over treaties that denied her judicial authority over foreigners on her soil, so China is awakening to find herself—the great historic Middle Kingdom of the earth—classed politically among inferior nations—with Siam and Turkey. "China for the Chinese" is a cry already heard in many ways. Boycott of American goods is one form of it. The Boxer movement was another violent expression of it. Murder of missionaries is one more. No wonder that those 15,000 students in Tokyo are uneasy over the discovery that Western powers have hu-

miliated their empire many times and in many ways in the name of exterritoriality. Indeed, every mission college, so far as it teaches international justice and human worth, is a silently revolutionizing force. Yale and Harvard, Oxford and Cambridge, have taught scores of gifted Chinese youths the world system of laws from which their empire is measurably excluded.

And Shanghai now is probably the greatest world center of this difficult problem of exterritoriality. Yokohama figured large in this question a dozen years ago, but now that Japan has political equality with nations of the West there is no longer this irritating problem of "foreign settlements" and "concessions" within that empire. Hongkong, too, is not in it, for that splendid "City of Victoria" is a "Crown Colony of Great Britain." But Shanghai, with its 13,000 foreigners, is deeply in it. And for this reason it is intensely interesting to see what forces are at work toward a peaceful solution of this international problem.

Among these forces it should be said that powerful commercial interests will probably resist to the last the abolition of exterritorial rights and the transfer of vast properties to the protection of the Chinese Government and laws. That was what Yokohama did, and Shanghai will naturally do the same. From the Shanghai standpoint this is perfectly right. Save for the protection of their own foreign governments and the constant presence of gunboats, these foreigners never could have built up that vast system of commerce that is bringing new life and hope to the millions of China. Exterritoriality is one of the blessed methods by which nations of different degrees of civilizations and different moral and religious standards can temporarily come together in peace. Without it war would be ceaseless and semi-barbarism would perpetually obstruct the incoming of new methods and international intercourse. At the same time it must never be forgotten that the nations on whom it is imposed hate it, and so it is also a cause of friction and war. It is, therefore, a temporary expedient to be abolished as soon as possible. Commercialism wants it as a permanency, but the moral forces of the world look forward to its abolition, foreseeing that it is better for humanity that a great backward nation whose face is turned toward the light should be trusted rather than that its awakening people should be more and more embittered and poisoned against the rest of the world.

Now Japan is one of the great forces that is encouraging China to take necessary steps for the recovery of political autonomy, by building up an army and navy that the world will be forced to respect, by reformation of government and laws, and by universal education in world knowledge which will remove the dead hand of conservatism. The United States is another potent agency, and has frankly expressed its sympathy with China's desire in the last treaty signed at Shanghai, October 8th, 1903:

"The Government of China having expressed a strong desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, the United States agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and will also be prepared to relinquish extra-territorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other considerations warrant it in so doing."

Other nations are taking the same sympathetic attitude. And it is coming to be believed that international justice and peace will be far better conserved with new China as a political equal than with old China handled by exterritorial methods that at best humiliate and exasperate a great historic people.

These are the diplomatic forces that are pressing China toward freedom. But to me there is one great moral force of untold power that centers in Shanghai for befriending China. It is the largest missionary body in the world, made up of 4,000 chosen men and women. These are the people who love China for China's sake, who learn that difficult language, know its ethical literature, and by their writings are the best interpreters of China to the peoples of the West. We may as well say it frankly, these people in their new environment have made mistakes as sectarian propagandists under Western protection, but on the whole their work is one of love and self-sacrifice, and their one deep desire is to help in the regeneration of this great nation. A new life and larger hope are coming

over this vast missionary movement. The Protestant forces are uniting in many ways, so that a broader, more sympathetic work of national dimensions is coming to be their ideal. Such men as Richards, Reid and Smith are working thru literature and education to set up the kingdom of God rather than to propagate Western forms of Christianity. And the great Missionary Centennial Convention recently held in Shanghai, by recommending Chinese Christians to make a Chinese Church rather than to imitate all kinds of foreign forms of Christianity, adopted one of the most far-reaching resolutions a missionary body ever past. This opens the door wide for a truly sympathetic Christianity that will be a mighty moral force in the coming national life, and that ought to be a factor in hastening the recognition of China as a political equal with the nations of the West.

Nanking

A night's ride up the Yangtse River brings one to this city of 300,000 people, enclosed in an imposing wall that winds over hills and across valleys for more than twenty miles; the city of a Viceroy who rules over more people than half the population of North America; the city where hundreds of thousands live in some sections frightfully congested, while in other portions hundreds of acres of the dead cover the hills and valleys; whose temple to Confucius, "The Most Holy Teacher," is the second in size in the empire; whose Examination Hall, with its long rows of cells, capable of holding over 20,000 students, is the largest in China; whose Ming Mausoleum tells of the departed glory of a former dynasty; whose missionaries have conspicuous schools and hospitals; whose swarms of beggars beggar description.

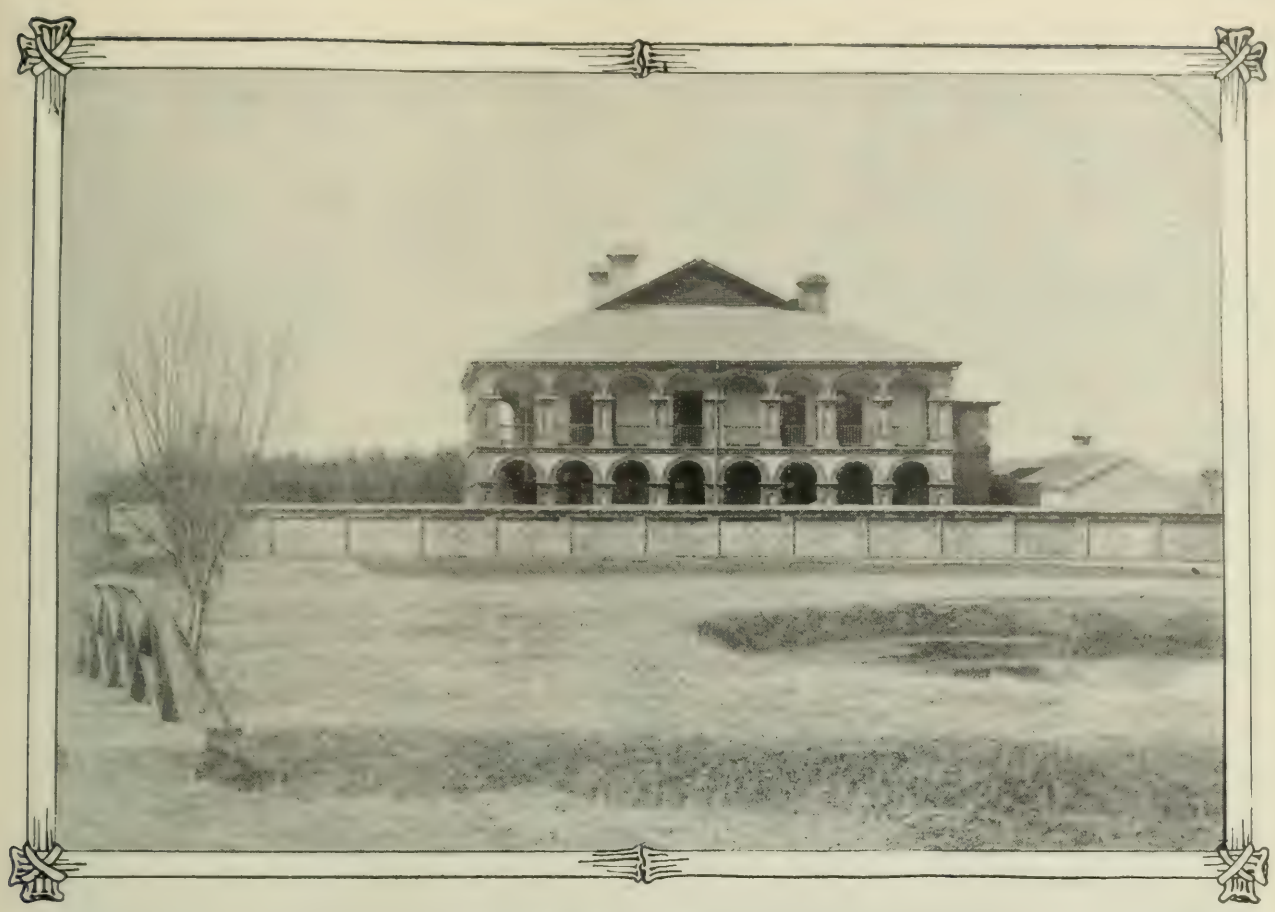
I was dazed to be dropped down into such a city and such an environment. That massive turreted wall of from 30 to 100 feet high, wide enough on top to pasture goats and hogs, will in the future possibly become a magnificent automobile road, affording passengers extensive views of the city, of endless graveyards, of the Golden Purple Mountain Range, and the yellow Yangtze River winding thru the valley. Nothing but ages of despotism mingled with civilization could produce such walls. But the New China that has begun will have no more need of these walls for protection than New Japan has of her Tokugawa castles.

Confucius's Temple, with its broad, yellow-tiled roof, stands on a low hill, a fitting monument to one of the very greatest men that ever lived. God gave Confucius to China and to Japan, I fully



NANKING.

A section of a part of the city that was made desolate by the Taiping Rebellion about fifty years ago. It is now the drill ground of the new order of soldiers, whose extensive military college looms up in the center, while beyond the city walls are the treeless Golden Purple Mountains.



A TYPICAL FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSE IN NANKING

With wide porticoes to protect from the summer heat, for the Yangtze Valley lies in about the same latitude as Mobile. The United States Consul lives in this house. Mission school buildings are of the same massive construction save the porticoes.

believe. Were I a Chinese I would worship that man. And when China comes to worship the Son of God, as she surely will, her Christianity will be of a Confucian type rather than a copy of the sectarian Christianity of the West. As I looked at the imposing temple gates that have never been opened, but that are waiting for a greater than Confucius to come, and then, entering by a side gate, saw within, over the altar, the golden-framed tablet inscribed *"Most Holy Sage Confucius,"* I lifted my hat and felt in harmony with the words on the right, *"Among the Living None Like Him."* It was a surprise to find that the common people do not worship at Confucian temples; none but officials have that privilege; and it was an added surprise to hear that the Throne has recently conferred the highest possible posthumous honor on the Sage by ranking him equal with Heaven and Earth. The significance of this political act seems to be two-fold. It is regarded by many as one sign of the present reaction against the Western religion and progress. And when we recall the growing hatred on the part of the Chinese of the Manchu Dynasty, this unique deification of their great Sage by a Manchu Empress may be an attempt to conciliate the people and thus bind into one solid nation both Manchu and Chinese.

What a remarkable system of competitive examination is manifest in what is called Examination Hall! There is no hall, but acres of brick compartments, 3x4 feet, in narrow rows of about one hundred cells each. We went up into the central tower that overlooks these rows of solitary cells in which so many millions of China's best young men had toiled and won, or fainted with bitter disappointment, and in not a few cases had died in their cells. We went to the judges stand where the sentence of success or failure was pronounced. And suddenly we saw a sight that foretells New China. In rode a high military-looking officer, and out from the buildings adjoining the empty cells came troops of new soldiers or policemen and lined up to salute their superior, dressed

in Western military uniform. It meant that Old China is passing away and New China is in evidence. Instead of Examination Hall there are now schools of every grade. Heretofore missionary compounds with their roomy school buildings of three stories built with solid brick, have stood conspicuous within the walls of Nanking as the only evidence of Western knowledge and life. But now there are Government schools and colleges on a scale that makes the mission buildings look small. There are the Military and Naval Colleges, the Normal school and middle schools, built in Western style, equipped with modern laboratories of chemistry, biology, mineralogy, geology, physics; there are also maps and charts of all kinds, as well as botanical, entomological and zoölogical specimens.

Such educational changes are pointers. The carriage roads thru a large section of the city, Chinese soldiers drilling in Western uniform, and the new police system also are pointers. There is a new atmosphere of progress everywhere apparent. China is really awakening.

Soochow

This is one of the oldest cities in the world, with a population of about half a million, and famed for its silk, its learning and its architecture. It is eighty miles west of one of the newest and most influential cities of the world, Shanghai, and is joined to it by a new railroad. All along those eighty miles every look from the car windows presented a number of unburied coffins and a countless number of grassy mounds just a little larger than the coffins below. It was not so much graveyards that we saw, rather we rode eighty miles thru a section of a graveyard whose name is China.



SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY.

Until a few years ago these grounds were filled with the dead of centuries. They have made way for the University. Back of this building, containing recitation rooms, laboratories, library, and chapel with 400 seatings, are spacious dormitories, and in front are the homes of the President and Professors.

It is worth while to study the dead for a moment since they form a living problem. Many of them had to get out of the way for that railroad. This is one of the significant facts of New China that are in evidence. The *Fungshesi* (wind and water) superstition is losing its

power. The dead at last can be raised without hurting them or anybody else, and very much to the public good. The splendid university of the South Methodist Mission, in Soochow, stands in an old graveyard from which over a thousand of ancient and medieval dead were removed with the friendly aid of the city authorities and with no sign of displeasure on the part of the people. If the dead can only be altruistic enough to get out of the way for railroads and universities, it will mean the gradual liberation of China from the costly superstition with which the gods of Wind and Water have for ages tyrannized over her millions.

The city roads compel attention, for they are as different from Western roads as a sewer is from a subway. Going thru the Broadway of Soochow is like going thru a narrow tunnel twenty feet deep with a crack in the top of its entire length. For the projecting roofs almost meet, and the light that might penetrate below is interrupted by signboards of every size and shape hanging on both sides. As we walked thru an alley three feet wide between solid brick walls twenty feet high, my companion fittingly said: "This is the Wall Street of Soochow."

Foreign missions have become one of the world movements, and every great city of the East is a center of wide missionary activity. In this conservative city live about forty missionaries, men and women, whose educational, medical and evangelistic work is certainly telling on the social and civic life of the people. The most conspicuous sight as you approach Soochow is the nine-story pagoda—the largest in the world—and next are the twin pagodas. These have rightly given Soochow the name, Pagoda City. But also a massive roof and tower can be seen high above the city walls—the University of the Southern Methodists. Here world knowledge is imparted by skilled teachers to over a hundred of the choicest young men of Soochow. And that Soochow prizes such knowledge is shown by these three facts, that even graduates of the preparatory course can easily get positions at $50 a month, while those of the higher courses can get double that amount; that Chinese sub-



THE ANIMAL AVENUE LEADING ACROSS THE PLAINS OUTSIDE OF THE CITY TO THE MING MAUSOLEUM.

The Mukden Mausoleum of the founder of the present dynasty also has a similar avenue in a beautiful pine grove. The utter absence of trees in and around Nanking makes one feel lonesome.

scriptions amounted to $15,000 for the building, and that parents of these young men pay $70 a year for tuition alone, while board for the same period costs only $40. When Chinese are willing to pay for intellectual food imparted under Christian teachers nearly twice as much as board costs, it means not only high praise for Protestant missions, but also a new attitude toward the West.

Yet there is no government recognition of mission schools, and their graduates cannot be candidates for official positions. Now and then a fine scholar from a mission school rises into favor and holds an excellent position, but one can hardly expect a great government that chafes under exterritoriality to recognize the graduates of schools carried on under that hated system, however worthy the schools may be. And it is not strange that one of these missionary teachers should lose his political perspective so as to publish in *The Recorder* these stinging words, "Without government aid we must again take up earnestly our work of battering at the ignorance, blindness and folly of this vast nation!" Exterritoriality is one of the blessings and also one of the curses of the East. I doubt whether any responsible missionary could make a public statement like the above anywhere except under political exterritoriality and as an agent of exterritorial Christianity.

This reminds me of the unfortunate tendency that this necessary political system fosters among missionaries. Not all by any means come under its withering influence, but there are a few who have the habit of forever telling all the bad points about the Chinese unrelieved by one good generous expression of sympathy or the mention of one solid trait of character. For example, I talked for two hours with two missionaries, perfect strangers, and their sweeping characterizations of the Chinese were repeatedly expressed in the words "rotten," "lying." This I am glad to say was outside of Soochow. Inside the city resides a missionary of wide plans, a true sympathizer with the Chinese, a man respected and beloved, who said to me: "I personally would have no objections to coming under Chinese jurisdiction. I should have no difficulty with them." It was significant of the future to hear such a statement, for when this spirit permeates, as it surely will, the whole missionary body of 4,000 men and women, whose profoundest purpose is to manifest the mind that is in Christ Jesus, and who long for the redemption of the nation, then they will be one of the greatest forces in swinging the people out from exterritoriality into equal treaties. I believe the missionaries of Japan were, by their sympathetic appeals, a valuable help in securing political equality for Japan, and when it comes in China I believe the great sympathetic movement will be not from the open ports but from the missionary body, whose work thru all the land ought to be a potent factor in the liberation of China from political inequality.

SENDAI, JAPAN.

The Open Shop From the Viewpoint of a Union Man

BY A. J. PORTENAR

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THE open shop is a subject of daily discussion in publications of every character. But altho the volume of literature and oratory offered the public on the subject is enormous, I submit the proposition that it is one-sided. Apart from some trade journals printed for and circulated among union men, argument on the matter is invariably based on the *a priori* assumption that the open shop is the correct and desirable condition. The consequence is that the great section of the public not directly connected with trades unions has been

led to form an imperfect judgment because it has not been enabled to hear the advocates of both sides.

At the outset, it must be admitted that the whole question hinges upon the justification which can be offered for the existence of trades unions. The general introduction of the open shop is equivalent to the destruction of trades unions, and the open shop is or is not the most beneficial industrial condition in precise measure as the trades union is or is not a desirable institution. Thus it is my twofold object to show (*a*) that unions and open shop cannot exist at the same time; (*b*) that of the two conditions the continued existence of unions tends to the greatest good of the greatest number.

Designedly, those who advocate the open shop have striven to make it appear as the fair shop; where opportunity for employment is equal to all, and where merit alone is the determining factor for advancement; where the walking delegate does not intrude his unwelcome presence and sow the seeds of discord between the just employer and his contented employees; where the workman keeps all he earns instead of supporting the parasites who foment strife that there may be an excuse for their being; and, above all, where the workman is free to exercise his sacred constitutional right to contract with his employer without the unwarranted interference of third parties.

Let us suppose a given industry to be upon an open-shop basis. Just at this point I contend that discrimination is certain to enter. Some of the applicants for employment are non-union. The employer knows that these will accept a lower wage than the union has fixed; they will make nothing more effective than muttered protests against lengthening of hours; they have no mistaken notions as to the employer's right to regulate every incident connected with their employment, altho their interest in the matter is as vital to them as is his interest to him. Can there be any doubt as to which will obtain the preference?

Let us suppose that this procedure has continued for several years. Is it conceivable that the disintegrating effect of such a condition has escaped the notice of employers? And when the inevitable result has been attained; when men have abandoned their union memberships by hundreds, because it was a handicap in the effort to obtain and retain employment; when there is no union, and no scale of wages, and no schedule of hours, has the experience of the past taught us that employers will none the less pay the former wage; will just as cheerfully continue the shorter workday; will magnanimously refrain from making oppressive shop regulations?

We have concrete illustrations which furnish the answers to these abstract questions. We have seen the open shop established in some places, with the precise results indicated by the above queries. Instead of a generous disregard of a man's union affiliations, to be suspected of membership in one was sufficient cause for a curt dismissal. Spies have circulated among the men for the express purpose of discovering who might be members or inclined to become such, and the slightest expression in the interest of organization was followed by discharge.

Union men know the open shop is a closed shop—closed to them as union men—which they enter only by depriving themselves of that which they have won with such pain and sacrifice; of that which the bitter experiences of centuries has taught them is their most potent weapon—the right of combination with their fellows.

Per contra, the union shop is closed to no man. The union welcomes the adherence of every worker in a trade, and gladly extends its benefits to every one who will avail himself of them.

I believe I have demonstrated my first proposition, i. e., that the open shop is incompatible with the existence of trades unions. It remains to be shown which of the two industrial conditions is the most desirable.

The first argument that presents itself as a justification of trades unionism is one which concerns the manufacturer and merchant almost as directly as the union man. The union obtains for its members a larger portion of the wealth they create in the shape of wages. When they spend their earnings the essentials of food and shelter must first be provided; clothing will come next in such quality as the mechanic can afford. If there

then remains a surplus, the thousand and one other things that add to the comfort and refinement of life may be purchased according to the financial ability of the purchaser. But it is evident that if the essentials take the whole income of the workman, the other desirable but non-essential articles must remain on the shelves of the retail merchant; this again reacts upon the manufacturer, who finds the market which absorbs his wares greatly curtailed. What, then, would it avail employers as a class to reduce wages to the point which would permit nothing more than a bare subsistence? How would a merchant benefit by cheaper good that he could not sell? In so much as the unions cause wide diffusion of wealth in the shape of good wages liberally spent, they are one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding of true prosperity, as opposed to the false prosperity which reckons a nation's wealth, but takes no account of the number who hold it.

Now we will take up the phase of the matter presented in the picture of the walking delegate driving men from congenial employment, regardless of the existence or non-existence of sufficient grievances. If it is assumed that union men are hardly as well able to care for their own interests as a flock of sheep; that they strike without knowing why, and endure the hardships and sufferings entailed as a consequence for no better reason than that somebody ordered them to do so; that they persist in loyalty to their union, altho deprived of their situations and robbed of their earnings to support unworthy leaders, only because they lack intelligence to perceive how much better their condition would be outside of it, then indeed it were a worthy work to rescue them from their union slavery and give them open shop freedom. But if it is conceded that union men are at least on a par with others in knowing which side of their bread is buttered; that they are just as keen to get a good job and as reluctant to leave it as any other sort of men; that they can realize when they are being robbed as quickly as most people; and that the hardships of strikes are no more palatable to them than to other persons with a proper appreciation of well-filled stomachs and well-clad backs, then it must seem tolerably clear that there is intelligent reasoning behind their loyalty to the union idea. "You cannot fool all the people all the time" is as applicable to them as to others.

The trump card of the open shop advocate is always insistence upon the sacred right of the individual to work where he likes, for and with whom he likes, and for what he likes. Fiery eloquence on that topic, with an impassioned reference to the Constitution and the flag, and something concerning our revered forefathers, mixt and served hot, makes an apparently effective argument until examined in the light of cold reason. Freedom of contract presupposes the equality of the contracting parties. What sort of equality exists between the owner of land, machinery and capital on the one side, and the owner of nothing but a pair of hands on the other? It has been forcibly said that most workmen have not a month's wages between themselves and the almshouse. Thus the "freedom" of one of the parties is fatally circumscribed by the imperative character of his necessities. Now, if the position of the workman is still further prejudiced by the fact that three men are seeking one job, will it be contended that any other "freedom" remains but that of taking what he can get—with the alternative of starving?

The union confers with the employer as a representative of the individuals who compose it. All the questions surrounding employment in an industry are discussed, with the result that written contracts for a definite period of time are agreed upon, at living wages and for reasonable hours. Will any amount of glowing rhetoric enable the individual to do as much for himself?

Observe, the union fixes a *minimum* of wages. There still remains to the individual unrestricted freedom to contract for a wage above that sum. And merit above the average finds remuneration in compensation above the minimum. It is very common, in my experience, to find men receiving more than the scale. Obviously, then, the only freedom the union man has surrendered is the freedom to enter into deadly competition with his fellows for the opportunity to labor until

wages have been reduced to the level on which the cheapest of them can exist.

It is thus shown that unions keep up the wages of their members. They do more. The non-union man, in receipt of wages always less than the union scale, and working longer hours, is nevertheless enabled to get more than he otherwise would if the scale did not exist as a standard. Thus his wages have been raised, his hours decreased, his standard of living bettered, and even his vaunted freedom of contract in some degree preserved, thru the struggles and sacrifices of other men.

My chain of argument is now completed. In diagrammatic form it would appear thus:

Open shop—destruction of trades unions—unchecked competition for the opportunity to work—consequent loss of wages—increase of working hours—decreased purchasing powers of the masses—less employment in store and factory, making still more difficult the struggle for existence.

Union shop—more employment for more men, under better conditions, for higher wages—more money to be spent for the things that add refinement to life—more work for the men that make and handle these things—a more general diffusion of the products of industry—a distinctly higher standard of living, with the mitigation of the most terrible feature of our industrial system—competition between the have-nots for the opportunity to work.

And if further justification of trades unionism is required, it can be found in the altruism which prompts it to care for its sick and aged; to bury its dead and protect its widows and orphans. Yes, and it can be found in the fights it has made and will make for everything that tends to the uplifting and betterment of the race; for the children it has saved from the devouring maw of Moloch in mine and factory; for the efforts it has made to destroy the reeking sweatshop and the filthy tenement; for the advanced political stand it has always taken.

We know the conditions which gave birth to trades unionism. Open shop means a reversion to those conditions. Union men understand this clearly enough; and, however they may mask it behind high-sounding phrases, employers are equally cognizant of that truth.

The fight against the open shop is a fight for life. The bundle of sticks shall not become a heap of breakable twigs!

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Dress Reform in Germany

BY MINNA CAUER

[Frau Cauer is the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman. After her first husband's death she took a teacher's examination with the object of making her profession that of a teacher. She went to Paris to perfect herself in the French language and filled for a considerable time a position in a girl's school. She married, in Paris, a well-known historian, who died later in Berlin. After his death she devoted herself to the study of history, and finally became interested in sociology, and questions of reform, and women's rights, in general. She is editor of a paper called *The Women's Movement* (*Die Frauenbewegung*), the best paper in Germany for the education of women in the fields of politics, business and the home. She is also a leader of the so-called left wing, or "Party of the Left," in the woman's suffrage movement of Germany, the party whose aim is the practical advancement of the cause of women in all its various forms.—EDITOR.]

ONE of the most fascinating topics of modern investigation is the history of national costumes and the development of fashion. It is most intimately connected with the history of the people, their commercial activities and the flowering of their art.

The idea that fashion was less slavishly followed in the earlier centuries than now is utterly false. The laws and regulations of the Middle Ages tell us only too plainly that the costumes of that period were so exaggerated that they had to be restricted by law.

As late as the beginning of the eighteenth century we find thruout the Continent laws restraining not only the luxurious habits of the women, but also the unprecedented mania for fashion among the men. In the sixteenth century, for instance, the legal width of a man's trousers was reduced to twelve or thirteen ells, as the wealthier and the more distinguished citizens had occasionally been using one hundred and thirty ells for these necessary garments!

They say that in Berlin one of the old Grand Dukes, who was very rigid on the question of the sumptuary laws, had given orders that if a man were seen upon the street wearing these tremendous baggy breeches, they were immediately to be ripped off him!

The men wore most brilliant colors, got themselves up like guys, and adopted many of the foolish fashions of the women. They padded their chests, bedecked themselves with jewels and lace —and even went so far as to wear low-necked doublets!—instances of this fashion being known in the fifteenth century.

Finally, when they became such caricatures of the women, the English took it up, and, in the eighteenth century, they became the champions of simplicity in dress and the arbiters of men's fashions from that time forth. Trimness, elegance of cut, and an irreproachable texture are the hall marks of taste as they have established it.

The subject of women's dress, however, is far more difficult and intricate. Here, so many things must be considered other than in the question of men's clothing. Women claim the proud title of "Standard-bearers of Beauty!" but, according to my motion, they can only justify this claim by freeing fashion from the tyranny of fad and luxury.

A serious phase in this question is the average feminine education. Women are brought up from their earliest childhood to study the art of pleasing—that is, pleasing by their personal appearance. Their one aim is to correct and overcome all natural deficiencies. This matter of assisting nature has been carried so far that the human body has been tortured out of all shape, and a naturally beautiful figure is a most unheard of thing in modern times. The old Greeks and Romans never fell into this error, for their innate sense of beauty preserved them from it. Loose flowing garments were the rule in those countries.

We shall never quite know whether women themselves are altogether responsible for the idiotic vagaries and foolish exaggerations of fashion, or whether they are evolved in the ateliers of the tailors and designers to further their own interests and those of the manufacturers. One thing is certain, however, that the welfare of our industries hangs closely together with the trend of our fashion and the more or less artistic development of our ideas. And we are convinced that for the last hundred years the tailors have set the fashions, and the women have simply allowed themselves to be dressed—a deplorable sign of women's subjection to man's authority.

The tailors and manufacturers, together concoct the most unutterable absurdities, and the women hasten to obey their dictates, and fall in line at the first notes of the familiar tune—"It is the very latest thing out!"

Recently the reform movement, however, has begun to assert itself, and here in Germany, at least, the women have risen and proclaimed a crusade against the tyranny of the tailors, declaring their rulings to be both unsanitary and absurd.

"Health is Beauty," is their battle cry. But stronger than this is the argument that only a healthy woman can perfectly fulfil the highest purposes of her life. So it is easy to see why the best of our women have united to denounce the old-fashioned "straight-jacket"—which may have given us a *fashionable* figure, but never yet a *beautiful* one.

The human frame is tortured out of all semblance of beauty, and not only that, it is absolutely deformed. And as many thousands of women are now called upon to earn their own living, standing in the ranks of the wage workers, as the men have heretofore, it behooves them to fit themselves for the struggle with the proper accoutrements —sensible and healthful clothes. The matter of beauty must be the second consideration!

Of course, the frivolous element—the women whose only aim is to serve as a

decoration and who are incapable of anything else, can get themselves up in their coats of mail, may lace as much as they like, and can revel in the luxury of their "great moment of relief" as some woman said with unconscious satire in addressing a club meeting in Berlin. "I couldn't think of going without my corsets," she declared. "No amount of freedom in the world could compensate me for that one



MINNA CAUER.
From Photograph by M. Schurgast, Berlin.

brief moment of ineffable bliss when I first take them off at night."

This instrument of torture not only cramps the body, but it stunts the heart, the mind and the sensibilities of womankind. The young Emperor of China, in establishing the first girl's school in that kingdom, ordered that none of the scholars should be allowed to bind their feet—a wise regulation that. Perhaps now the more civilized women will at last come to the realization of the fact also that the natural development of their thoughts and ideals is hampered by the torture they subject themselves to.

The women's movement in Germany is in deadly earnest on the subject of dress reform, and fights steadily on, in spite of the sneering attacks of the "Mondaines," as they call themselves in their fine French. A small handful of women, however, are fighting alone, for all the interests of German industry are arrayed against them. Yet they are accustomed to a hard, unequal struggle.

To be sure, this question of dress reform will never be settled until women assert their independence and strike out for themselves on commercial and professional lines, at the same time asserting their right to dress as they please, and not conform to the dictates of tailors and manufacturers whose profit depends upon the distortion of the natural lines of beauty.

Many things indicate that this great change is now about to take place. The corset has been put upon the "blacklist." To be sure, it still exists, but it has had to make all sorts of concessions to assure its continued existence. There are thousands of new and improved models, and the manufacturers complain bitterly that their profits are falling off. Even in Paris, that El Dorado of corset worshipers, the designers are inventing all sorts of draperies to do away with the old rigid lines of the conventional figure.

In Germany, however, the movement has not yet been supported as it should be by the medical fraternity. Of course, in the better health resorts the patients are made to dress sensibly during their stay, but as soon as they recover they revert to their ancient ideas, finding the "wasp waist"—the violent compression of the thorax—a thing of beauty. That the most important functions of the body are hampered by it, the hips made vulgarly pronounced, and a woman's walk and carriage rendered hideous, are minor considerations with them—all they want is style.

Difficult as the introduction of the corset reform has been, the matter of hygienic underclothing, on the other hand, has had a tremendous following. Women no longer weigh themselves

down with countless unnecessary petticoats, and many prefer the lighter weight tights or bloomers. Shopkeepers have tried to resurrect the voluminous whaleboned petticoat, with its yards of fluffy ruffles and its elaborate trimmings, but only the fashion plates of society—whose one great mission in life is the latest shape of a hat or the *dernier cri* in the hang of a skirt—patronize these remarkable inventions.

The women of the reform movement have as great a desire to appear to advantage as their sisters; they admire individuality and beauty quite as much, but they have not devoted their whole lives to these matters. To tell the truth, they are somewhat bored at the eternal and unending discussion of this question of clothes. They have better things to think of—the progress of the world and the work of the individual. Consequently the early development of woman's dress reform was practical and utilitarian rather than beautiful, and more attention was paid to the mandates of health than to the dictates of form.

So the Mother Hubbard effect was invented, which we must admit transforms the average woman (and we concede that most Germans have exceedingly clumsy figures) into a human caricature of a marsupial. Yet this style was only transitory, and has long since been superseded. Even among those who, from motives of economy, or lack of taste, still wear them, they are modified and improved. If the material is soft and hangs well, and the figure well proportioned and slender, this style of gown may be made most attractive.

We must remember that well-cut reform gowns are tremendously expensive, and that the ordinary "Empire" is not; so the latter is very much more worn by our representative women who are engaged in practical professions.

There are very few good shops that make a specialty of reform clothing, and these few keep the prices up—in fact, they find it necessary, for it is so much less work to make a gown fit snugly over a well-cut corset than to follow the soft and flowing outline of the natural figure. Consequently, really beautiful effects can only be made by the use of expensive materials.

It is well known that Eleanora Duse never wears a corset, and dresses always in the most exquisite of reform clothes, with long lines and simple draperies. Yet, as we all know, this takes money, and a tremendous amount of money, too; and, more than all that, a slender and willowy figure—and last, but not least, distinction.

The wearing of the clothes. That's the secret of success in all dress reform. As the materials must necessarily be soft and clinging and reveal so much of the figure, it takes no end of "distinction" in the matter of carriage to wear a reform gown successfully. The owner's individuality must be carried out in her gown, and the frock and its wearer must be one harmonious whole. Then the impression is perfect, and beauty is the result.

Many artists have given their attention to this subject, and have evolved wonderful creations, invariably striking, sometimes attractive, but always elaborate, so that they would only be suitable for the "Mondaine." Then it became the fashion among the "Upper Ten" to wear elaborate tea gowns and Empire dinner gowns. It was considered "smart." That was the whole secret of its popularity.

But that was not the idea of the reform movement. We needed a radical change in women's views on questions of health, beauty and fitness. The special object of our crusade is, of course, the corset; but all the exaggerations of fashion—dyeing the hair, painting the face and the wearing of stuffed birds and animals, and especially the extremes of décolleté—come under the ban.

The antiquated specimen of femininity is divided from her more advanced sister by a deep and impassable gulf. A woman with modern ideas of sense and good taste will never allow herself to be dictated to in the matter of fashion, but will develop her own ideas of beauty along her own lines.

It must be admitted, however, that reform dress is more suited to the house than to the street. I think I have never yet seen a successful walking gown on the reform plan. As a general rule the most suitable are simply the straight-cut English tailor suits worn without a corset.

As we all know, the love of out-door sports has done more than any other one thing to bring about a more sensible system of dressing. The more women interest themselves in swimming, rowing, skating and wheeling, the better it will be for the cause. At no time in the past has woman's life been so free and untrammeled, and, naturally, her clothing adapts itself to her life.

The next proposition is to make the women *set* the fashions and not blindly conform to them—to inspire them to plan a suitable costume. All we need now is a simple tasteful walking model on practical, yet artistic, lines. If some one could evolve this, and invent a soft and pliable material in which to carry it out cheaply, our cause would soon be won.

Paris and Vienna now set the fashions for all the world, yet even they are beginning to feel the influence of the German health reform in dress, and are themselves making concessions. In matters of good taste the Parisienne is the standard; the Viennese is well known also for her "chic," and no one can compete with the English on the lines of practical simplicity, yet in questions of hygiene in dress the German women are coming to the front. They must learn a lesson from the Parisienne and the Viennese, however, and take a leaf out of the practical book of the English woman; and then, combining utility and beauty, they may yet dictate to the world in matters of fashion. At present, unfortunately, they are very far from that goal.

Foreigners still look with withering scorn upon our antiquated German styles. They are unjust, however, for we have made greater strides in the last ten years than any other nation in Europe. The women of Germany have just been thru such a strenuous period of development, and have made such radical changes in their inner life and their relations to society, that they have had neither the time nor the strength to think of anything but the breaking up of their traditional forms and conventions.

Not that the highest period of their possible development has yet been reached, and our women stand on the same plane as the men; but so much has already been done, and the worst is over; so now she looks about to see what she can do for the betterment of her outward conditions. She begins to think of herself—her home and her personal adornment—to bring these both into harmony with her new individuality. She wants to be self-sufficient and independent of the whims of a passing moment.

The old style of dress is neither normal nor beautiful, nor has it the distinction of elegant simplicity. The fundamental principles of our dress reform must be the beauty of fitness and the beauty of form. And these ideals can only be realized by women who have the courage of their own convictions, and are willing to stand out against the mighty current of conventionality.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

Climb Down

BY WILL ATKINSON

THE peril in China is yellow,
At home, here, they say it is black!
There will ever be peril to some one
Till man shall climb down from man's back!

They have sung of our burdens out yonder,
They have told us their morals are slack!
But the white man's sore burden will vanish
When we get off the darker man's back!

We may drive in the Bible with bayonets,
We may set war's grim hounds on his track,
But we'll never do much for the brown man
Till we take all our weight from his back!

Do you wonder Christ's words merely mock him,
That he thinks Christian virtues we lack,
When we take each week six days to plunder,
And fasten our load on his back!

Some at home take pleasure in slumming,
To see how men live in a shack;
But if from suff'ring you'd free him,
Just get off the poorer man's back!

God's skies will grow golden with promise,
God's harvest will meet every lack,
And brothers will all the wide world be
When we get off the other man's back!

CHICAGO, ILL.

Literature

American Legislatures

THE volume on *American Legislatures and Legislative Methods,** in the American States Series, edited by Professor Willoughby, is contributed by Professor Reinsch, who has already won for himself no slight reputation as a student of practical politics and colonial affairs. For the benefit of the person deficient in elementary knowledge on the structure, functions and powers of the Federal Congress and the State legislatures, the author has dealt with these topics as succinctly and readably as the critic could desire. But the volume contains more than handbook information; it takes up many interesting and vital topics which escape the bespectacled gentlemen who pore over written constitutions with calf-bound volumes of the Supreme Court reports in hand. The function of the committee in American legislation, the practical influence of parties bearing in on government at every point, the position of the legislator as party man and leader, and innumerable other concrete factors in American political life are duly emphasized and wisely discussed. Professor Reinsch even goes farther into more intangible but no less real questions such as the perversion of legislative action, public forces influencing legislatures and the legislative product itself. That it is no mere perfunctory piece of work drawn from formal documents with slight effort is evidenced by a single passage:

"The dominating influence of the Senate in party organization was never more clearly shown than in the Republican convention of 1900. Both the temporary and permanent chairmen were Senators; the four nomination speeches were made by Senators; and there were seven Senators on the most important committee, that on Resolutions which drafted the national platform. The National Committee appointed by the convention contained five Senators, among them Hanna (as chairman) and Quay. The advisory council appointed by the National Committee had three Senatorial members, among them Platt and Depew; while Hanna, Quay and Scott were members of the Executive Committee. So well organized was the Senatorial group at this time that the selection of the Presidential candidate was largely determined by their discretion, both in 1896 and in 1900."

The gentle wielder of the rake will find much material for contemplation in the chapter on the perversion of legislative action, and those who want to make people "good" by law will do well to read the same pages. How comforting it is to find that an investigation of a railway scandal in Wisconsin away back before the war revealed the fact that nearly a million in bonds had been judiciously distributed among the legislators and eminent politicians. Mr. Belmont's slight contribution to the Civic Federation at the expense of New York City may be regarded therefore as evidence of improvement, and we may sit with him on the platform of the Federation meetings without feeling any discomfort—apology being made to Jevon's logic.

Professor Reinsch, however, does not believe in indiscriminate criticism of State legislatures. On the contrary, he rightly emphasizes the importance of the powers enjoyed by them—touching every point of our social and economic life—and pleads for an intelligent study of the operations of these institutions, a sane and impartial criticism, a sustained effort to support honest men who are working for just and effective legislation, and an elevation of the legislature to that plane of public importance which it deserves. Without a doubt there is room in the citizen's library for such a useful and suggestive study of national and State politics.

*AMERICAN LEGISLATURES AND LEGISLATIVE METHODS. *By P. S. Reinsch.* New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The Greatness and Decline of Rome

THIS recent book,* by an Italian author, is well translated. The frontis-

*THE GREATNESS AND DECLINE OF ROME. *By Guglielmo Ferrero.* Translated by Alfred E. Zimmern, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford. Vol. I, The Empire Builders, 328 pp. Vol. II, Julius Cæsar, 389 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.25.

piece gives a bust of Cæsar, whose face is lean, spare and highly intellectual, with the forehead extraordinarily high, the towering brow equaling the hight of the rest of the face. The book is equipped with a long list of authorities, a good index, a table of contents and four appendixes. The first four chapters of about a hundred pages are introductory. The rest of the two volumes, a continuance of which is intended, are devoted mainly to Cæsar, his friends and his enemies.

What manner of man was Cæsar? The picture which the best historians, with Mommsen at their head, have drawn, is this: Cæsar up to over the fortieth year of his life had been a citizen of considerable importance. Hampered by debts and comparative poverty he became in 60 B. C. consul, and at the end of his year went to Gaul as pro-consul, choosing hard knocks rather than dangling around the capital. Far from Rome he wrought out success after success in battling with the Gauls, successes which at Rome were at first belittled and then feared. Pompey, the fortunate, was resting in the pride of his laurels easily won in fighting Mithradates and the pirates. Cæsar was giving and taking hard knocks, in far-off Gaul, and developing a genius for strategy. His aristocratic enemies at Rome called him braggart and charlatan, and declared his great successes too easily won to be real. All Rome, blinded by Pompey's former glory, talked lightly of poor Cæsar, with his sham victories and sensational reports. These victories were really won by the hardest of fighting, in which he never flinched. With an almost reckless daring he drew his lines around the great Gallic city, Alesia, and was in turn encircled by many times his numbers. But he "greatly stood at bay" until he had won the city. His annexation of Gaul and Britain to the empire was complete. All this was done by a strategy, the main part of which was reckless daring. But as he always succeeded in the end, he became the idol of his army, which was always ready to die for him. To them where Cæsar's camp was *there* was Rome.

When Pompey had long basked in sunshine at Rome, Cæsar, now sure of himself, choosing rather "to be the first man in a little village than the second man in Rome," came down from his province, appeared at Ravenna, on the road to Rome, and crossed the Rubicon. Pompey, the Great, felt his power departing from him. He hoped to breathe a more congenial air in the East, to which he fled. But when Cæsar had attended to unfinished business in Rome and in Spain he was close upon Pompey's heels.

At Dyrrhachion Cæsar offered battle with forces less than half those of Pompey, and was beaten. Again he was beaten. But neither he nor his soldiers flinched. Then came the day at Pharsalos. The armies were both Roman, both eager to fight; but at the first serious clash Pompey's army went to pieces. The field was not even seriously disputed. Cæsar lost only 200 men, while 15,000 of Pompey's soldiers lay dead upon the field, and 20,000 surrendered on the next day. And this was Roman against Roman.

The chief defect of the book is the inclination to disparage the deeds of Cæsar. In the case of Pharsalos this was, of course, impossible. But "The losses sustained by the Helvetii during the war," says the author, "were very slight." But 276,000 Helvetii are reported by Cæsar as slain. While we are just reading that things are going very badly with Cæsar we suddenly hear "The annexation of Gaul produced a powerful impression." But there is no recantation of the statement that "the conquest of Britain had been a complete fiasco." Then we read "Cæsar's prestige was on the wane." "The old confidence in Cæsar was badly shaken. Just now Cæsar was making a serious mistake in lavishly showering upon Italy and the empire the plunder that he had collected in Gaul." "One of the greatest mistakes made by all historians of Cæsar is the assertion that after Pharsalia and Thapsos he was practically omnipotent, sole master of the republic and of the Roman world. In truth, he was nothing of the kind." "Sulla had saved the whole empire from imminent destruction and rescued an entire class of citizens from political extinction. Cæsar had not emerged triumphant from a revolution; he had

merely happened to win in a civil war brought about in a peaceful and peace-loving country, thru the rivalry of two political cliques. He had neither the prestige to inspire one-tenth of the terror or admiration of Sulla, nor an army on whose fidelity he could rely, nor a body of supporters united in their aims and ideals." "Under twentieth-century conditions he might have become a captain of industry in the United States or a great pioneer or mine owner or empire builder in South Africa."

Thus, in spite of occasional praise, a belittling tone constantly comes up. Let us rather say with Mommsen of Cæsar:

"He worked and created as never any mortal did before or after him, and as a worker and creator he still lives, after millenniums in the memory of the nations, the first and also the only Emperor, Cæsar."

Southern Life and Leaders

It has frequently been remarked that one of the reasons for the obvious sympathy of Europe, and especially England, with the Confederate cause, was due to the existence in the old South of a type of civilization more easily intelligible to European minds than that of the North. An aristocracy founded on agriculture and birth distinction understood and was understood by European society, while the industrial organization of the North was relatively foreign to European comprehension. The truth of this generalization is today constantly emphasized, whether in the technical works of the masters of the Southern field—Brown, Phillips, Fleming or Rhodes—or in the writings of the better class of popular historians.

Philip Alexander Bruce, already well known as the author of the best treatise on the economic history of a colonial commonwealth, now appears in the attempt to reconstruct the social life of Virginia during the seventeenth century.[1] To the origin of the higher planting class, and the causes of social distinctions, he devotes more than half of his small volume; the amusements and pastimes of his people occupy the remainder. Probably no antiquarian in Virginia could draw upon a larger body of source-material for this purpose than our author has done. The limitations in result are those naturally belonging to the antiquarian as distinguished from the historian. His picture of colonial life is clearly drawn, and his thesis of the essential similarity between English and Virginia conditions well maintained. But the view of the antiquarian is as manifest upon the thought of the volume as the hand of the local printer is obvious upon its letter-press. At times Mr. Bruce's local pride gets the better of his logic, as when he follows up a statement (p. 178) of the superiority of Virginia sobriety over that of England, with a series of quotations and incidents (pp. 179, 180, 244) which seem to us to point to the reverse of his conclusion. In more serious matters his judgment is excellent.

In the ante-bellum diplomatic service the Southern gentleman, with his social ideals so closely similar to those of Europe, had more than his share of influence; and it is interesting, if not important, that a British subject became the diplomatic head of the Confederate government. The career of Judah P. Benjamin[2] winning his way in Louisiana law, business and politics, administering the Confederate State Department thruout most of the war, and then, after middle life, returning to his mother country to sit out the beginner's terms at Lincoln's Inn and gain a commanding place at the British bar, goes to show that the aristocratic, caste organization of the South did not close the way to either ability or race. Mr. Butler has not had access to any considerable body of new material in preparing this biography of the Jewish lawyer. Thanks to Mr. Benjamin's deliberate attempt to foil the historian and biographer, only a few dozen of his letters escaped the fireplace. But these, reinforced by personal recollections and a careful study of contemporary newspapers, have been used to excellent advantage. The only great contribution of the volume is in its orderly assembling of materials which are familiar, in detail, to the average historian.

[1] Social Life of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century. *By Philip Alexander Bruce.* (Privately printed, 1907. For sale by the Bell Book Company, Richmond, Virginia, $1.60, postpaid.)

[2] Judah P. Benjamin. *By Pierce Butler.* Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1907. In the American Crisis Biographies, $1.25 net.

The life of Robert E. Lee[3] follows that of Benjamin in Dr. Oberholtzer's series of American Crisis Biographies. Mr. Bruce has converted his biography into a eulogy; but the present trend of historical opinion makes us willing to listen with considerable approval to even a Southern panegyric upon the most honorable product of secession. We agree with extreme judgments in favor of General Lee, at the start, and our chief comment upon the author's effort in praise is that it is unnecessary. The work, however, has certain distinct virtues. We know of no better or fairer statement of the Virginia theory of constitutional law and secession than that which here prepares the reader's mind (p. 64-85) for Colonel Lee's resignation of his command in the United States army, and his refusal of the proffered command of the Northern army of invasion. We are today less certain than our fathers were that the reply to Hayne contains the whole of the Law and the Gospel. And we are willing to admit the existence of reasonable doubts and their resulting changes in some of our accepted historical views.

The three books of Southern history before us are all written in the honorable desire to accept the results of the war without admitting dishonor in the losing cause. They illuminate, in the aggregate, many points of Southern history, yet they reveal some of the striking weaknesses in present Southern history writing. We are far from believing that the Northern writer, academic or otherwise, possesses a monopoly of historical skill, but we wish that more Southern writers, including these authors, had a broader acquaintance with the general facts of history and a smaller degree of devotion to the "lost cause." Devotion to any "cause" goes far to incapacitate the historian.

[3]Robert E. Lee. *By Philip Alexander Bruce.* Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1907. In the American Crisis Biographies, $1.25 net.

The Human Side of Animals

Somehow the most popular of the vast flood of nature books are those dealing with animal life. Perhaps this is because we are more interested in animals as the guide-posts marking the way which man has past in his long evolutionary journey to the summit of nature. Perhaps it is simply because we see in animals so many life activities resembling our own so closely that sympathetic interest is aroused. Perhaps there are still better explanations, but certainly for some very deep reason we are more and more becoming enchanted by books which present the facts and especially the fictions of the "human side" of animal life. The well-known books by Kipling, Long, Seton-Thompson, Roberts and others are so familiar that, like the novels of yesterday, they no longer satisfy; and so a hearty welcome is sure to be extended to new animal books such as the three which call for the following review:

Wild Animal Celebrities[1] relates the actual life stories of celebrated animals, many of which are still living in the menageries and zoölogical gardens of Europe and America. Children—small ones and those of larger growth who are still young in spirit—will certainly read with delight the sketches of famous lions, bears, elephants, monkeys, dogs and other animals. Here we find the life sketches of our old friends, "Wallace," the untamable lion; "Jumbo," the king of elephants; "Sally," the bright chimpanzee; "Bridge," Lieutenant Peary's magnificent Eskimo dog; and many others, especially those we have seen in the great New York Zoölogical Park. Such a book ought to be read by every one who visits collections of wild animals.

The Haunters of the Silences[2] is like its companion volumes, "The Kindred of the Wild" and "Watchers of the Trails," except in the selections of animals as subjects of sketches. The stories are said to be in line with accurate natural history. However, it is not concerning questions of observed facts so much as the interpretations that scientific men will have a quarrel with the author of this and with those of similar books. The fundamental question is whether wild animals think and reason and have emotions and in still other ways closely resemble the psychologic

[1]Wild Animal Celebrities. *By Ellen Velvin.* New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.00.

[2]The Haunters of the Silences. *By Charles G. D. Roberts.* Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.00.

life of the human species. The author emphatically reaffirms his belief that "the actions of animals are governed not only by instinct, but also, in varying degree, by processes essentially akin to those of human reason." But something akin to human reason would hardly be sufficient for many of the situations in this book, for the author's animals do things which only the human mind does. To take one of numerous examples: "As soon as she [the old bear] realized that her strength was failing, she was seized with fear. What would become of the cub if she were killed?" Here the interpretation involves not only human reason in a complicated form, but also knowledge of death and its consequences. We may be ready to admit the general proposition that some animals show some similarity to human mental processes, but before we can accept such a reading as the above we must be ready to admit that animals completely equal the human mind in some complicated process. We must also have some proof of how the old bear learned the symptoms of approaching death and on what basis of previous experience she instantly reasoned out the probable consequences to her helpless offspring. When an author plunges so far into the realm of imagination in reading human life into animal life, can we wonder that reputable psychologists who have critically studied animals insist that such writings are essentially fiction? Obviously they are not contributions to science. True, the book contains plenty of well-known facts; but it is primarily a book of interpretations, and in making these the free play of a good imagination has woven the facts into the fictions of the "human side" of animal life.

The third book, *Wayeeses, the White Wolf,*[3] is an extract from "Northern Trails." The accuracy of certain statements has been called in question; but accepting the statements as they stand, we must recognize that the author in his characteristic style has read human life into his animal heroes. The remarks above apply here also.

In conclusion, the criticisms above must not be taken as meaning condemnation of such books. Tho we have reviewed them from the standpoint of a critical man of science, yet we believe that such animal fiction has an important place, not in science, but in literature. Their moral value is great, but they should be read with the spirit and the understanding which even children soon learn to apply to ordinary fiction.

[3] WAYEESES, THE WHITE WOLF. *By W. J. Long.* Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.00.

Some Higher Ministries of Recent English Poetry. By F. W. Gunsaulus. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

Time runs so fast nowadays that for an instant the word "recent" suggests only a discourse upon Watson, Kipling or Henley, and it is with a pleasant sense of assurance that one opens Dr. Gunsaulus's pages to a larger theme. The four lectures deal with the distinctively Christian element in the writings of Arnold, Tennyson and Browning, the introductory essay treating of the preparatory influence of Shelley, Wordsworth and Coleridge. Of these he writes:

"Now when thus the religious man of eighty years ago in England came to do his own thinking, the men who most of all had represented those forces which were both to make his spiritual problem and solve it, were Shelley, Wordsworth and Coleridge."

Of the subjects of the further essays he adds:

"Unquestionably this perfect understanding which Arnold, Tennyson and Browning have of the new relations which science has made to exist among old truths, and that perception which they give us of the significance of the newly-found truths to religious thought and to the spiritual life, have made them supremely helpful to our feverish and startled age."

The classic stoicism of Matthew Arnold Dr. Gunsaulus finds always noble, always self-reliant, yet always unsatisfied, always unfinished, as if waiting for some revelation fulfilling the human desires it voices. The paper on Tennyson emphasizes his portrayal of conscience and the inevitable results of sin as brought out in the Idyls of the King. In Browning the religious element is constantly present, in the pictures of outward nature, in the struggles between right and wrong of the characters in the dramas, in the metaphysical questionings of the monologs. Arnold, by his very lack; Tennyson, by

his delineation of life; Browning, by his direct themes, all return continually to the need for the human element in answer to the religious yearning of mankind. Dr. Gunsaulus's essays are scholarly and seriously suggestive, and give a broad view of the thought and of the influence of these three masters of the last century.

Memoirs and Artistic Studies of Adelaide Ristori. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

However barely written, the incidents of such a life as Madame Ristori's cannot fail of interest. Her autobiography has not literary quality, and it is marred in the translation by a faulty English that editing might, it would seem, easily have been bettered. But it presents an eager and indomitable character and fascinating career of deserved success. Its very absence of detail and of finish shows it the work of one absorbed in other tasks. What the memoir lacks in fulness is somewhat made up by the introductory note of the translator and a paper by Mr. L. D. Ventura. This includes several delightful letters from Madame Ristori making the reader regret that the memoirs could not have been penned in that easy and intimate manner. That would surely have preserved a host of entertaining incidents from the constant journeyings over Europe and North and South America; spirited pictures of the actress contemporaries, Legouve, Rachel, Salvini, Rossi, Booth, and wise comment on affairs. The studies of her principal characters, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, Lady Macbeth, Phædre, Myrrha, Medea, are of interest even to those who never saw Ristori, showing the close analysis and severe study she gave her parts, and her own lofty ideal of character.

The Dog's Medical Dictionary. An Encyclopedia of the Diseases, Their Diagnosis and Treatment, and the Physical Development of the Dog. By A. J. Sewell, M.R.C.V.S. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

This book gives an abundance of detailed information with regard to the many ailments of the dog and their treatment. The many who are interested in this domestic pet will find very nearly everything that they can possibly want to know with regard to these animals and what to do for them, not only when they are ill, but also when they are well. The information, however, especially with regard to remedies, is given with such minute detail that we anticipate some abuses from the overconfidence of those who know nothing of the nature of the remedies employed. The real crux in the illness of animals, even more than in men, is the diagnosis. It is very easy to be mistaken in this matter. If a certain diagnosis is made with confidence on insufficient grounds, a remedy may be administered which is not only not beneficial, but may even be seriously harmful. The instructions, however, for the feeding of dogs, for their care in times of illness, the details of bandaging and of manipulations that will benefit the animal after accidents are all of them calculated to save much suffering and will be humanely useful.

Lexicon to the English Poetical Works of John Milton. By Laura E. Lockwood, Ph.D., Associate Professor of English Language in Wellesley College. 12mo, pp. xii, 671. New York: The MacMillan Co. $3.00.

Bradshaw's "Concordance" to Milton's Poems is here supplemented by a very valuable *Lexicon,* in which all but the smaller words are interpreted and all passages noted. The volume will be almost indispensable to the student of the English poet most worth the studying. That it is perfect the author does not and cannot claim, but what faithful and intelligent diligence could supply is here given. It allows the student to compare the uses of a word by referring to its occurrences elsewhere; and this is especially important in an author so rich in meaning and vocabulary as is Milton. We have attempted to test the work by a single short poem, the "Lycidas," and we have only the following points of criticism on that difficult poem: "Gray-fly," l. 28, cannot mean the "trumpet-fly," for that is a bot-fly, or gad-fly, which does not "wind her sultry horn." The "star," l. 30, cannot be Hesperus, for we are told that it "*rose* at evening bright." "Taint-worm," l. 46, is omitted in its place, altho we are referred to it under "Worm." "*Clear,*" l. 70, does not

mean "free from sin, innocent, pure," but has the sense of the Latin *clarus*. "*Touch* my trembling ears," p. 77, needs to be explained by "*tetigit aures*." That "*Plea*," l. 90, means "defense" is not easy to see; but "Neptune's plea" has long been a puzzle. "Eyes," l. 139:

"Cast hither all your quaint enameled *eyes*
That on the green turf suck the honeyed showers
And purple all the ground with vernal flowers."

is not properly defined as "blossom of a plant," but as the *daisy, day's-eye*, for it is accurately described. And "*purple*" l. 141, does not mean "a mixture of blue and red," nor even "a brilliant color," but the crimson of this "crimson-tippit flower," like "Tyrian purple," or Milton's use in "Paradise Lost," iii, 364, "impurpled with celestial *roses*." Nevertheless, this is a very valuable work.

Socialism Before the French Revolution. A History. By William B. Guthrie. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Dr. Guthrie has given us a valuable book. Holding that "close generic relationship exists between earlier and later Socialistic doctrines," he reviews for us the main social writings of the pre-revolutionary era beginning with the time of Sir Thomas More, and points out doctrinal resemblances between the earlier and the later times. On the whole, he has not pressed his discovery of resemblances too warmly. Declaring that social theory is the outgrowth of social conditions, he has been conscious enough of the great difference between social conditions of the nineteenth and the sixteenth centuries not to lose sight of the equally great differences in resultant social theories. The resemblances relate more to general attitudes than to specific claims and assertions. All Socialisms, early and late, protest against the existing order and propose to supplant it by an entirely different one; and they all have a like, tho not an identical, attitude toward the institution of private property. But the earlier Socialisms were communistic rather than Socialistic, in their theories of distribution; they did not distinguish between capital, as we now understand the term, and wealth. They were despotic, too, instead of democratic, requiring a "good prince" to secure their success. Tho generally they made political administration include industrial administration, they did not include any comprehension of the economic basis of institutions; and tho they were based largely upon the wrongs and privations of the masses, they did not include a comprehension of the modern theory of the class struggle. It is a strange fact that the peasants' rebellion in England in the latter part of the fifteenth century and in Germany in the early part of the sixteenth did not bring forth this last-named theory, and that it had to wait more than 300 years to be formulated by Karl Marx. Dr. Guthrie has made a painstaking study of More and Campanella and of Morelly and the social radicals of the French Revolution, and his summary of their teachings is on the whole excellent. His references to modern Socialism are not always so happy. There are frequent statements that need the saving grace of qualification; while the tone of some of them is jaunty rather than judicial.

The Silver King; The Dancing Girl; Joseph Entangled. By Henry Arthur Jones. New York: Samuel French. 50 cents each.

Henry Arthur Jones had to progress toward writing his dramas of ideas by first producing a successful melodrama. And before doing this he had to write a long three-volume novel from which to extract the plot. Financially, therefore, Mr. Jones arrived with *The Silver King;* since then most of his plays have seen their way into print. The majority of acting editions heretofore published by Samuel French have been in fine type, with many inaccuracies. But three of Mr. Jones's plays are now issued by this publisher in a *format* which is a welcome departure. The type is of generous size, the page margins ample. Into these margins have been placed many of the original stage directions, with sufficient blank space left for manager or reader to add notes. Besides stage diagrams of scene setting, an appendix, consisting of "calls," "gas plot," "property plot" and "scene plot," forms a valuable feature. Altogether each volume affords a key to stage production. The plays here noted

are not representative of Mr. Jones's best style, but it is to be hoped that the publishers will soon prepare those better entitled to be known, such as "Mrs. Dane's Defense" or "The Hypocrites."

The Standard Family Physician. A practical International Encyclopedia of Medicine and Hygiene Especially Prepared for the household. By Prof. Carl Reissig, M.D., of Hamburg, Germany, and Smith Ely Jelliffe, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., with the assistance of many American and German specialists in the treatment of diseases and experts in medicine and surgery. 2 vols. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $13.00.

The hardest thing in the world for the man in the street is to obtain medical information which shall not be couched in terms too scientific or technical, and yet shall represent absolutely the present state of knowledge on medical questions. It is easy for every one to obtain supposed popular scientific medical knowledge on most subjects, and indeed such information is almost thrust upon all. With experience, however, readers learn that writers are only exploiting their ignorance for their own purposes. This present work promises to fill a distinct place in English literature by supplying in simple, yet scientific, language all the ordinary information that may be desired with regard to medical subjects. It is true that very little incentive to the use of drugs will be found in the work, and, as a matter of course, the subject of treatment, the most difficult department in medicine, is left to a great extent to the personal advice of a physician. Even with his knowledge it is hard enough to decide very often what line of treatment is likely to be of service. All other matters of information, however, are thoroly representative. The arrangement in alphabetical order makes it easy of consultation, and the illustrations are so well done as to add greatly to the value of the work. Instead of replacing the physician in any way, this work rather prepares the minds of its readers to appreciate the difficulties which the physician has to meet in the handling of disease, and will render people more sympathetic to his efforts for the cure of patients. While ordinarily such works are likely to do at least as much harm as good, there seems to be no reason why this one should not prove a source of benefit in every way to its readers. We cordially recommend it to those who are interested in medicine and who think they have learned much from various sources of popular instruction as to medicine, yet will find, after reading this, how far their opinions were from those which are accepted by serious physicians.

La Conférence d'Algésiras. Histoire diplomatique de la crise marocaine par André Tardieu, premier secrétaire d'Ambassade honoraire. 1 vol. in-8 de la Bibliothéque d'histoire contemporaine. Paris: Félix Alcan. 10 fr.

The Algeciras Conference on the Moroccan question held last year appeared at the time to be a long and tedious period of profitless wrangling over the insignificant details of an impracticable plan. Little more than a year has past since then, yet the world has seen some stupendous events grow out of that diplomatic battle. It was a great game that was played at Algeciras, with stakes of the highest. The primary question was whether Germany should be allowed to check France in her effort to extend her influence in North Africa as a sort of compensation for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. The primary result was that France was given practically a free hand in Morocco, with the approval of all the Powers, and that Germany found herself practically isolated. The secondary results of the Conference are too far-reaching and complicated to be traced, but we already realize that every important nation has felt the effects of it, our own not the least. This volume has an especial interest to Americans, for in it we see for the first time what an important part the United States played in the Conference. M. Tardieu is generous in his praise of President Roosevelt for standing up for France in this, "the gravest crisis in her history since 1875":

> "In spite of all temptations
> To belong to other nations,"

the chief temptations being three urgent telegrams from the Kaiser asking the support of the United States for the German plan. M. Tardieu is eminently fitted to write the history of the Algeciras Conference, for he knows more about its workings, from the French

standpoint at least, than any other person who is at liberty to write on the subject. His leaders in *Le Temps* are regarded as almost as authoritative as the Governmental "Yellow Book." Sharp German criticism of this volume by inspired journals has failed to invalidate it on any important point. As for style, he has done as much as any one could to make the history of the intrigues and discussions an interesting, even dramatic, narrative.

Empire Builders. By Francis Lynde. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

This story is not so powerful as the title intimates. It is the usual railroad romance in which the obscure young superintendent of an unimportant mountain division suddenly conceives an idea which, if realized, will insure the future prosperity of the road. He manages by guile to obtain the $5,000,000 necessary for the construction of his "empire," which modestly consists of a line running thru several mining towns. He is badgered by irritable presidents, hostile managers, treacherous stenographers and ferocious road gangs, but in the marvelous way which no longer thrills us, the author rescues his budding magnate and empire builder from dynamite and failure, and gives him the president's niece to marry—which is as much as any hero would expect.

Wireless Telegraphy: An Elementary Treatise. By A. E. Kennelly. With 66 illustrations. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.00.

Now that Marconi has succeeded in establishing regular commercial communication between Europe and America the general public is becoming interested in wireless telegraphy and wants to know how it works. This little book contains as good an answer as can be given to the question. The author, who is Professor of Electrical Engineering in Harvard University, explains in language comprehensible to any one who has studied elementary physics as much about the principles and the apparatus as any but an expert needs to know. He does not fall into the ordinary fault of the popularizers of science of using sensational language or attempting a deceptive simplification, but gives clear and concise descriptions with pertinent illustration, verbal and graphic. Such a sentence as this, comparing the electric waves sent out by the masts of the wireless telegraph to light, is very helpful to the lay mind:

"A distant eye, assumed capable of seeing this long-wave light, would see the antennæ shine out, in a certain unknown color, for six millionths of a second in every 5,000, like a flashing lighthouse which sent a beam over the sea for six seconds every eighty-three minutes. It may be readily imagined that when an electro-magnetic wave strikes a steel bridge, or a steel sky-scraper office building, it casts a long shadow, and a relatively large quantity of energy is torn out of the wave. Trees also have been found to be feebly conducting, and it is believed that they absorb energy from waves passing them. This fact, taken in connection with the imperfect conductivity of dry soil in comparison with sea water, accounts for the considerable greater distance at which electro-magnetic waves can be transmitted over the ocean than over land."

The House of the Vampire. By George Sylvester Viereck. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

The story has a fantastic and grewsome theme, intellectual vampirism, the stealing of a man's thoughts before he has spoken them, the sapping of the vigor and originality of a succession of bright and ambitious young men by one masterful mind which grows as they are sucked dry and cast aside. In the hands of a Poe or Stevenson such a motif would serve to thrill or frighten a generation of readers; here it is inadequately handled. Only in a few pages does Mr. Viereck succeed in producing the effects he strives for; the rest of it is crude and commonplace. It is a convincing book. It bears internal evidence of the truth of its theory, for evidently somebody has been sucking the juice out of Mr. Viereck's brain during the last few months, as the hero of the book, who quotes Mr. Viereck's poetry, was preyed upon by the vampire superman. In "Nineveh," and still more in some of the "Other Poems," he showed symptoms of that strange malady called genius; in this novel he is obviously convalescent. As our esteemed contemporary of literary criticism, *The Bang*, says:

"It is a novel with a purpose. That purpose is to reveal what George Sylvester Viereck thinks of George Sylvester Viereck."

Literary Notes.

....Forest Morgan, of Hartford, has recently bought out the H. A. Camp interest in the publishing house of S. S. Scranton Company, and is now the manager of the company.

....The tabloid literature of the illustrated weeklies has no gayer maker of verses and sketches in prose than Tom Masson. In his new volume, *A Bachelor's Baby and Some Grown-Ups,* Moffat, Yard & Co. have collected over fifty of his diverting tales of the Dimpleton family and others. (60 cents.)

....On the fortieth anniversary of the publication of Lea's *History of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church,* a third and revised edition appears. (Macmillan, 2 vols., $5.00.) This was the first of those systematic studies of ecclesiastical history which have brought renown upon American scholarship.

....The Library of Congress, in cataloging and printing its letters and documents, is doing a great service to students of early American history. Recent volumes are: *Calendar of the Correspondence of Washington with the Continental Congress, Naval Records of the Revolution,* and Vol. VIII of the *Journals of the Continental Congress.*

....Good parents all with one accord will bless the woman who will tell them how to entertain lively youngsters on rainy days. This benefaction is attempted by Carolyn Wells in her latest book, *Rainy Day Diversions,* and since it seems to be Miss Wells's special mission in life to keep people amused, she does not fail of her purpose. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.00.)

....The early history of that evil monster begotten of American politics, the gerrymander, has been written by Dr. Elmer C. Griffith and is published by Scott, Foresman & Co., Chicago, $1.25. He finds traces of this form of partisan trickery a hundred years before 1812, when it received its name from the redistricting of Massachusetts under Governor Gerry.

..A new translation of the letter of Dr. Diego Alvarez Chanca, dated 1494, the first written account of the people and products of the New World, has been made by Dr. Fernandez de Ybarra, whose nationality and scholarship enable him to interpret and annotate it with unusual accuracy and spirit. It is published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

....The third volume in the new series of translations and reprints from the original sources now being published by the Department of History of the University of Pennsylvania contains *The History of the Langobards by Paul the Deacon,* translated and thoroly annotated by William Dudley Foulke (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50). This account of his own people by one of the most learned of medieval historians will be a pleasant surprise to the English reader who has hitherto had no opportunity to put this vivacious chronicle of the seventh century on the shelf with his Herodotus and Froissart.

....Among the recent publications by the John Lane Company are *Nature's Aid to Design,* a collection of photographic studies for designers and craftsmen, by E. S. D. Owen and Louise W. Bruce. *Dalmatia, the Country, its People, and its Arts,* by Maude M. Holbach; *The Book of Fruit Bottling,* by Edith Bradley and May Crooke, which is particularly opportune; *Two Dianas and Their Shooting in Somaliland,* a copiously illustrated account of big game shooting by two feminine Nimrods in desert and jungle; *Golden Thoughts from the Gospels,* and *Golden Thoughts from Sir Thomas Browne,* being the first two volumes in the *Golden Thoughts Library; The Baby's Day Book, Songs of the Day, the Dusky and the Dark,* by W. Graham Robertson.

Pebbles.

MARY had a little lamb,
For which she did not care;
So took it back to be exchanged,
And got a "Teddy Bear."
—*The Punch Bowl, Pennsylvania.*

"DEAR Lord," prayed five-year-old Annette one evening before retiring, "please make a good little girl out of me, and if at first you don't succeed, try, try again."—*Chicago Daily News.*

JASPER: You don't seem so fond of Roosevelt as you were.

Jumpuppe: Well, we are somewhat confused. We approved of his anti-race suicide theories and now, when we go to look for a flat, we find that we are undesirable citizens.—*The Editor.*

ON THE BRINY.

FARMER TRELLIS — Tur'ble crime in New York. Man found dead an' no one knows who killed him.

Mrs. Trellis—Goodness, Joel, where was the police?

Farmer Trellis—Paper says the police are all at sea. Whether they're helping the navy out or gone on a picnic it don't state. P'lice never ought to go to sea all to once that way. —*Puck.*

THE LONG WAIT.

BILL NYE when a young man once made an engagement with a lady friend of his to take her driving of a Sunday afternoon. The appointed day came, but at the livery stable all the horses were taken out save one old, shaky, exceedingly bony horse.

Mr. Nye hired the nag and drove to his friend's house. The lady let him wait nearly an hour before she was ready, and then on viewing the disreputable outfit flatly refused to accompany Mr. Nye.

"Why," she exclaimed sneeringly "that horse may die of age any moment."

"Madam," Mr. Nye replied, "when I arrived, that horse was a prancing young steed."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Editorials

The Independent
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

The United States in World Politics

In January, 1906, the sleepy, old Spanish town of Algeciras, near Gibraltar, was invaded by a hundred and fifty plenipotentiaries, secretaries and newspaper correspondents ostensibly to settle the affairs of Morocco. To be sure life and property were not perceptibly more unsafe in that turbulent country than they had always been in the memory of man. The matters to be arranged, chiefly the organization of a bank and police force, were not in themselves so difficult as to require the united labor of the picked representatives of the thirteen Powers for three months. Algeciras was not where they would have preferred to spend their winter. They were crowded together in a noisy public hotel, in cooking and comfort not up to the standard their profession had accustomed them to; there were no amusements, no society but their own; the town had no special interest except, perhaps, there might be considered a peculiar appropriateness in choosing the place where the Moors landed twelve hundred years before to begin their invasion of Europe as the place to plan the European invasion of Morocco. But the diplomats were unable to keep their eyes fixed for so long a time on the land just across the Mediterranean. Their thoughts naturally strayed to other lands similarly dependent on the will of greater Powers.

As we now realize the Algeciras Conference had as much to do with the fate of Persia, Tibet and Afghanistan, if not of Korea and the Philippines as it had with that of Morocco. Algeciras readjusted the balance of power in world politics; it effected or at least demonstrated the isolation of Germany; it laid the foundation of the Anglo-Russian understanding; it predetermined to a great extent the action or lack of action of The Hague Conference.

In the Conference of Algeciras the United States took an active, perhaps even a decisive, part. Not for a generation had France been in such a dangerous position as when the Emperor of Germany threatened to upset the Anglo-French convention by which France was given a free hand in Morocco because he had not been consulted in its making, and if President Roosevelt, when the Conference was deadlocked, had supported Germany instead of urging upon the Kaiser the acceptance of the French proposals, the Conference might have been fruitless and a European war imminent. The Czar responded in the same sense to the Kaiser's appeal for assistance and with the combined force of personal intervention from Washington and St. Petersburg against him he gave way.

Since President Roosevelt had in 1905 been instrumental in getting Germany and Frence to submit their quarrel to such a conference, he naturally was solicitous for its success in peacemaking. He had previously recognized the special influence of France in Morocco when by the aid of the French he had obtained the release of Perdicaris, kidnapped by Raisuli. The French plan of having the ports of Morocco, policed by French and Spanish officers, substantially that finally adopted, was first submitted to our delegate, Henry White, Ambassador to Italy. He agreed to bring it forward at the proper time as an American proposition, and offered to have the President recommend it to Emperor William. Mr. Roosevelt accordingly sent two or more telegrams to the Emperor urging his acceptance, to which the Emperor returned emphatic refusals, and in his turn, in his telegrams of March 14th, 15th and 17th, which, according to M. Tardieu, historian of the conference, he sent thru the German Ambassador at Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg, but without the approval of the Imperial Chancellor, he

asked President Roosevelt to support the Austrian project, which he said only the United States and France opposed. To these the President replied that the Austrian proposal was "inacceptable" and that if the Monroe Doctrine had not prevented him from taking part, he would have actively fought it.

The chief point of disagreement at the time was whether the police of the port of Casablanca should be under a Swiss or Dutch officer, as Germany thru Austria proposed, or under a French or Spanish officer, as France insisted. From the standpoint of American interests it would be hard to distinguish between them. We were called to Algeciras because we had taken part in the similar Conference of Madrid in 1880. Mr. White's instructions were simply to maintain the principle of the open door, and, in accordance with the petition of the Jewish societies in America, to protect the Moroccan Jews. It was a debatable question whether the country would be kept open to commerce better by its ports being in the hands of two Powers or of three.

The question has no interest now at any rate. The Jews of Casablanca have since then been massacred or driven out by the Arabs and their houses demolished in the bombardment by the French, who are "policing" the place with a good-sized army. They hold also the town of Udja, on the opposite border, and by supporting either of the two Sultans they will have practical possession of the country. And Germany has nothing to say.

Germany made a determined effort to regain at The Hague the prestige she lost at Algeciras, and to a great extent succeeded, because her delegation was a strong one, and their policies more thoroly studied and planned than those of any other. In her opposition to the reforms proposed she always managed to join with one or another of the Powers, so as not to be caught alone, as at Algeciras.

The defeat of Germany at Algeciras left Great Britain and Russia free to divide up Persia into spheres of influence as they chose, with no protest from Germany, altho her interests and prospects in that country were greater than in Morocco. The protection of India by the Anglo-Russian agreement in regard to Afghanistan and Tibet makes the alliance between Japan and Great Britain of less value to the latter Power. This convention will expire in 1915, and if Russia and Great Britain are then still in harmony it may not be renewed. This would leave Japan out in the cold so far as military support is concerned.

At the same time that the Algeciras Conference was at its crisis President Roosevelt was called upon to make another momentous decision. On February 19th, 1906, he adopted and earnestly advocated the plan for a lock instead of a sea-level canal at Panama, altho this plan had been condemned as impracticable and unsafe by eight out of the thirteen consulting engineers, including all five of the foreign experts. The plan as adopted did not answer the requirements of Congress in providing for any vessels afloat or likely to be constructed. Its locks were too small to handle the "Lusitania," to say nothing of the "Europa." Since then they have been enlarged and our naval men urge that they are still too small.

But the President laid down as one of his two "prime considerations" "the utmost practicable speed of construction," and in approving of the lock plan gave as one of his reasons that it could be completed in half the time. According to the estimates of the engineers and present rate of progress we will have a passage thru the Isthmus of Panama at the same time that the defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain terminates. In the meantime it is apparently thought that our fleet will be more useful in the Pacific than in the Atlantic. The example of Japan fired Persia, India and China to an outburst of national aspiration. Now Persia is securely controlled by Russia and England, and the latter, freed from defending the frontier of India, can give her whole attention to the internal unrest. China is curtailing the number of her students at Tokyo and is rejecting Japanese assistance in commercial and military matters. The United States and Canada are being affected by a growing anti-Japanese feeling, which, if it does not lead to a conflict, will probably prevent any close alliance between either branch of the Anglo-Saxon race and the

Japanese. Altogether it looks as tho there was some truth in the old saying that Japan loses in diplomacy what she gains in war.

The People, Not the Rabble

Of all the dishonest arguments by which the privileged class in all ages has tried to give color of reason for its existence, the most discreditable is that which rests upon the intentional confounding of "the people" with "the rabble."

The history of political philosophy gives us no record of any philosopher possessed of sense enough to write a tract or a treatise who has advocated government by the rabble.

But the self-defense of a privileged class in all ages and in all places, including the United States of America, A. D. 1907, has consisted chiefly in the falsehood that those who believe in government by and for the people are advocating government by and for the rabble.

Every civilized population that has appeared in history thus far has comprised three elements—the arrogant, the considerate and the rude. The arrogant become a privileged class. The considerate are the people. The rude and low-lived are the rabble.

Between the arrogant privileged class and the low-lived rabble the people have had to struggle mightily for existence. But on the whole they have held their own, and their work is not ended. They will stay on the job until they have humbled the arrogant and disciplined the rude. The considerate will inherit the earth, in due time.

This constitution of society is by no means the same thing as the familiar stratification of "upper," "middle" and "lower" classes. The low-lived are by no means all in the "lower class." The "middle class" is not composed exclusively of the considerate.

The considerate element is composed of those who have ideas and manners. This is why the considerate are the people. The identification is obvious. The people is that part of a population which can lay some claim to mental and moral unity; which can do things collectively; which has, in a word, common purposes and social instincts and habits. These presuppose ideas and manners, and human beings that have ideas and manners by that token are component units of "the people."

The rude and the low-lived have no ideas and they object to manners. They are deficient in social instincts, and are therefore unable to act together except in hoodlum fashion. They cannot even howl in unison. This is one chief reason why they are disagreeable.

Of course, the low-lived rabble is unfit to enjoy or to exercise the functions of an electorate. This admission may be construed as undemocratic. It may be taken as equivalent to an admission that universal suffrage is inexpedient, or at least undesirable. But such construction would be erroneous.

Under universal suffrage the votes of the rabble, if left to itself, would count for nothing. They would be thrown at random, and the ballot of one fool would cancel the ballot of another fool. The votes of the rabble carry weight only as they are influenced. Influenced by the people, the considerate, they count on the side of social order and well-being. Influenced by the arrogant, they count on the side of social injustice and rascality.

Whence it follows that under universal suffrage the rabble is politically dangerous only so long as we have an arrogant, insolent privileged class to influence the rabble vote.

When the people have improved the morals of the anti-social arrogant by taking away their privileges, they will be able to some extent to improve the manners of the non-social rabble. For there are ways of persuading the rude, notwithstanding their lack of ideas, to imitate, if only mechanically, the behavior of the considerate.

This is why "democracy" will ultimately be "triumphant." Mr. Carnegie was right as to the adjective, but wrong as to the reasons.

The Congregationalists and Church Union

The Congregationalists of the United States held their Triennial National Council in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, utterly undisturbed by the hot mayoralty campaign, which was also of national interest. There were papers read, as al-

ways, by the bale, and speeches before the missionary bodies; but only one question was before the Council of absorbing interest, and that the question of corporate union between the Congregationalists, the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants. A plan for union was officially before the Council, which involved one National Council for the three, which would thus become one; the consolidation of their benevolent boards, and the liberty of their local and State conferences to unite or remain apart as long as they pleased. The question of union came before the Congregationalists first, as the quadrennial National Conferences of the two other bodies meet one in 1908 and the other in 1909.

And the Congregational National Council was not quite ready to consummate the union yet. They wanted more time to consider it. They wanted union, were sure they did, and by a very large —an almost unanimous vote; but they did not all understand the conditions.

Of course, there were a very few who did not want union anyhow or on any conditions, unless it were by absorption in the Congregational body. There always are such selfish ecclesiastics who can endure no terms but submission. They made some noise at first, but that kind of ecclesiastical conceit which thinks that only those of their cold temperament are fit to be admitted into fellowship is so narrow and unchristian that even those who held to it were soon ashamed to utter it. Then there were some others who are rigidly denominational, and are desperately careful that in the case of union none of the Congregational shibboleths shall be disturbed. They saw that the definite statement of the "autonomy" of the individual church had been omitted, and they did not have confidence that they would be able to maintain it. They thought they saw indications in the proposed Act of Union that authority was going down from the top, instead of going up from the bottom, which is a very serious thing in theoretic Congregationalism; at least, it squinted that way, and, notwithstanding the juristic adage, "*De minimis lex non obstat*," they remembered the camel's nose, and were not "strong in faith."

Nevertheless, a great majority would have been willing to trust and go ahead, but for their tenderness toward the minority. They thought or hoped that, with a generous allowance of time, the minority would be won over, or that it would be easy to revise the Act of Union so as to relieve their fears and not offend the other parties. Especially did this consideration affect the committee of twenty-eight, which had been constituted to represent the strongest opponents of union as well as those who warmly favored it and wanted it now. The opponents pressed the evil of a division or split in the body, said that the opponents "never would consent," and this seemed to mean that they would leave the denomination, and it was declared that there would thus be four denominations instead of three, and that those who stayed behind would hold the money. To be sure, the sub-committee on Legal Relations, of which Chief Justice Baldwin, of Connecticut, was chairman, had covered and guarded that in their long report, but few had read it or even known of it.

The fear of those who "would never consent" is not a valid one. In a democracy we expect people to refuse their consent, but they know how to submit to the will of the majority. It is the right of the minority to refuse consent, but it is their duty also, as Christians and gentlemen, to yield unless some high moral question is involved. The opponents are such gentlemen, and there is no danger that Broadway Tabernacle would withdraw from the Manhattan Conference, or the Manhattan Conference from the State Conference. The Congregational denomination could not be split with a battle-ax, any more than one can split a cup of water with a knife.

But to the Committee of Twenty-eight, comprising not a few of the very best of men, the necessity of coming to a unanimous conclusion which should carry the minority seemed essential. Perhaps it was; for the minority might have made noise enough to frighten the two other denominations from giving their assent to the union. At any rate, the necessity of unanimity, by a miracle which confirms the possibility of biblical miracles, burdened their judgments. But how could there be unanimity with Rossiter Raymond and Dr. Jefferson on one side

and Washington Gladden and President Mackenzie on the other? Only by great yielding.

But what is this fetish of unanimity? Freedom fights unanimity. A unanimous Church is a dead Church; witness the Greek Church. "*Semper idem et ubique*" is poor fodder for thought and life. To require action on any important matter to be unanimous is to forbid progress. It gives us only an outward linen decency of conformity. To accomplish anything then was impossible, and so the opponents were pleased with delay, and those who favored union yielded for the present. But they yielded with the determination that, with three years more allowed for those that had been asleep to wake up, there would be no excuse for further waiting, and an overwhelming majority would then insist on action.

Of course, delay is dangerous. But we trust that the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants, who have not been asleep, and who will find it harder for them than for the Congregationalists to maintain the distracting situation, will yet have patience with the slower moving body, and will not imagine that they have been deceived by those who had assured them that Congregationalists would welcome union, or by the action of the previous National Council, which invited negotiations. And, after all, for so great a cause patience is worth while, but not the patience that threatens failure. It is a great, an unusual effort for the union of these denominations which had not learned close intimacy, and the union, when accomplished, will be a fruitful example to the other dichotomies and subdichotomies of schism.

The Philippine Assembly

AMERICA has kept its word with the Philippines, as it kept it with Cuba. We said we would give back *Cuba Libre* to her own people, and we did it; and now that we have been called back there we shall do it again. President McKinley and Congress and President Roosevelt all promised the people of the Philippines that they should have self-government just as fast as possible, that they should take part in making their own laws, and what was promised has been done. First we told them to elect their own mayors of towns and other more local officers: now we have given them a co-ordinate part in legislation by their election of one of the two houses of their Congress Secretary Taft has inaugurated this new and worthy *régime*, unexampled in the history of colonies in the East, and he leaves it to the people themselves to say whether this experiment is a safe one.

Where now are the croakers, the ill-omened ravens of suspicion, who declared that our Government was wholly selfish in its taking and keeping of the Philippines? Shall we hear them confess that our Government was honest—and benevolent even—in its purpose? Not at all. They will still see only ill where good is meant.

But the good work has gone on, and with the natural suspicion of the Filipinos themselves and the ill will and opposition of not a few Americans in the Islands whose only purpose has been to fill their own purses. Most of them despise the dark-skinned natives, and would keep them as vassals of the American control. Fortunately, our Government, and Governor Taft, its official representative, have held firm to the theory of self-government, to their faith in liberty for all people, and to their plighted word.

For be it remembered to the credit of Congress, that in our government of those islands we have contradicted all the precedents of Great Britain, France, Spain and Holland. Their examples have been studiously set before us by scholars and by foreign critics. It is not safe, they said; it is only safe to follow the steps of our predecessors who have for centuries ruled Eastern people, people who can never learn the duties and privileges of liberty. But we said, No We would not deny for other men that faith in freedom which we hold for ourselves. This one act is itself a precedent for other nations. Great Britain is bound to follow it in India, or she will lose India. Wherever education becomes general there must be self-government. It is only by keeping a people ignorant that they can be content to be servile.

So Secretary Taft will return having accomplished what no man in history has ever done before, and he will deserve the eternal gratitude of the Filipinos, as him-

self the voice of the will, the good will, of the American people.

Railroad Officers' Opinions

PROMINENT officers of the railroads are giving to the public their opinions about the causes of the difficulties encountered when their companies seek to borrow money or to market new securities. These opinions do not always agree. Mr. E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and other companies, said last week:

"There is no lack of money in the country. There is plenty of it, but the people will not let it circulate because of false sentiment engendered by antagonism to those conducting big business enterprises.

"I am sick, and most other men are also sick, of the continued attacks made upon the railroads. When charges are made against a railroad, the proper thing to do is to refrain from publishing them until the party bringing the charges and the representatives of the railroad have had a conference, with representatives of the press present."

These remarks were made two or three days after the delivery of an interesting address before the Chicago Association of Commerce by Mr. Robert Mather, president of the Rock Island Railroad Company, who was for years chief counsel for the Rock Island interests. Mr. Mather said:

"Three theories are commonly advanced in explanation of the unsalability of our railroad securities. One is that a world-wide money stringency, due to great and general commercial activity, restricts investments in all kinds of securities. I am not a banker, and should not presume to have an opinion upon this proposition, but it does not strongly impress me.

"I count as first among the causes that have made their securities unsalable, the misdeeds of the railroads themselves."

He would not deny, he continued, the perniciousness of the practice of paying rebates, or decry efforts of the Government to terminate it, but the misdeeds he had in mind were acts by which the securities were more directly affected:

"There is a prevailing public belief, based on facts publicly shown, that railroad corporations have issued corporate obligations and applied the proceeds to purposes other than those for which such obligations may lawfully be issued. Directors are understood to have purchased the securities of corporations of which they are trustees, and to have sold property of their own to the corporations, making personal profit thru their dealings with the trust estate."

Is it not probable that Mr. Mather was thinking of what has been called the "looting of the Alton company," and of those remarkable transactions in securities by Union Pacific officers which were revealed some months ago during an official investigation? Mr. Harriman appears to give those disclosures no weight in his estimate of the forces which affect public opinion as to the value of railroad securities, and impair public confidence in responsible railway officers. It will be noticed that Mr. Harriman would have charges against a railroad investigated in conference, with representatives of the press present. But we have not heard that reporters were invited by him to be present at the conferences in which the Alton campaign was carried on, in order that they might afterward assure the public that nothing unjust or improper had been done. Nor were representatives of the press taken into the confidence of Mr. Harriman and his associates concerning the sales of securities to the Union Pacific. Indeed, Mr. Harriman is so averse to publicity concerning the history of those sales that he has refused to testify about it, and the Government has found it necessary to ask the courts for an order directing him to answer many questions to which he had declined to give any response.

Again, there are those rebates paid to favored shippers on the Pacific Coast by the Southern Pacific, the record of which was found in the company's books two weeks ago by Commissioner Lane. These rebates were allowed up to the end of last month, altho Mr. Harriman asserted some months ago that rebating had ceased on all the roads with which he was connected. We do not understand that representatives of the press were consulted as to the fairness and legality of these practices. On the other hand, the record of the rebates was kept, it is stated, in a separate and secret set of books. It is not an attack, sickening or otherwise, upon railroads for the press to publish the testimony now and to express the opinion that there ought not to have been such favoritism, but the publication does not fill the people with a consuming desire to buy the securities of a road which

is controlled by men who permit such injustice and violation of law.

One or two other railway presidents have recently ascribed the popular distaste for railway securities to hysteria in high places, meaning, we suppose, Mr. Roosevelt's speeches and the prosecution of rebaters by the Government. For some reason—we do not undertake to trace the connection—this reminds us of the complaint of George H. Brouwer, who was arrested last week for embezzling about $100,000 from a New York brokerage firm which employed him as manager of its business. He had taken the money and lost it in stock speculation, and he explained that Mr. Roosevelt was the cause of all his woes. But for the President's speeches and for the Government's prosecution of offending corporations, he argued, his thefts would not have come to light, because his speculations would have been profitable.

We ought not to overlook the fact that Mr. Harriman and the directors associated with him in the financial transactions which were the subject of the Interstate Commerce Commission's memorable inquiry in New York appear to retain the confidence of the stockholders of the Union Pacific. At the annual meeting, on the 8th inst., the directors were re-elected, and the old officers keep their places. No hostile votes were cast, but what the officers and directors had done was approved by the ballots of 685,256 of the 995,693 holders of preferred stock and those of 1,524,497 of the 1,954,899 owners of common shares. Some of the acts of the men who control the Union Pacific may be classed by the public with the misdeeds of which President Mather spoke, but it appears that they have been approved by a large majority of the many shareholders of that great company.

A Brave Bishop

Bishop Potter has the courage of his convictions, and has never hesitated to express them, whatever they might be. But he has never, in word or deed, done a braver thing than when last Friday, in the city of Richmond, the Rebel Capital of the Confederacy, he invited the negro, Bishop Ferguson, to sit down at dinner with himself and his wife.

When President Roosevelt asked Dr. Booker T. Washington to stop and lunch with him, it was no brave act. It probably never occurred to him that anybody would know or care about it. It was an act of common civility extended from one gentleman to another. Doubtless the stir it made both amused and surprised the President. But this is a different thing. Bishop Potter had definitely in mind what had been the uproar raised in certain sections by the President's act of courtesy. He knew it would be criticised. He knew that he was defying the social conventions of the city and commonwealth in which he was sojourning. And yet he knew that such a courteous recognition was due to a brother bishop otherwise socially ignored. So he did the decent and right thing, to its full measure, and yet not indifferent to the criticisms and contemptuous attacks that would surely follow his action.

Another clergyman of Bishop Potter's own church, but a native Southerner, the Rev. Quincy Ewing, of Louisiana, has taken more than one occasion publicly to put himself on the side of appreciative justice toward the colored people. We recall his really remarkable address to the colored students of Atlanta University, at its last commencement, the last at which President Bumsted presided before his successor, President Ware, was installed. Mr. Ewing said:

"Perhaps it is pardonable to add that in a special sense I rejoice in your achievement, because you are not identified with my race: because you are identified with a race which has been charged, again and again, with elemental unfitness to scale the hights and breathe the atmosphere of the higher learning. In a special sense I congratulate you, because of your refutation of the old superstition, that the Lord God created one race of people with just enough intellect to guide their hands in the service of other people, to whom were vouchsafed all the rare treasures of knowledge and wisdom for themselves alone. It is gratifying to me beyond measure the witness you bear, that there is no such God at the helm of things as some people have imagined—no God capable of creating a race of men responsible to other men and Him for their attitude toward the Moral Law, but by Him denied those faculties and emotions, and perceptions, and ambitions, and appreciations, which make obedience to the Moral Law a thing humanly worth while. The saying that the negro can not take a higher education, is equivalent to saying that the negro is only to a certain degree human—not human enough for God's

truth of the uplands to win entrance to his brain, to find lodgment in his soul. You have shown that the negro can take a higher education by yourselves taking it: you have shown that the negro can understand and love what other men understand and love by yourselves understanding and loving it: you have borne witness by your self-consecration to an ideal, which is human, not racial; by your achievement this day which is human, not racial; which declares that despite all the wild ravings of this or that human mind, and all the mad hatreds of this or that human heart, there is after all, elementally, but *one human mind,* but *one human heart*—but *one human race.*

"We members of a dominant race have been praying a long time, 'Our Father, Who art in Heaven.' Achievements like yours should help us to pray that prayer better—with an 'our' more inclusive; and urge us on to that far hight of vision where we shall see and confess at last that *human brotherhood has no limits which exclude humanity.*"

The Northern bishop and the slaveholder's son stand side by side in the recognition of the brotherhood of man.

Electricity to the Farmer

The service rendered by electricity to the farm began with the trolley and the telephone. These, together with free mail delivery, constituted the first chapter in a great revolution. The automobile, whether electrical or run by gasolene, has so far been rather a menace to the farmer's every-day use of the roads. A few, however, have foreseen the day when the automobile itself would be the farmer's special friend and property. In 1905 several manufacturing firms turned their attention to the construction of a motor, which should be serviceable and cheap enough for the farmer's pleasure and for his marketing. We are not able to decide as to the present value of some of these vehicles, only they are built at a price which brings them within the reach of a man of moderate means. One or two of them are sold for from four to seven hundred dollars. One takes the form of a common buggy, while others are more specifically built for hauling. However, so far, the most manifest assistance given to the remote farmer is along the trolley line—where his wagons, built for the track, are picked up by a trolley engine and hauled into town.

In the field itself it did not seem possible to use the gasolene or electrically-propelled automobile. A Kansas man has, however, been working quietly on the problem, and it is said that he is successfully running a gang plow with an automobile. With this he is able to do about three times the work done by four horses. He is able to plow thirty acres a day with fifty gallons of gasolene. The car now in use weighs a little over four thousand pounds, and is of thirty horsepower. It moves across a common country sod, pulling gang plows that turn six furrows at a time, and without noticeable display of power. The same auto or machine is used for hauling wheat, or a train of wheat-loaded wagons to market—at a rate of six miles an hour. The same engine will run any other machine or set of machines on the farm. The owner will have the equivalent of fifty horses and twenty-five drivers stored away, able to work night and day without rest when wanted, and without the cost of feed when resting. Efforts have been heretofore made, and the results have been exhibited at State fairs, but up to the present time not anything has been turned out satisfactory. The present invention has been tested, and will be placed on the market by another year.

Another application of electricity to farm work turns up in Maryland. It is in the form of a milking machine. It is asserted that by the use of this electrical appliance absolutely pure milk can be supplied city consumers or others. Rubber tubes lead directly from the cow's udder into closed cans, eliminating danger of contamination of any sort. Of course, the same electric plant can be used for other farm work. It can run the threshing machine, or saw wood, or grind fodder. It can be used for filling the silo, for operating the separator and churn, for pumping water, and turning grindstones. In the house it can be used to operate the washing machine, the clothes wringer, the sewing machine, and even to wash the dishes. Some one must apply it to sweeping, and the work is done. In other words, electricity has entered the barn and the house; and as we have seen above, it has entered the field, and is going very far toward the settlement of the help problem. We are pretty sure that we are going to be able soon to hold an Emancipation Day from the terrors of inferior help, and little of that.

In France the use of electricity in domestic service is greatly facilitated by the loaning and leasing of power from the waterways and trolly plants. Something of this sort has already been inaugurated in this country, and we believe is making considerable headway in some of the Western States. It has been tried to some extent in New York State. The movement could be advanced greatly by associating such service with franchises. The town that grants the use of its highways might properly increase its own income by stipulating for the use of surplus power at low prices, both for public enterprises and for domestic service. It is believed by some economists that we are to look along this line for the solution of the fuel problem, which is beginning to crowd upon us. Notwithstanding the protest of a few experts, we find Orton's estimate is now approved by best authorities, that coal will be practically exhausted before 1950. This, of course, does not mean that we shall have used up all the storages in our mines, but that coal can no longer be furnished in sufficient quantities to meet the growing demands of mechanical work, transportation, fuel and light. Dr. McGee, of Chicago, addressing the City Club, and speaking of the deep waterway system, now being urged upon Congress for action, said that in addition to the benefits to be expected in the way of cheap transit, he looked for the development of a great power available for distribution among the people. He would have lock dams constructed that would distribute the power, all along the route, in such a way as to create a revenue, and at the same time wonderfully develop millions of acres now either unusable or burdened with the dearth of help.

It is difficult to forecast the uses of electricity and its possible applications without losing ourselves in enthusiasm. We have wholly outlived the area for making sport of prophets. We are inclined to anticipate too much rather than too little. At any rate, the farmer will do well, for the present at least, who plants a wood lot. The readjustment of all our industrial life to electricity will be neither sudden nor speedy. We are not going to get rid of some of the more severe phases of labor. The great Northwest is threatened by fuel famine from car shortage—and we have in sight, neither from electricity nor otherwise, any certain relief. We are told that it will take at least three years for our railroads to equip themselves in such a way that the farmers' surplus can be transmitted to market, and coal supply be insured in return. We must be content at present with makeshifts and be cheered by anticipation.

A Newspaper Outbreak

Again there is the attempt to make the public believe that the sending of the fleet to the Pacific was with the conscious intention of stirring up the Japanese people to angry protest and war. Of course the noisy repetition of such assertions is itself calculated quite as much as the despatch of the fleet to excite the Japanese by telling them they ought to get angry with us. It is reckless fighting with fire to spread such notions, and is most reprehensible. Even more reprehensible is it if the reason for it is in no degree patriotic, but, as is evident in some cases, is a simple expression of malice toward the President, and of a desire to discredit him at any risk. It is quite possible that the President thought it would be safer, in view of imaginable contingencies, to have a strong fleet in the Pacific, while at the same time expecting nothing but the most amicable relations with Japan. That is conceivable and not to his discredit, just as the war departments of all nations try to have in their bureaus plans of the forts of nations with which they are in the firmest concord. The sending of the fleet is not in itself as provocative as is this mischievous newspaper talk, nor as is the anti-Japanese attitude of San Francisco. We are good friends with Japan, always have been, and the Japanese have the right to believe that Secretary Taft was genuine in his desire and faith for permanent peace, and that is the kindly sentiment of the American people.

A Hero

Andrew J. Hedger is a Superintendent of Schools of Finney County, Kan. He has a wife, who is an invalid, and four children. On November 27th, 1906, he heard that Joseph H. King and William H. Munn

were caught in a cave-in two miles away. Running all the way to the spot he found 200 people already present. He offered to draw lots with any of them to see who should enter the well. All refusing he wrote a letter to his family with final instructions regarding his insurance policies and property, and having given it to one of the bystanders descended seventy-two feet into the well to almost certain death. For two hours he worked with a shovel before he uncovered King, whom he sent to the surface, and still he kept shoveling until he found the dead body of Munn. He then had only enough strength left to tie the rope around his body and was drawn to the surface. Last week the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission awarded him a gold medal and $3,600 in cash. The commission considers this the most extraordinary act of heroism ever brought to their notice. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

Our Correspondent in Prison

Mr. William English Walling, one of THE INDEPENDENT'S most valuable contributors, and for two years our special correspondent in Russia, has been arrested in St. Petersburg, together with his wife and sister-in-law, on what precise charge is not clear, but apparently because he has been associating with revolutionists. As Mr. Walling proposes to find out whatever he can about actual conditions in Russia, there is little doubt that he consorts with revolutionists just as he does with bureaucrats. Tho a rich man, who could spend his time in idleness, he devotes his whole life to investigating social conditions here and abroad. We advise the Russian Government to let him go as quickly as possible. They will find it a far different matter to jail an honest and intelligent American citizen than some poor subject of their own. If the bureaucracy only had the sense to translate into Russian and scatter broadcast among the people Mr. Walling's INDEPENDENT articles, what a good thing it would be for Russia. But tyranny takes no advice. Here are some of the titles of Mr. Walling's articles that have appeared in our columns. Perhaps this imprisonment will be the theme of another: November 2, 1905, "The Revolution in Poland"; January 25, 1906, "The Social Revolution in Russia"; March 15, "Moscow"; October 18, "The Peasants' Revolution"; December 6, "Will the Peasants Act?"; March 7, 1907, "The Village Against the Czar"; April 4, "Civil War in Russia"; July 4, "The Real Russian People at Church"; September 26, "The Real Russian People at Home."

The "Lusitania" and the "Mauritania" are to be beaten in size by the next Hamburg-American Line steamship, the "Europa," which is now building at Belfast, and will displace 48,000 tons, as against the 32,500 of the "Lusitania." We shall soon conquer seasickness, for the big ship will ride the waves indeed. Now we wait for the newly promised other craft, which is to slide over the water, instead of plowing thru it.

From the pastorate of the famous and historical Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, Dr. H. P. Dewey leaves this week to go to one of the very strongest Congregational churches in the country, the Plymouth Church in Minneapolis. He has done admirable service as successor to Dr. R. S. Storrs, and is yet a young man.

Where are our poets? Is not the instantaneous transmission of messages between the severed branches of the Anglo-Saxon race by means of an invisible, intangible medium as inspiring a topic as a royal marriage or a bloody battle? But we are not asking the poems sent *us*.

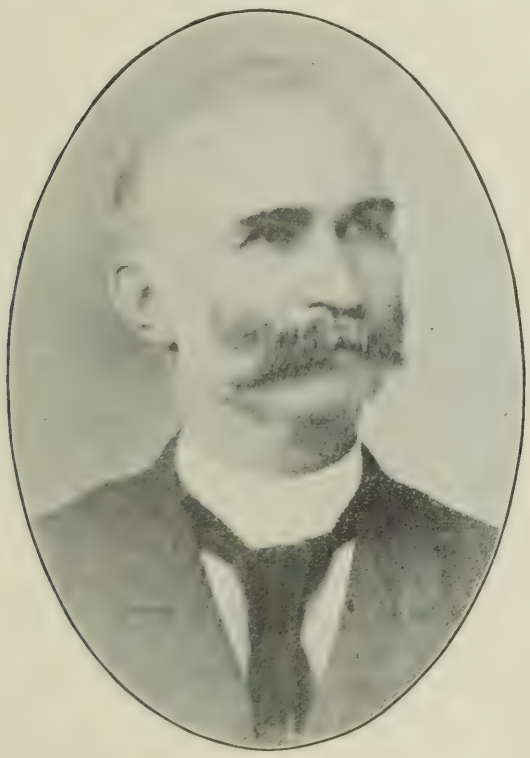
Last week Henry M. Whitney, a most honored member of President Roosevelt's Ananias Club, was declared the regular nominee of the Democratic party for Governor of Massachusetts. The Ananias Club is not in bad odor thruout the land.

Sarah Bernhardt teaches a good lesson from the stage. She says she is an old woman, but she has no intention of giving up work, but means to stand on the stage as long as she lives.

Financial

Banks and Speculation

LAST week's events in Wall Street give fresh emphasis to the sound doctrine that banks should not be used for the support of speculators and promoters. Whenever a bank falls under the control of a capitalist engaged in speculation, or in the promotion of large projects upon inadequate foundations, it eventually comes to pass that he makes an improper use of the institution's resources. Then there is imminent danger of great loss,



SETH M. MILLIKEN,
President of the Mercantile National Bank.

to be suffered not only by the bank's depositors and stockholders, but also by the general public, owing to depression of the securities market and to a loss of confidence in other banking institutions that are truly conservative in policy. In this instance, certain speculators, unrestrained by a shrinkage of more than $400,000,000 in the market value of copper securities since the beginning of the year, or by the great decline in the price of the metal, sought to operate a corner in the shares of a copper mining company whose president recently bought control of a New York bank. The attempt failed promptly and miserably, owing in part, it is believed, to the treachery of one of the operators. This collapse was followed by the failure of two brokerage firms. Suspicion concerning the bank controlled by the speculators was naturally excited. Fortunately, an examination by the Clearing House committee showed that it was solvent. Its capital was not impaired, altho its deposits had fallen from $19,000,000 to $11,000,000, and it still possessed a comfortable surplus, altho nearly half of it was tied up in loans upon securities at present unmarketable. These loans are supposed to have been made in the interest of the venturesome persons who have owned the institution. The Clearing House authorities have very properly caused the retirement of the bank's president (who is also president of the copper mining company) and of all its directors, one of whom has also withdrawn from the vice-presidencies of three other banks and the boards of several other financial institutions. Thus the Clearing House Association has once more proved its great value as a conservative force in times of danger. The way has been cleared for a rehabilitation of the Mercantile National Bank and for a complete restoration of confidence in the other institutions in some measure affliated with it.

Seth M. Milliken, senior member of the well-known firm of Deering, Milliken & Co., cotton factors, at a meeting of the directors of this bank, was elected president to succeed F. Augustus Heinze, resigned. Mr. Milliken is a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, a director in the Fidelity Bank, of the bank of which he now assumes the executive management, of the Trust Company of America, and of the Van Norden Trust Company, besides having very close relations as director or trustee with numerous manufacturing and industrial concerns of the best class. Following the retirement of Charles W. Morse as a vice-president and director of the National Bank of North America, and the resig-

nation of the president, Alfred H. Curtis, at a meeting of the directors of this bank, held at the home of John H. Flagler, William F. Havemeyer was elected to fill the presidential vacancy. Mr. Havemeyer is related to Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, and is a director in the following corporations: Corn Exchange Bank, National Bank of North America, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Van Norden Trust Company, Colorado Eastern Railway, Queens County Safe Deposit Company, Union Ferry Company, Title Insurance Company of New York, Van Norden Safe Deposit Company, Century Realty Company, Chelsea Realty Company and New York Mortgage and Security Company.

Saturday's weekly statement showed that the Association banks are in an exceptionally strong position. This should inspire confidence. It is unfortunate that this affair should have caused a considerable decline of stocks, but this is usually the result of such a violation of sound banking policy. The conservative banking interests of New York should not be satisfied with intervening at a crisis to prevent disaster; they should strive earnestly to discourage at an earlier date the acquisition and use of banks by speculators and the promoters of doubtful projects.

Fifty Years of Banking in Chicago

In commemoration of its fiftieth anniversary and half century of public service, the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, the oldest existing bank in Chicago, has just issued a very attractive book entitled "Fifty Years of Banking in Chicago," with text by William Hudson Harper and Charles H. Ravell. The volume, which is an excellent example of modern bookmaking, is first concerned with a description of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company as it is today. The organization of the bank is modern in every particular, and its directors, according to the book, actually direct, which shows that banking in Chicago has certainly progressed much more than it has in some places further East. Well executed half-tone cuts of the bank's directors, former directors, its officers and long-time employees adorn the book's pages. Its various departments are tabulated, and the plan and scope of each are clearly set forth. The origin and early history of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company is given a conspicuous, but very appropriate, place in the volume, which must be particularly interesting to the patrons of the bank. The book closes with a survey of early banking in Illinois, when banking consisted in barter. A number of well-executed etchings find places in this volume.

....The United States Trust Company, of which Edward W. Sheldon is president and William M. Kingsley second vice-president, has elected as first vice-president John Crosby Brown, head of the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., in place of D. Willis James, deceased. The capital of the United States Trust Company is $2,000,000; the surplus and undivided profits are $13,557,815, and the total resources are $75,683,473.



WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
President of the National Bank of North America.

....Notice is given to the holders of North Carolina bonds by the committee, of which John G. Carlisle is chairman and

(*Continued on page 1020.*)

Insurance

The Pinkertons and the American Bankers' Association

THE annual report of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency for 1907 to the American Bankers' Association is an interesting document. Notwithstanding the fact that the membership of the association has increased about 900 members since the preceding report, there have been fewer crimes in proportion perpetrated against members than for any year since the protective work was inaugurated. The efforts of the association to which the Pinkerton's report, are exclusively directed against professional thieves, forgers, burglars and swindlers. The following table shows something of the work done by the Pinkertons and the American Bankers' Association working together:

		Arrested since Sept. 1, 1906.	Arrested prior to Sept. 1, 1906.	Convicted.	Sentenced.	Specific terms.	Indeterminate term.	Total year.	Months.	Escaped.	Recaptured.	Released.	Awaiting trial.
Burglars	Special	13	1	12	12	10	2	64	8	0	0	0	2
Burglars	General	18	10	17	17	13	4	125	8	1	0	7	3
Hold-ups	Special	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sneak thieves	Special	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Forgers	Special	30	11	19	19	14	5	63	1	1	1	11	11
Forgers	General	31	2	22	20	12	8	42	1	2	0	4	7

The following law, previously recommended for enactment in the several States, has received considerable attention, viz.:

"Burglary with Explosives—A person who, with intent to commit burglary, breaks and enters, in the night time, a building, and commits a burglary by the use of nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gunpowder, or any other high explosive, is guilt of burglary with explosives.

"Burglary with Exposives—How Punished—Burglary with explosives is punishable by imprisonment in State Prison for not less than twenty-five years and not more than forty years."

The efforts put forth in favor of this law have now resulted in the taking of favorable action along the line of the proposed legislation, and five States have enacted this law, with the penalty as follows:

Colorado..	Law passed..	Punishment 25 to 40 years.
Kansas....	" ..	" Not less than 25 years.
Maryland..	" ..	" 25 to 40 years.
Missouri...	" ..	" Not less than 25 years.
Nebraska..	" ..	" 20 years to life imprisonment.

THE Illinois Insurance Department in a recent ruling holds that the use of special agency contracts and board schemes, as well as the sale of stock in agency or insurance companies as inducements to the taking out of life insurance, is against the law. A number of companies operating in Chicago are affected by the ruling. An effort will be made to have this ruling changed, but in the meantime the offering of company or agency stock to prospective insurers as an inducement to take out policies of insurance will be regarded by the department as a violation of the anti-rebate law. The above ruling would, however, not prevent an insurance company from selling its stock to a policy-holder as an independent proposition, disassociated from the sale of insurance. The action taken by the State of Illinois is in line with similar action previously taken by twenty-two out of thirty States in which the anti-rebate law is in force.

(*Continued from page* 1019.)

Edward L. Andrews counsel, that arrangements for the enforcement and consequent refunding of these securities have been made, and that the bonds, under the agreement of March 29th, 1905, should be deposited, on or before November 1st, with the United States Trust Company, at 45 Wall street.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1907 No. 3074

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

The Financial Panic in New York

Banks and trust companies in New York were subjected to a severe strain thruout last week. Banking institutions in three other Eastern cities were affected. On the Stock Exchange, at times, panic conditions prevailed. At the end of the week there were signs that the crisis had been past. The original cause of disturbance was the collapse, in the preceding week, of a corner in the shares of a copper company. Several banks at once fell under suspicion. By prompt and drastic action, the Clearing House Association intervened for the protection of all. F. Augustus Heinze, Charles W. Morse, E. R. Thomas and O. F. Thomas retired from the banking business, and, as a result of this movement, new presidents of four banks (beginning with the Mercantile National) were elected. We referred to these events last week in our financial department. It was ascertained that the banks under criticism were solvent, and the Associated Banks decided to support them. For this purpose $10,000,000 was pledged. Owing to the elimination of speculative interests, prices on the Exchange advanced on Monday, the 21st. That night, however, a new cause of disturbance appeared in the resignation of Charles T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, an institution having $62,000,000 of deposits and housed in a costly new building on Fifth avenue. Mr. Barney had been associated with Mr. Morse in various projects. The great Bank of Commerce, of which he was a director, refused to act longer as the Knickerbocker's agent with the Clearing House. It was reported that $15,000,000 had been pledged to meet the foreseen run on the suspected trust company. The latter had $8,000,000 in its vaults and was said to have a surplus of $5,707,000 Mr. Barney, who resigned at the suggestion of the directors, is a brother-in-law of the late William C. Whitney, whose son and other capitalists were in the board. He was a director in more than thirty companies. On Tuesday there was a great run upon the Knickerbocker and its branch offices. After $8,000,000 had been paid out, the doors were closed, at 12:30 p. m. It appears that the report about $15,000,000 for support was not well founded. The institution is now in the hands of temporary receivers, appointed in response to the application of Attorney-General Jackson. Its loans and investments leave something to be desired, but some think the depositors will eventually get all, or nearly all, of their money. There are investments in and loans upon the securities in which Mr. Morse is prominently interested. The latter has been influential in the Ice Trust, and he consolidated many of the steamship companies doing business on the Atlantic Coast. Last week the common stock of the holding company of these steamship interests was selling at $1 a share, and its 4 per cent. bonds at less than one-tenth of their par value. About two hours before the closing of the doors, a notice had been posted, in which Mr. Skinner, Acting Superintendent of Banks, said that the company was solvent, with a large surplus. During the run, Fourth Vice-President William Turnbull said to the press:

"This is the inevitable end of what has been in progress for months. There is a man

high in authority in this country who does not know the meaning of credit and who has consistently done all that he could to destroy this delicate constituent of legitimate business methods. When a snowball starts it seems a small thing, but when it rolls down hill and somebody behind pushes it faster, it gathers and gathers until its size increases enormously. The attack upon business which was inaugurated by this man has now grown like a snowball. The nerve of the public is strained nearly to the breaking point as the result of these attacks by this man who does not know the meaning of credit. If disaster follows this initial break, and any one wants to learn the fundamental cause of the trouble, let him go back over the last six months and read the speeches of this man."

Mr. Turnbull's remarks were not commended by the press, whose news columns have shown the nature of the credit operations which were the original cause of disturbance, as well as the character of the Knickerbocker's investments and loans. On the same day, in a speech at Nashville, President Roosevelt said:

"There has been trouble in the stock market, in the high financial world, during the past few months. The statement has frequently been made that the policies for which I stand, legislative and executive, are responsible for that trouble. Now, gentlemen, these policies of mine can be summed up in one brief sentence. They represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty. I doubt if these policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have, it will not alter in the slightest degree my determination that, for the remaining sixteen months of my term, these policies shall be persevered in unswervingly.

"If to arouse that type of civic manhood in our nation it were necessary to suffer any temporary commercial depression, I should consider the cost but small. All we have done has been to unearth the wrongdoing. It was not the fact that it was unearthed that did the damage. All I did was to turn on the light. I am responsible for turning on the light, but I am not responsible for what the light showed. It is impossible to cut out a cancer without making the patient feel for a few days rather sicker than he felt before."

He would protect honest property in every way in his power, he added, and would protect the honest man of wealth to the extent of his ability; but in no other way could he protect the honest man of wealth so effectively as by bringing his "dishonest brother of wealth" to justice. On the following day, at Binghamton, N. Y., Mr. Bryan said:

"I notice that one of the officers of the bank that closed its doors yesterday attributed it to President Roosevelt. That is not the reason. Don't blame the sheriff, but the horse thief. Don't blame the officials who make and enforce the laws, but blame the criminals who make such laws necessary. Blame the unscrupulous financiers who have piled up predatory wealth and who exploit a whole nation as 'high finance.'"

Other Events of the Week

After the closing of the Knickerbocker, it became known that the Trust Company of America, another large institution, was under suspicion, altho solvent and having $12,000,000 in cash on hand. The leading financial interests decided to support this company. There was a continued run upon its resources. It paid out nearly $11,000,000 on Wednesday, about $9,000,000 on Thursday, and $2,000,000 on Friday. Then the tide turned, and on Saturday the new deposits are said to have exceeded the payments. Secretary Cortelyou came to New York and was associated with J. Pierpont Morgan and others in projects for relief and protection. There was still (on Wednesday) no serious trouble in other cities, except in Pittsburg, where the Westinghouse Electric Company and two or three corporations associated with it were placed in the hands of receivers. The Westinghouse business was larger than ever before, but there was difficulty about renewing loans. Arrangements have since been made for extensions covering three years. The Pittsburg Stock Exchange was closed during the greater part of the week. Banks there were said to be in good condition. On Wednesday, in New York, the oldest and largest trust companies united in giving support. They formed a committee of five, headed by Edward King, and representing five companies whose total resources are about $350,000,000. This committee worked in concert with Mr. Morgan, who had become the leading conservative figure in the crisis. With John D. Rockefeller and others he raised a relief fund exceeding $50,000,000, and Mr. Cortelyou deposited $25,000,000 of Government money in the banks. Thursday afternoon, when stocks were falling and brokers could obtain no money, even at 100 per cent., Mr. Morgan loaned $27,000,000 on the floor of the Stock Exchange, thus preventing utter demoralization. On the following day he loaned $10,000,000 more. These

funds had been raised by the great banks and capitalists. The limits of our space will not permit a complete narrative of the week's events. There were sharp runs on the savings banks, all of which finally decided to require sixty days' notice except for small payments to needy depositors. Several small banks, a majority of them in Brooklyn, suspended payment because of lack of ready cash. It is not clear, however, that any one of them is insolvent. There was evidence, in the statement of Comptroller Ridgely and in other testimony, that the national banks were sound, but it was difficult to obtain cash for payments to anxious and unreasoning depositors. In one day, $10,000,000 in small bills was sent over from Washington. Among the institutions on which there was a run was the Lincoln Trust Company, which paid out more than $4,000,000. In Providence, in the latter part of the week, a run on the Union Trust Company caused it to close its doors. Two other trust companies there resorted to the requirement of ninety days' notice. The Southern Steel Company, of Alabama, was embarrassed by lack of accommodation, and creditors asked for receivers. Savings banks in Baltimore required sixty days' notice. No trouble was reported in Philadelphia, Boston or Chicago. One of the suspended Brooklyn banks is the oldest in that borough, having been founded in 1832. At the end of the week the Clearing House Association decided to use loan certificates for the relief of the banks. They were last used in 1893. Similar certificates will be issued in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. On Saturday there were signs of a re-establishment of confidence, and $7,000,000 in gold was engaged abroad. It is thought that several of the New York trust companies will join the Clearing House Association, consenting to a requirement of 15 per cent. reserve against their deposits. Stocks at the end of the week showed a considerable net decline, but there had been only one brokerage house failure, that of Mayer & Co., for about $6,000,000. Good reports concerning manufactures and retail business thruout the country were received, together with evidence of a continued increase of railroad earnings. On Sunday there was published the following letter, sent on the 24th to Secretary Cortelyou by President Roosevelt:

"I congratulate you upon the admirable way in which you have handled the present crisis. I congratulate also those conservative and substantial business men who in this crisis have acted with such wisdom and public spirit. By their action they did invaluable service in checking the panic which, beginning as a matter of speculation, was threatening to destroy the confidence and credit necessary to the conduct of legitimate business. No one who considers calmly can question that the underlying conditions which make up our financial and industrial well-being are essentially sound and honest. Dishonest dealing and speculative enterprise are merely the occasional incidents of our real prosperity. The action taken by you and by the business men in question has been of the utmost consequence and has secured opportunity for the calm consideration which must inevitably produce entire confidence in our business conditions."

The Battleship Fleet

Speaking of the coming transfer of the battleships to the Pacific, the President said, on the 24th, that his intention was that they should remain there three or four months and should then return. This statement appears to have been suggested by comments upon his remark, in a speech at Vicksburg, that there was money enough on hand to pay for the coal and other supplies required for the outward voyage, and that if the appropriation should then be exhausted, "the question of coming back" would "depend upon another appropriation being made." The battleships have been ordered to assemble at Hampton Roads on December 9th, and to start for the Pacific on December 16th. Reports to the Government show, it is stated, that Japan is not making large purchases of war material, but "is diligently pursuing the ways of peace and striving to recuperate from the exhausting effect of the recent war." Dr. Louis L. Seaman says that, in a letter to himself, dated on September 17th, Count Okuma remarked that "the sending of a fleet at this time is not good diplomacy." ——On the 26th, Secretary Root said, after a conference with the Japanese Ambassador at Washington:

"No such relations exist between the United States and Japan as would make it improper to send the American battleship fleet into the Pacific. If there were, then the relations between the United States and Great Britain and the relations between the United States

and France, which are the same, would forbid the maintenance of the battleship fleet in the Atlantic Ocean."

It is said by authority that there have been no negotiations with Japan for a treaty to enforce our legislation of last February concerning the immigration of Japanese laborers. Japan is unwilling to embody the restrictions in a treaty, but will co-operate with our Government in enforcing them, because her laborers are needed in Corea and Manchuria.——Canada's Government asks the Government at London to take all possible steps for limiting or discouraging the emigration of Hindus to British Columbia. Canada's special envoy to Japan, Mr. Lemieux, will say to the Japanese Government that when the existing treaty was made there was an understanding that immigration from Japan should be limited; that assurances to that effect were given in the Canadian Parliament; and that if the understanding be not carried out, notice for abrogation of the treaty may be given.

Railroad Questions

Reports from Washington say it did not appear during the investigation made in San Francisco by Commissioner Lane that President Harriman had any knowledge of the rebates paid by the Southern Pacific since the Hepburn act went into effect. It is asserted, therefore, that he will not be prosecuted. The hearing in the case of the Commission's application to the court for an order directing him to answer the questions which he refused to answer during the Union Pacific investigation was adjourned on the 21st to November 13th. It is said in Washington that Attorney-General Bonaparte has decided to sue the Southern Pacific for the recovery of 2,000,000 acres of land alleged to have been acquired illegally in Oregon, and has employed Tracy G. Becker to conduct the prosecution.——What is called the "little Alton" rebate case against the Standard Oil Company will be tried in Chicago before Judge Bethea, beginning on January 6th. This is like the case in which Judge Landis imposed a fine of $29,240,000, and it involves a possible fine of $2,680,000. Counsel for the Standard will base their appeal from Judge Landis's sentence in part upon the allegation that the Elkins law is unconstitutional, and will contend that the Government ought to have informed the defendant of the agreement by which the Alton road gained immunity.——In accordance with an agreement between Governor Comer, of Alabama, and the president of the Southern Railroad Company, the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents a mile will be adopted by the Southern and its subsidiary lines in that State, and pending legislation on the subject will be dropped.——During the examination of Otto Kelsey, the New York Superintendent of Insurance, by a special commissioner appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate his department (from which the Governor sought unsuccessfully, some months ago, to remove him for incompetence), it was shown, last week, that recently, and since the enactment of the new insurance laws, the Mutual Life Insurance Company had loaned $3,000,000 to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, $2,000,000 to the Southern Pacific, and $4,000,000 to the Delaware & Hudson and one of its subsidiary corporations. In answer to the commissioner's questions, Mr. Kelsey said he had not inquired whether any members of the Mutual's finance committee were directors of the companies which obtained loans. It appeared that this question was suggested by the fact that President Peabody is a member of the finance committee and is also a director of the Illinois Central, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Union Pacific, which controls the Southern Pacific. These are called Harriman roads. The commissioner's questions appeared to warrant the inference that in his opinion the making of loans under such conditions was not in accord with the new law, altho the record does not show that he said so.

Secretary Taft's Visit to Manila

Secretary Taft was entertained last week at several banquets, and he laid the cornerstone of the first permanent schoolhouse to be erected in Manila under American rule. At one of the banquets he said that the future prosperity of the islands would depend upon the Filipinos themselves. He believed that the investment of foreign capital would be welcomed by the new Assembly, to which those who sought

concessions and franchises must make application. At another banquet, given in his honor by the Assembly, he was introduced as the next President of the United States, to which, in a toast, all pledged loyalty. To the Secretary was given a fine silver loving cup of native manufacture. He urged the importance of education, and again expressed his hope for a reduction of the tariff on Philippine products. [Such a reduction is now to be sought in connection with a limit upon the quantities of Philippine sugar and tobacco exported to the States.] He was glad, he said, to hear Speaker Osmena say that the United States had kept in letter and spirit all its promises to the islanders. Señor Regidor, who was deported for taking part in an insurrection, and was afterward accustomed to demand independence for the islands, said at this banquet that it would now be wicked to agitate for independence, because "undreamed-of measures of self-government had been so generously granted by the United States." The Secretary went to Subig Bay, desiring, if possible, to reconcile the differing opinions of the army and the navy as to the fortification of the naval station there. Admiral Dewey prefers Subig Bay to Manila Bay, but the army engineers say that 100,000 soldiers would be required to defend Subig against an attack by land. Even more would be needed for Manila. The police of Manila are so zealously enforcing the new law against gambling that they gave warning at the house of Judge Smith, during a session of the Bridge Whist Club, held in honor of Mrs. Taft, that there should be no stakes or prizes.

Land Fraud Cases

Indictments have been found by a Federal grand jury at Santa Fé, N. M., against Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, as owners of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, of smelting works and of coal lands, together with Charles S. Spiess, their attorney; Professor Douglass, formerly territorial engineer; David M. White, and sixteen other persons. The charge is conspiracy to defraud the Government of coal lands. ——At a preliminary hearing in Denver with respect to land fraud indictments found there some months ago, Guy D. Goff, Charles F. Hunter, T. J. Pereles, J. M. Pereles, Chauncey L. Jones and Elias Arnold, all well-known citizens of Milwaukee, and connected with the Wisconsin Coal Mining Company or the Federal Coal and Iron Company, have been held for trial.——James L. Bradford, a wealthy resident of New Orleans, was recently pardoned after serving four months of a term of two years in prison, for defrauding the Government of public land. He has paid his fine of $5,000, and on the 19th 2,000 acres of the land in question was restored to the Government.——In the case of the Rev. George G. Ware, convicted in Omaha of obtaining public lands by fraud, and sentenced to be imprisoned for one year, the Supreme Court at Washington has declined to grant him a new trial.

The Mohonk Conference

This conference has rounded out a quarter of a century. It is no longer exclusively for the good of the Indians. All the races that have come under the oversight of the United States are now considered by this body. The next twenty-five years is to be devoted to accomplish for the Porto Ricans, the Filipinos and the people of Hawaii what has been secured for the Indians, as a result of the influence of the Mohonk Conference. The pressing need of the Indians is no longer legislation, but the wise carrying out of the laws already on the books. With the other peoples it is different. The platform which was unanimously adopted at the recent Mohonk Conference calls upon Congress to be up and doing in their behalf. First of all, these people must have a lift in education. Federal help is urged as absolutely necessary that all the children, instead of a small proportion, shall have primary education at least. There were several Congressmen at Mohonk, and they heard that the Filipinos are looking to them for justice in tariff affairs and to securing an indefinite postponement of the application of the coastwise shipping act, which would bear more heavily on them than it does even on

the American in Hawaii, who must pay a fine of $200 if he ventures to cross the ocean from there in any but an American vessel. Another demand is for methods by which the residents of these various islands may become American citizens. The absurd anomaly which forbade the only real native of this country, the red man, to become a citizen of the United States has been removed, but instead it is now transferred to the resident of Porto Rico, who cannot renounce his allegiance to any other sovereign, because he has no such allegiance. He is neither native nor foreigner—neither fish nor fowl, and there seems no way of even making of him good red herring. The Mohonk Conference begs Congress to attend to these and various other reforms and pledges itself—and that "itself" is made up of hundreds of wise and public-spirited people—to aid in every effort for the happy development of these many new cousins over the seas. We give passages from the platform:

"We record our high appreciation of the executive ability, unselfish devotion and sympathetic spirit toward the Filipinos which have distinguished the administration of Secrtary Taft.

"In spite of the great magnitude of the responsibilities assumed, gratifying and encouraging results have been obtained in the last eight years. The currency of the islands has been placed upon a stable basis without commercial friction a general educational system especially adapted to the needs of the Islanders has been established under American and native teachers, and 430,000 pupils enrolled. Great sanitary reforms have been effected. The harbor of Manila has been permanently improved. Insular and telegraphic communication has been established and important railway enterprises undertaken. Postal savings banks have been created with beneficient results and an agricultural bank has been authorized by Act of Congress. Land titles guaranteed by law have given a new stability to business enterprises. Local self-government has been firmly established in every civilized community, and the Philippines National Assembly has lately been elected and organized. We are grateful that insular administration has not been an issue between political parties in the United States, and that, the insular service has been placed upon a basis of principle and merit, rather than upon one of politics. . . .

"By legislation which we regard as directly at variance with the moral duties we owe to the Philippine Islands, Congress has imposed upon them great and unmerited burdens. While all commodities coming to the United States from Porto Rico and Hawaii are admitted free of duty and those from Cuba at twenty per cent. of the existing tariff, a tax of seventy-five per cent. of said tariff continues to be imposed upon two of the principal products of the Islands, while a third product produced there alone and therefore not in competition with products of the United States is admitted free. This glaring inequality does not, we believe, reflect the prevailing spirit of the American people. . . .

"We urge that Congress shall without delay legislate so as to effect a radical reduction of the duties now collected on products of the Philippine Islands.

"We advise that the greatest educational emphasis be put upon the primary schools and the preparation of teachers therefor, and that such instruction shall have special reference to industrial training. The utmost effort should be made to secure the enrollment and attendance of all children. We maintain that it is the duty of Congress to provide adequately for such education even if the necessary money were to come from direct appropriation, but additional funds to those now raised in the Islands would become available there for educational purposes by the increased amount of taxable property which would be accumulated as a result of the reduction of existing duties.

"We recommend Congressional enactment to enable a large number of persons in the Philippine Islands to be naturalized as citizens of said Islands. We believe that provision should be made by Congress whereby educated and duly qualified Porto Ricans may become citizens of the United States.

"We recommend that the application of the Coastwise Shipping Act be permanently suspended with reference to the Philippines, and that Congress give serious attention to legislation necessary to relieve Hawaii from the disadvantages which this law imposes, and encourage the industrial development of Porto Rico.

"With clear recognition of the ability shown in the administration of affairs in the Philippines and the conviction that we have a body of competent men trained in colonial administration, it still seems to us that the Bureau of Insular Affairs, whose functions are essentially civil, should be ultimately committed to some other department than the Department of War.

Porto Rico

According to reports published in the *Porto Rico Review*, which is edited by ex-Attorney-General Sweet, remarks made on September 16th by Governor Regis H. Post at a conference of school superintendents in San Juan are sharply resented by those to whom they were addressed and by others. It is asserted that fifteen superintendents at once resigned, and were induced to withdraw their resignations only by what was virtually an apology from the Governor on the following day. Among those present were

Dr. Dexter, the new Commissioner of Education, and Dr. Lord, his assistant, who has been in the service for some years. The newspaper report says that the Governor bitterly attacked the Department and the superintendents, declaring that the Department's influence in the island was worse than any other, except that of the missionaries; that he called the superintendents pharisees, and that he sought to emphasize his criticism by profanity. The Governor, who is now in this country, explains that his criticism was suggested by the fact that the attitude of some of the superintendents and teachers toward the people had been unsatisfactory, being marked by an assumption of national or racial superiority which excited anti-American feeling. Those so offending, however, were a minority. The school officers generally, he adds, as well as the missionaries, have accomplished much good.

The Pillage of Churches

In both France and Italy there is no little scandal over the stealing or sale of old church treasures. A French dealer has been guilty of actual robbery, and has transferred not a few valuable ecclesiastical objects to England and elsewhere. The result is the introduction into the Chamber of Deputies of a more stringent bill, which will safeguard such objects of historical value, at present insufficiently guarded, by putting them in public collections. There are already general laws in France, as also in Italy, against taking any art treasures of value out of the country without authorization by the authorities, and a similar bill has been introduced in the Spanish Cortes. But in Italy the scandal comes nearer to the Church itself, for three ecclesiastics, two canons and an abbot have been guilty of selling the finest objects belonging to the Cathedral of Aosto. These three priests secured keys to the treasure room of the Cathedral, in which many objects of value were stored, and also money, as it was used as a safety deposit vault by the wealthy people. They succeeded in disposing of many objects belonging to the churches of the diocese of Aosta, replacing them by counterfeits. Among the objects stolen and sold were twenty-five fine high-relief statues that adorned the thirteenth century choir of Aosta Cathedral, substituting for them copies made by a wood carver. One magnificent medieval cope is among the treasures, and in this case a village priest was the intermediary.

Various European News

The Emperor of Austria, after an illness which, tho not in itself severe, yet gave much anxiety on account of his age, has very nearly recovered from his attack of infectious bronchitis.——The Italian Government, in reply to relatives of Italians in Mississippi, says that it has not the slightest fear that any difficulty will follow the reported refusal of one or more towns in Mississippi to allow the Italian children to attend the public schools. The answer declares perfect confidence in the loyal friendship of the American Government and in the ability of the Italian Minister at Washington to prevent any dispute of the kind. It is added that no difficulty is expected in settling any trouble that may arise, and that no serious elements, such as entered into the recent racial trouble in San Francisco, can figure in the present discussion. ——The French Chamber met October 27th and found M. Clemenceau in command of the Government forces, and with a pliable Chamber. There is no present likelihood that he will be driven to resign. His action against the anti-militarists has been supported by the nation, and his action will be drastic against those who are distributing pamphlets against the army and crying "Down with the Fatherland." A very important proposition will be to reform the Councils of War, so as to eliminate the strong Monarchist influences in them. The attempt of M. Bourgeois to carry an income tax wrecked his administration, but will be renewed with much courage by M. Clemenceau. He will be interpellated as to Morocco, and has set a day when he will reply, but that question is a delicate one diplomatically rather than politically.——The terrible court scandal in Berlin, involving unnatural crimes, has been made public by the action for slander of Count Kuno von Moltke, former military governor of Berlin, against Maximilian Harden, editor of the Socialist paper *Zukunft*. Harden, in a series of articles, had

charged von Moltke with belonging to a court circle which was trying to influence the Kaiser in political matters, but which were themselves guilty of gross immoralities. Von Moltke challenged Harden to a duel, which was declined, as that would close the incident. Men and women of distinguished rank are among the witnesses summoned by the defense, and Harden declares that he will justify the charges made. The Kaiser is furious that such revelations are made in public as to doings in his court.——We reported last week the arrest in Russia of our correspondent, William E. Walling, his wife and her sister, Miss Strunsky. At the intervention of the American Ambassador they have been set at liberty, and will be compelled to leave Russia, where they have been accused of consorting with Finnish and other conspirators against the Government.——The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Tvolsky, has been visiting Paris, and has uttered himself in the most assuring way as to permanent peace. He says that Russia's foreign policy rests on the French alliance, which must be maintained firm and permanent. As to relations with other nations, he says:

"We have concluded with our friends, the English, an agreement removing conflicts of interest in Asia. We have made a treaty with our former adversaries, the Japanese, who are now our friends. This treaty, with the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the Franco-Japanese treaty, is the gauge of peace in that part of the world.

"Russia needs rest, and will pursue a pacific policy everywhere. I am happy to say I found in all my recent interviews with heads of States and with statesmen that the same wish reigned everywhere to live as good friends and carry out the policy of bringing happiness and prosperity to the peoples."

——A daring and ingenious plot to kill the Czar was frustrated simply by accident a few days ago, tho it is also explained as merely an attempt to rob a train. General Kristi was hunting in the forest close to the Czar's palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, when his dogs stopped and began scraping the earth at a spot 400 yards from the Pavlowsk Railway, connecting St. Petersburg and Tsarskoe-Selo. General Kristi's curiosity was aroused and he had his huntsmen remove the soil from the spot, which showed signs of having been recently disturbed. They found beneath the soil a quantity of straw which covered planks. These were removed and the entrance to a tunnel was disclosed. The huntsmen descended into the tunnel and found two men engaged in driving a shaft toward the railway. They were arrested and handed over to the gendarmes at Tsarskoe-Selo.

A Korean Comedy

Japanese papers report the amusing and, to the Japanese, provoking *opera bouffe* movement in the Korean Court. It will be remembered that the Korean Emperor was deposed by Prince Ito, or, rather, compelled to resign in favor of his son. But it became necessary to separate the son from his father, and so the son was provided with a separate palace, where he should be withdrawn from the anti-Japanese influence of his intriguing father. But when the son moved to his new palace the father and the ex-Empress Om thought it only courtesy to accompany him to his new home. To be sure, they went back to the old palace the next day, and the Japanese were relieved. But parental affection would not allow them to be thus separated permanently, and so the ex-Emperor finds that out of pure love for his offspring in his new duties he must make him a visit every day and give him, doubtless, the advice which his inexperience requires. Meanwhile there is telephone connection between the two palaces, and the Japanese are saying that the conditions are not improved beyond what they were under the old Emperor. They would have him removed to another palace twenty-five miles distant, and they wait to see what the wise Prince Ito will do. But all this is doubtless settled by the visit of the Crown Prince of Japan to Korea, accompanied by Marquis Katsura, whose purpose it was to put an end to the various rebellious movements in Korea, in which almost invariably a number of Koreans are killed and no casualties among the Japanese. This discrepancy is due to the fact that the Korean ammunition is pretty much exhausted. The Korean Crown Prince, it will be remembered, is taken back to Japan for education.



THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, NO. 358 FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER OF 34TH STREET, JUST AS THE "RUN" BEGAN WHICH FORCED IT TO SUSPEND PAYMENT.
Taken expressly for THE INDEPENDENT

The Clearing House Committee

BY ALEXANDER D. NOYES

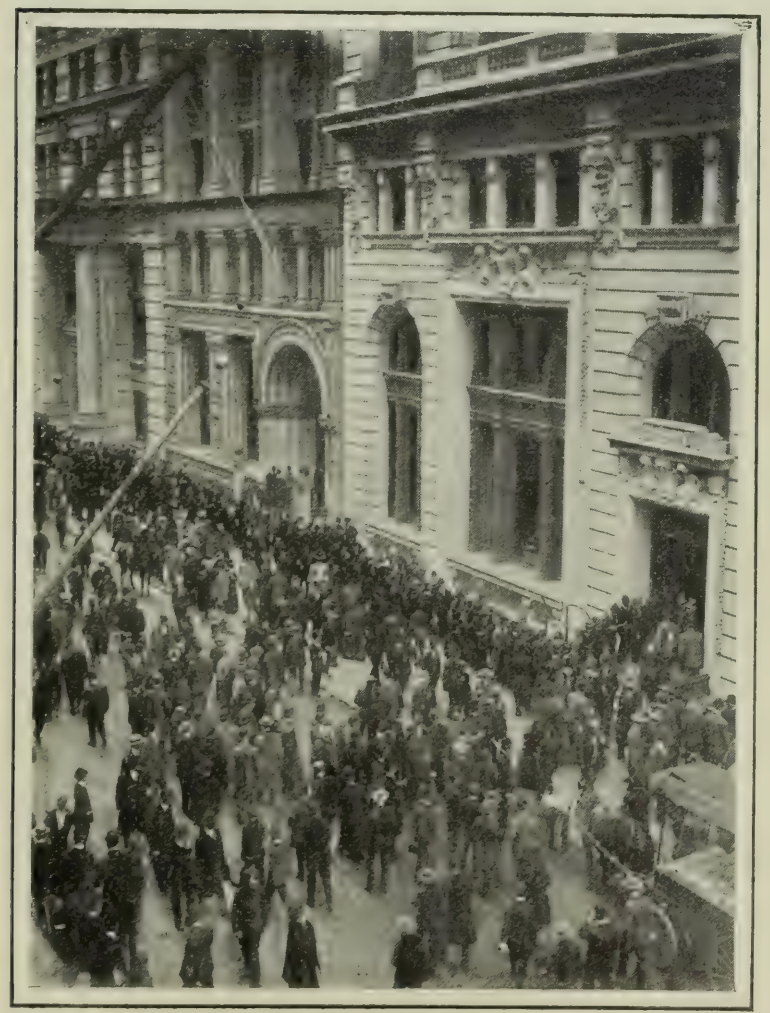
AUTHOR OF "THIRTY YEARS OF AMERICAN FINANCE," ETC.

FOR several days during this past week, the attention of the entire financial community was converged on a committee of five men, in whose hands lay decision as to the continued solvency of an important banking institution. These five men made up what is commonly called the "Clearing House Committee"; they are elected by the banks of the Clearing House, an institution where the New York banks exchange and redeem each day the checks turned in to them the day before as deposits. All of the larger New York City banks are members of the Clearing House Association, which, therefore, embodies much of the bank capital and resources of the community. Early last week the Mercantile National Bank, itself a member of the Clearing House, reached a situation where it did not see its way clear to meet its obligations and pay the cash balances debited to it after the daily clearings. It applied to the Associated Banks for assistance, believing the crisis to be but temporary. Its request was placed at once in the hands of this committee of five, who thereupon proceeded to examine the books and accounts of the Mercantile, to investigate its loans, and to see what collateral stood behind them.

In the end their decision was that the bank was solvent, in the sense that it was able to meet its obligations if it could surmount the momentary diffi-

culty. The Clearing House Committee thereupon agreed that the requisite assistance should be extended, and for that purpose assessed a certain number of banks in the Clearing House membership amounts sufficient to meet the daily balances against the Mercantile so long as such aid should be imperative. But before granting this assistance in behalf of the Associated Banks, the committee of five stipulated that the entire board of directors, not only of the Mercantile, but of several affiliated institutions, should resign, that its president should retire, and that certain officers prominently identified with its management should virtually withdraw from the banking field in New York City. These were drastic requirements; they were approved by the banking community as a whole, which was well aware that the difficulties had been caused by improper use at the hands of directors of bank resources. To the stipulation thus laid down the Mercantile and the other institutions were compelled to give assent; that was the manifest price of solvency. It may therefore be said that five men in New York City assumed dictatorial powers over an institution, with $12,000,000 deposits, with which none of them was connected, and compelled its owners to surrender their offices and to remodel radically their bank practices.

Such an event makes it interesting to ask who these five committeemen are and how their committee came to enjoy any such broad powers. The members of the present Clearing House Committee are: James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover National Bank; William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank; Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange; Edward Townsend, president of the Importers and Traders; A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National; and with them has acted Alexander Gilbert, president of the Market and Fulton Bank, who is president of the Clearing House and member of the committee *ex officio*. These men are all veterans in New York bank finance; their experience has covered other periods when bank conditions were even more seriously disturbed than they are today. They inspire confidence in the future of banking in this city in spite of the present stress. None of them ever gave way to the delusions which afflicted Wall Street, and with it a large part of the banking community, at the time of the great boom of 1901, when the saying was prevalent on all financial markets that we had reached a "new era in American finance." Bankers of this class, representing largely an older generation, were very generally mentioned with something like indifference by the financiers and captains of industry who came to the front of the stage in those brilliant times. A somewhat pitying reference to "old-fogy



THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA, 37-43 WALL STREET, DURING THE "RUN."

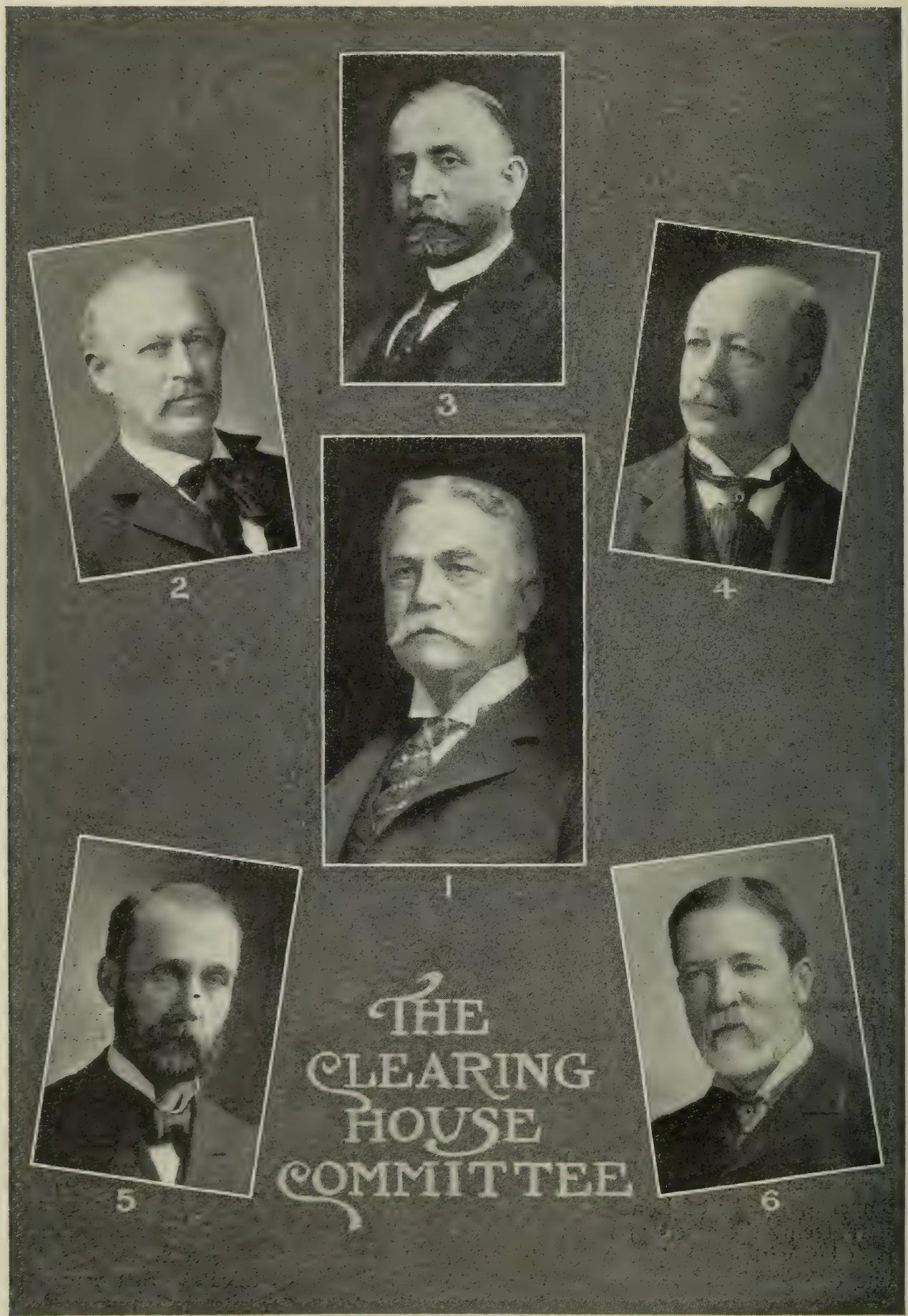
The United States Trust Company is in the adjoining building. Directly opposite is the Merchants' National Bank, No. 40 Wall street. Taken expressly for THE INDEPENDENT.

ideas in banking" was frequently the most that one could get from the leading actors of the day, in the way of comment on the ideas and attitude of such men as these. There were people even then, however, who ventured the hint that the time would come when our captains of industry and so-called "progressive bankers" would be glad to knock at the doors of the old-fogy bankers for practical advice and for even more practical assistance, when the new order of financiers encountered their inevitable troubles. That time arrived last week.

The powers of the Clearing House Committee are peculiar. On the face of things, the Clearing House is simply an institution designed, as the Association's constitution declares, for "the effecting at one place of the daily exchanges between the several associated banks, and the payment at the same place of the balances resulting from such exchanges." This would appear to be a perfunctory operation, involving no dictatorial powers, and such, in fact, is the nature of the Clearing House in most important financial capitals of the world. Early in New York banking history, however, it was discovered that some regulating and controlling influence must be exerted, even on responsible financial institutions; that, in particular, the constant recurrence of occasions when some banks would have to go to the assistance of others required the constant presence of a committee with power to act immediately in the circumstances.

In London the Bank of England, a central institution holding the reserve balances of the great joint stock banks of that city, itself performs precisely this office. It was the Bank of England, through its Governor, Mr. Lidderdale, which intervened in November, 1890, to compel the banks of London to unite in guaranteeing the assets of Baring Brothers, who, without such help, must have gone down in complete insolvency. To come down to more recent times, it was the Bank of England which, in August of last year, interfered peremptorily with the rash advances of capital by the London banks to the Wall Street market, and which, by fixing its own discount rate at 6 per cent. and forcing the general money rate close to that figure, rendered the American borrowing operations too costly to be continued. It was again the Bank of England which last August, under circumstances even now not widely understood, stepped in the breach to stop incipient panic and compel certain London banks to accept the drafts of a banking house with American connections which, in a moment of nervous fright, had been refused accommodation. Somewhat the same function is performed by the great State banks of Continental capitals; the fact that no such institution exists in the United States is no doubt the explanation of the peculiar powers enjoyed by the New York Clearing House Committee.

In the original constitution of the Clearing House, this committee of five had laid upon it only such routine duties as the caring for the Clearing House building, the establishment of rules and regulations regarding check exchanges, and the appointment of a manager. They were also empowered, however, "generally to supervise Clearing House affairs," and from this authority rather broad powers were drawn, as long ago as the panic of 1873. In the stress of that episode, numerous important institutions, solvent on their books, were brought to the verge of bankruptcy through a run of depositors or through absolute inability to procure cash. They could not meet their daily balances at the Clearing House, and failure to meet those balances would have meant necessarily declaration of their insolvency and the closing of their doors. Under such circumstances the Clearing House Committee devised the plan of what were then called "Clearing House loan certificates" — which meant that any bank, solvent but lacking cash to meet its balances, should place its assets in the hands of the Clearing House Committee, and that, in proportion to the sound assets thus deposited, such bank should be allotted certificates that so much credit had been loaned to it by the Associated Banks as a whole. These certificates they were allowed to employ in lieu of cash in making daily exchanges at the Clearing House. In effect, this ex-



1. James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, Chairman. 2. Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank. 3. Edward Townsend, President of the Importers and Traders National Bank. 4. William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. 5. A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank. 6. Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton National Bank, who is also President of the Clearing House and a member of the committee ex-officio. Photographs by Gressford.

pedient meant the lending of cash resources by banks in an easy position to other institutions which happened to be hard pressed. In 1873, $26,565,000 in such certificates were issued. In the May panic of 1884, an episode which in many respects recembled that of the present month, $24,915,000 were issued. During the Baring panic of November, 1890, the Clearing House Committee authorized $15,205,000, and in the very severe financial strain of 1893 the amount thus granted rose to $38,280,000, thus surpassing all other records. Precautions were naturally taken to ensure the redemption of these certificates in cash as soon as the situation returned to equilibrium, this being done thru imposition of a high rate of interest charged against the bank on all such certificates outstanding on its charge.

So far the powers of the Clearing House Committee regarding united action by the banks are manifest; it is only within a comparatively recent period, however, that the committee has had the right to do exactly what it did in the case of the Mercantile Bank—namely, to enter the suspected institution, examine its books and decide on its future fate. This interesting power was conferred by the Associated Banks as a result of certain experiences in the panic of May, 1884, when it was clearly manifest that disasters which became unavoidable would have been averted had the committee possessed the right to investigate what was going on. An amendment, adopted in the ensuing month, authorized the Clearing House Committee to examine any bank in the association whenever it considered such examination to be for the interest of the Associated Banks in general, and to require from such bank the surrender of its securities for purposes of protection. It will be observed that this authority was conferred by the vote of all the banks in the Clearing House membership; therefore each of these institutions voluntarily submitted itself to a possible examination of the sort. On occasions since that time small banks under suspicion by depositors or by the Banking Department have been taken in hand in exactly this way by the Clearing House Committee. How the authority was applied in the case of the Mercantile National Bank has already been shown. It will be observed that the stipulations made regarding the officers and directors of the banks examined went apparently beyond the letter of the powers conferred on the Clearing House Committee. As a matter of fact, however, they were a necessary incident to such powers; for in any case the committee of five retained the right to refuse to take the bank's affairs in hand for protective purposes and the demands made on the directors were the simple price of such action by the committee.

In short, it may be said that while the actions of this committee during the past week were in their nature dictatorial, they represented a perfectly sound and correct adjustment of the machinery of the Associated Banks to the urgent needs of the occasion. There can be little doubt that in a possible emergency those powers would be carried even further. During the panic of 1893, the committee named by the Clearing House practically held in its hands, under the expert leadership of the late Frederick D. Tappen, the fortunes of half the New York banks. The brilliant manner in which the committee then acquitted itself of the heavy responsibilities placed upon it left the banking community ready to trust its fortunes in all future exigencies to such hands.

It need only be said, in concluding, that membership on this committee, while greatly esteemed by all officers in the New York banks, is conferred only on those whose experience and conservatism warrant the entrusting to them of such weighty duties. In this, the banks as a whole have shown that none of them seriously shared in the financial delusions of the past six years. They were well aware that old principles of conservative banking had not been overturned by the luck which followed the speculative excesses of 1901 and 1906. The episode of this month is certain to put an end forever to the notion that the American financial community had grown six years ago, or ever hereafter can grow, beyond the need for close supervision at the hands of old-fashioned bankers.

New York City.

The Second Peace Conference at The Hague

BY HAYNE DAVIS

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[Mr. Hayne Davis, with whose writings on Peace and that movement which would substitute law for war our readers are familiar, is the only American, with the exception of the official delegates, who was at the Hague Conference during the whole session. We are therefore glad to be able to present to our readers his complete and luminous account of the results of the Conference which have been so misunderstood and misrepresented thruout the world. It will be remembered that Mr. Davis is the author of "Among the World's Peace Makers," the Secretary of the American Branch of "Conciliation Internationale" and the Secretary of the American Delegation at the last Interparliamentary Conferences. This article will be followed in succeeding issues by two others.—EDITOR.]

THE announcement made in 1898 that the Emperor of Russia had invited the Powers to assemble in a general conference came like a flash of lightning. It arrested for a moment the step of every one. It shed light on the path ahead for very few. Some suspected an ulterior motive, and to them the darkness seemed even denser than before. A tone of skepticism, or even worse, prevailed in the press of the whole world. Nevertheless, the Conference convened, and by doing so inaugurated a new era—an era to be characterized by discussion in conference of questions of common concern, by representatives of all interested parties. But this was not apparent to the members of the Conference, nor is it yet perfectly clear to the general public. And yet it is the chief fruit of both the First Conference and the one that has just ended.

Few of the delegates to the First Conference arrived at The Hague with firm faith in the possibility to achieve definite results. Consequently, the few who did go having faith in the outcome completely captured the Conference. Before it was two months old the first Conference had improved the laws of war, constituted a permanent Tribunal of Arbitration, provided for mediation during hostilities and for investigation of disputed questions of fact prior to the opening of hostilities.

The Second Conference was very different from this. The call for it was made by the Interparliamentary Union, at its St. Louis session, the resolution for such a Conference being coupled with a request that President Roosevelt issue the invitations to all the Powers. This fact was spread broadcast thruout the world, during the two weeks which intervened before the President received the parliamentarians and promised to comply with their request. Russia's unwillingness to participate in such a Conference during the war necessitated its postponement for over two years. The interval was used by public officials, peace societies and private persons to study the subject and to stimulate public opinion in favor of what seemed to them the points of greatest value and least resistance.

So that when the delegates arrived at The Hague last June a large number of its members were avowed advocates of definite ideas, and in some countries, notably our own, public expectation was at a high point. The circumstances under which the Conference was called precluded all possibility of an ulterior motive, and the general sentiment at The Hague was one of hope, instead of skepticism. The free and confident air of the delegates was a mutual inspiration and increased the expectations of all concerned.

The Launching of the Conference.

For some days after my arrival at The Hague I had a feeling that the place was familiar. Finally I recalled the pictures of "Spotless Town" in our illustrated papers. Then I understood. The streets of "Spotless Town" are the streets of The Hague. In this beautiful city, evidencing even in its public high-

ways a scrupulous and unexcelled cleanliness, the representatives of forty-four nations took their places in the Hall of the Knights on the 14th day of June, 1907. It was the first time in the annals of history that all the governments of the earth had assembled together. Only a few more than half the Powers (twenty-six) were represented at the First Conference, a fact due to the absence of South American representation at St. Petersburg. The number of sovereign States entitled to a seat in such a Conference is certainly less than fifty, and only forty-six have an undisputed right of representation in such a body. Costa Rica and Honduras have such a right, but did not exercise it. Korea claims to have the right and Japan disputes this; nevertheless, a delegation from Korea appeared at The Hague and asked to be admitted, but the Conference considered that the question was outside of its competence.

The Second Conference was, therefore, a conference of practically all the States that are universally acknowledged as sovereign over some section of the world, and therefore entitled to be present in conference when questions of common concern to the sovereigns are under discussion. This fact alone made the opening of the Conference an historic event, and not the least of the many far-reaching consequences of this event was the fact that it awoke the sovereigns of some parts of the world to the fact that there are other sovereigns whose existence and importance must not be overlooked. Indeed, all Europe was treated to an awakening at this Conference—an awakening which forced upon it the fact that not North America only, but South America also must be recognized as having a part in world politics, and that in Asia there is one sovereign, at least, whom they must all respect as their equal in intelligence and in power to use intelligence according to their own methods.

This, however, was not apparent at the opening of the Conference. Indeed, the disposition to ignore non-European Powers was clearly seen at the outset. The official invitations to the Conference were issued by the Russian Government, as a consequence of Mr. Roosevelt's courtesy in yielding the privilege to the Emperor. Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt did not fully realize that this carried with it the privilege of naming the President of the Conference, still it was proper that Nelidoff, the head of the Russian delegation, should be President of the Conference, and Beaufort, the head of the Dutch delegation, Vice-President. But there was no apparent reason why the presidency of all the committees into which the Conference was divided should be parceled out among European Powers, except the ignorance of Europe in regard to non-European peoples.

Even if there were no American, either North or South, who was considered worthy of the presidency of a commission, how is it possible to explain the failure of the Conference at its first session to acknowledge President Roosevelt's initiative except on the assumption that non-European people and things were still regarded as, after all, not of the greatest importance?

Doubtless every member of the Conference knew beforehand that the Conference owed its existence to President Roosevelt's act. But the Prime Minister of Holland, in his address of welcome, and Nelidoff, in his inaugural address, alluded to the President's act, and thus the Conference was effected with official notice of the fact. Nevertheless, its first session was adjourned without any appreciation of the initiative of Mr. Roosevelt. The Europeans who had taken charge of the Conference were content with "laying at the feet" of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia the homage of the Conference and its promise faithfully to accomplish, as far as possible, the task which His Majesty had entrusted to it; and "at the feet" of Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands its high appreciation of her goodness in permitting it to make this attempt within the borders of her kingdom and in the place graciously provided by her.

When the first session was over, I asked myself, "Would they have so treated the king of some ninety hundred thousand people in Europe? Is the President of some ninety million people in America entitled to less consideration?" The Conference was sure to hear from

our President later, and it was still possible to hope that he would hear from the Conference in the best way, namely, by its acceptance of the progressive ideas proposed by our delegates, and also, in the second best way, by proper acknowledgment of his part in its existence and in the success of its labors. Nor was this reasonable hope unrewarded. The Conference heard from our President in the progressive proposals made by our delegates and Mr. Roosevelt heard from the Conference, both by its acceptance of the most important of these proposals and by a cablegram before its adjournment, expressing gratitude for his initiative.

The Principal Proposals.

Soon after the opening of the Conference, proposals began to pour in. They divided themselves into several classes:

1. Regulation of war.
2. International courts.
3. Treaties of arbitration.
4. Future conferences.
5. Miscellaneous.

It is the work of the specialist to write and to read about this vast network of Lilliputian threads, which the delegates to the Second Conference proposed to weave around the sleeping figure of war. Only the chief proposals can here be mentioned. It also seems desirable to omit the discussion of all proposals designed to decrease the inevitable injustices which result from a state of war, tho some important proposals of this kind were approved and many more were made and pressed with vigor upon the Conference.

The idea to which the American delegation was primarily devoted was a High Court of International Justice. The delegation unofficially presented this idea to persons in and out of the Conference from the very outset. I had the honor of an interview with Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American Minister at The Hague, soon after the Conference convened. He drew a picture of such a Court, composed of jurists of such eminent and known qualification as to command the confidence of the people of all nations and of the governments, and able to administer justice among nations with an impartiality similar to that now exhibited by the highest national tribunals in the various countries represented in the Conference. He spoke of a tenure of office of such length and a compensation sufficient to place these judges above the reach of national influence. Mr. Hill declared that it was *possible* to think of the governments as rising to the hight of an agreement to respect each other's territory and sovereignty and each other's just rights in the international realm, that it was *reasonable* to hope that some steps could now be taken in the direction of these things; and that the creation of such a Court would seem to be the easiest long step in this necessary way to a more enduring peace and a better establishment of justice.

It must be remembered that Mr. Hill, as Assistant Secretary of State in 1899, served as the connecting link between the American Government and the First Conference. This fact constituted him almost a member of the First Conference and a very valuable member of the Second.

In addition to drawing this picture of a High Court of International Justice, Mr. Hill alluded to the convening of subsequent Conferences, similar to that which was then launching itself, and declared his personal conviction that the face of the world is now turned toward these things and that the command of "forward march" must be given and obeyed in due time. Hence the relative unimportance of the present situation, whether it be the moment of marking time or marching forward.

This gives a glimpse into the state of the mind of the American delegation at the opening of the Conference. The greater stress laid by Mr. Hill on the High Court justified the opinion that this was the leading American proposition and the subsequent action of the delega tion proved this to be true. The plan for such a Court was in due time presented to the Conference.

Technical and legal books will discuss the details of this proposal. The essence of it seemed to lie in its empowering such a Court, once constituted, to act as an integral part of the world's judicial machinery, within such area as might be marked out by the nations for its jurisdiction. The constitution of such a Court and the use of it for the settlement of international disputes would soon

necessitate and provide a body of international law, recognized by the nations as binding upon them and their citizens. The recognition of this fact is indispensable to a just appreciation of the presentation of such a proposition by any government, and its favorable consideration by so many.

Having put forward the main ideas involved in such a proposal, the Americans found themselves supported by both the British and German delegates, and when the proposal was actually made in open Conference, it was recognized as the joint proposal of America, England and Germany.

Clearly, a Court composed of nine, or twice nine, judges could not contain a representative from every country. Some method of selection would have to be agreed upon. What was the proper method?

Meanwhile the Russians had come with a proposal regarding a Court. Martens, of the Russian delegation, was a member of the First Conference and is now a member for Russia of the Arbitration Tribunal created by that Conference, and which was called the "Tribunal of 1899." Each Power has the right to appoint four of its members on this Tribunal, but the Tribunal has no power to do anything. When any of its members are selected by particular Powers to decide a controversy, these members can do what is permitted by the joint agreement of the disputant Powers.

Martens proposed on behalf of Russia that this existing Court be given an inherent power of action, so that its members could assemble at The Hague once each year, to express their opinion on international questions raised during the preceding year; to overlook the work of the International office at The Hague (composed of the Ministers of all countries at The Hague and some designated officers, in accordance with the recommendations of the First Conference); to discuss the general march of the movement for International Arbitration, and to elect three of their own number to act during the succeeding year, as a special Court of Justice in such matters as the Powers might submit to them, rather than to judges of their own choosing.

Then came Dr. Ruy Barbosa, of Brazil, with a proposition that the Court proposed by the Americans, English and Germans should be composed of one judge appointed by each Power, the judges to sit in sections of the agreed number, according to the alphabetical list of countries represented, and that this Court should take the place of the Tribunal of 1899, which would be abolished instead of co-existing with the new Court.

In addition to these proposals for a High Court of International Justice, whose action would cover the whole field of international relations, a special International Prize Court was proposed by both England and Germany. This Court was to concern itself solely with prizes taken in war and claimed by the captors in accordance with rules of war recognized by the belligerents.

Proposed Treaties of Arbitration.

Among proposed treaties of arbitration must be mentioned that which the American delegation submitted. This treaty was almost identical with that negotiated between France and England some years ago, and upon which a number of other treaties now in force were modeled. The one important difference between the treaty proposed by the Americans and the Anglo-French model was that it was expressly stated in the treaty proposed at The Hague that the ratification by *each* contracting power should be *in accordance with its own Constitution.* The insertion of this clause may seem insignificant, but it was very significant, because it indicated that the State Department at Washington (including the President) had receded from the position taken by the President in the controversy with the Senate in regard to the treaties negotiated by John Hay in 1903, between the United States and nine other Powers.

The concluding clause of these Hay treaties provided that no question could be referred to arbitration under them until a subsequent agreement should be concluded by the parties, specifying the particular question at issue, the arbitral procedure, etc. As the treaty had nowhere clearly defined the classes of questions supposed to be included in it, judgment had to be exercised in the making of the subsequent agreement, more than

at the time of ratifying the treaty. There was a question whether this "subsequent agreement" would need the assent of the Senate in order to become legal. The Senators were determined to have a voice in deciding what questions should be arbitrated under the treaty. So they substituted the word *treaty* for the word *agreement.* This made it necessary for the Executive to submit all these subsequent special treaties for each case to the Senate. The President refused to accept this amendment and thus the treaties never became operative.

The proposal made by our delegates at The Hague was very important, therefore, proving, as it did, that the way is open for agreement between the Senate and President. This removed a great obstacle in the further progress of arbitration.

In other respects the American proposal was a disappointment to those who looked for progress in obligatory arbitration. The proposed treaty merely adopted the form acceptable to England and France some years ago, and which even these "ancient enemies" have outgrown during the interval since its conclusion. Furthermore, the form was objectionable for several reasons. It was so vague in its definition of the questions included in it that either contracting Power could say that a particular question at issue was not covered by the treaty, and therefore not a matter for obligatory arbitration. Second, it granted no inherent jurisdiction to any court to act in questions of the kind covered by it, but necessitated the *positive* act of both parties to the dispute after the question became acute, assenting to its settlement by arbitration, before the matter could pass into the hands of the court.

The Interparliamentary Conferences at Brussels in 1905 and at London in 1906 had formulated a treaty drawn on the Anglo-French model, but designating certain classes of questions as not falling within the reservation of the Anglo-French form, and therefore as being proper for settlement by arbitration without any agreement between the contracting Powers, subsequent to their ratification of the treaty.

Apparently the American State Department had neglected to consider or had rejected this model treaty proposed by the Interparliamentary Union, altho the St. Louis resolution of that Union had given Mr. Roosevelt the opportunity to convene this Conference.

Portugal, however, came forward with a treaty of arbitration containing the Interparliamentary proposals, and this gave as a basis for discussion a treaty whose adoption would empower the existing Tribunal of 1899 or the newly created International Court to come into action *in clearly defined area,* however limited, as national courts do within their jurisdiction, thus making the International Court an integral, self-acting part of our machinery for the administration of justice.

England also came forward with some amendments to the Portuguese proposition which placed the influence of the British Empire behind the essential idea contained in the Interparliamentary treaty as adopted by Portugal.

The only part of this treaty not found in the Portuguese proposal was the clause adopted on Mr. Bryan's motion, namely, that in all questions reserved for settlement by force, either mediation by a friendly power or investigation by an International Commission of Inquiry should be resorted to *before* the appeal to arms.

The substance of this clause was proposed in three parts; one part by France, in the form of delay for a definite period between the rupture of diplomatic negotiations and the commencement of hostilities. Still other parts by General Porter for the United States and by Dr. Barbosa for Brazil.

The Porter proposition (so called from its champion, General Horace Porter) provided that armed forces should not be used hereafter in the collection of contractual debts from a government without first offering to submit the claims to the judgment of an international tribunal.

The Barbosa proposition bound the governments not to acquire territory at the expense of each other without previously offering to submit their claim to arbitration, and declared that the title to territory acquired contrary to this agreement would have no legal force or value.

Uruguay proposed a League of Peace between ten or more Powers, half of whom should have twenty-five million or more inhabitants each, for the judicial determination of all questions between the members of the League, and for intervening between Powers not in the League where the League considered this desirable for the securing of a just settlement.

Finally, when the Conference was nearly over, came the proposal of the American delegation that "self-governed" international conferences shall occur at convenient intervals hereafter.

While the members of the Conference were formulating and arriving at a proper solution for these and innumerable other questions, persons both at The Hague and elsewhere were lashing it with accusations that it was a "war" and not a "peace" Conference.

General Porter said to me one day that he wished some of the friends of peace who think lightly of the Conference could have an opportunity to handle its members a little. They were picked men. Indeed, the governments were afraid to send inferior men to the Conference. It would have jeopardized their vital interests. Why should the Powers concern themselves with the reservation of "vital interests" from treaties of arbitration and then neglect those very interests by sending incompetent persons to the Conference? Few, if any, nations fell into such an error.

The Delegates.

There were 244 representatives at the Conference. Forty-two of these are so highly esteemed by their governments that they are now entrusted with the highest diplomatic positions—twelve of them being ambassadors and thirty ministers, this being the highest diplomatic office known to some countries.

Fifteen or more members of the existing Hague Court were sent to the Second Conference, and, of course, all the ministers at The Hague were members of the Conference. The delegation from France was notable in that its three leading delegates were members of the First Conference also; that they are now members of the Hague Court, and that they were empowered to use their judgment instead of being bound to secure instructions from the French Foreign Office. I think no other delegation was trusted to this extent by its own home Government.

The delegation from Uruguay contained an ex-president, the only ex-president in the Conference. Is not such a body the place for all ex-presidents of republics?

The Secretary of the Japanese Council of State was the chief Japanese delegate. All proposals made by the Emperor pass thru this official to the other officials of the Island Empire before they can become law.

The Vice-President of the Brazilian Senate was the first delegate of Brazil, and he has the honor of having been a member of the Constitutional Convention of Brazil, and of having proposed that clause of Brazil's Constitution which forbids the nation to engage in war without first offering to submit the question at issue to arbitration.

The second delegate of Argentina was another of the conspicuous members, Louis M. Drago, whose name has become a household word at the capitals of the world, in consequence of the note that he sent to the various foreign offices while he was Foreign Minister of Argentina. In this note he declared himself against the use of armed forces for collection of money claims from a sovereign State, and this doctrine now bears his name.

The members of the American delegation are well known as men of the highest character and ability, and they became the motive power of the Conference.

France and South America supplied the captain and the helmsman of this international "ship of state." The "hereditary claim" became the barnacles to impede its progress. But it was well officered, and the crew did their duty, and on her trial passage this "ship of state" came into port with colors flying and every prospect of a record voyage on her next venture, which will occur in 1915, the centennial of the Battle of Waterloo.

The Constitution of the Conference.

The machinery of this Conference was unique. Besides the president of the Conference there were presidents of the four commissions (or committees) into

which the Conference was divided. Upon these four men devolved the chief directive duties of the body. Every proposition was argued out in the committees, until the position of every nation upon it was well understood. These committees reported to the Conference in full session when they had finished with any question of importance.

The Conference met in full session only ten times. The committees met almost daily. The plenary sessions of the Conference were merely for voting and for recording reservations or explanations, which seemed important to the Powers making them.

The members were not free to use their own judgment, but were under the necessity of receiving instructions from their respective governments. So that a Foreign Minister, not at The Hague, had to be converted by the delegation, even after the delegation had accepted a proposal, before the vote of the nation could be cast in favor of it.

Hampered in this way, and by the multiplicity of languages, and by lack of previous experience of such assemblies, the wonder is not that the Conference accomplished so little, as is constantly reiterated, but that it accomplished so much.

Disarmament and National Disgrace.

In presenting the principal proposals made at the Second Peace Conference, no allusion was made to the question of armaments, because, in my opinion, that was not an important question at this Conference. Allusion was made, however, to the fact that Koreans appeared at The Hague, bearing letters from the Emperor of Korea, and protesting that Japan has no right to represent Korea in international councils, because the treaty under which Japan claims this right was not signed by the Emperor of Korea, and because the signature of the Korean Minister who did sign the treaty was affixed to it under duress. This incident, properly understood, would settle the question of armament. The Koreans claimed at The Hague that their country is mountainous and could offer great resistance to an armed attack, and that the population of Korea is several millions. The few thousand Boers well armed made such resistance to England's forces that one of the Boer generals has now risen to the Primacy in that promising country. What could the Koreans have done to protect themselves, if they had been equally well armed, when Japan's fifty million people were arrayed against Russia's one hundred and fifty million? Being practically unarmed, the Koreans simply had to accept the terms dictated by Japan, however distasteful their consequent exclusion from international councils may be.

The visit of the would-be delegates from Korea to the Second Conference would hardly deserve a place in this account of the Conference, if Korea was not such an object lesson on the question of armaments. Korea acted under existing conditions as it would be proper for a government to act after the nations shall have agreed to respect each other's sovereignty at home and just rights abroad. Result, Korea is subjected to a sort of suzerainty by Japan, and is excluded from the international councils with so little difficulty that the world was not aware that Korea objected to Japan's protectorate until the Koreans appeared at The Hague.

Some better provision for national security must precede a wise decrease in the power of national defense. And, taken together, the Koreans and the Boers are a complete proof of this. Nevertheless, many of the advocates of peace lay great stress on the decrease of armaments. Some even regard this as the paramount question. It was regarded by the press and the public as the leading idea in the Czar's call for the first Conference. The insistent demand by Great Britain that the question be placed on the program of the Second Conference necessitated its consideration, tho the heavily armed Powers made it plain during the tour of Europe by M. de Martens last spring that they regarded the discussion of the question as useless.

The delegates of Great Britain found, upon their arrival at The Hague and by friendly interchange of opinion with other delegates, that a fruitful discussion of this question was impossible. They were wise enough not to press upon the Conference a subject which

could only serve to divide the Conference into factions and to weaken their own influence in matters upon which there was a chance of securing general consent.

Accordingly, they introduced a resolution merely reaffirming the resolution of 1899, calling for the consideration of the question of a limitation of armaments, and giving as an additional reason for such consideration the fact that armaments have been greatly increased during the interval between the First and Second Conferences.

This resolution leaves the question of a limitation of armaments on the international program to all appearances. In fact, the general opinion was that the resolution was adopted in this form to save the British delegates from a humiliation, due to the fact that the British Premier had made such a point of placing this question on the program, and to the further fact that not only the British press generally, but also *The Courier* of the Conference, published by W. T. Stead at The Hague, never ceased to berate the British Government and representatives at The Hague, and even the Conference itself, on this question, until it was thus disposed of. Indeed, echoes of this continued to appear afterward in *The Courier,* which rendered, on all other subjects, a service which can hardly be overestimated. This paper appeared every day during the Conference, except Mondays, and was the only accurate and timely medium for knowing what was transpiring at The Hague. It was a necessity even for the members of the Conference. During the very period when *The Courier* was lashing the British delegates for not compelling the Conference to consider limitation of armaments, it introduced into its own columns irrefutable arguments against a reduction of armaments prior to a general agreement by the Powers to respect the rights of nations whose defensive power is thus decreased.

It was during this time that the estimable Koreans appeared at The Hague and asked for admission to the Conference. *The Courier* manifested a great interest in the Korean delegates, supplementing their own statement of their case with the inimitable illustrations which flow so freely from the pen of the noted journalist who had assumed the editorship of this valuable paper. When the Barbosa proposition not to acquire land by armed force without offering to submit the claim to arbitration, and the Porter proposition not to use armed force for collection of money without first securing the judgment of an impartial tribunal, and the Uruguay proposition to form a League of Peace, for judicial settlement of all controversies between the members and for seeing that justice is administered in questions arising between Powers not in the League—when these proposed and other unproposed and still more progressive propositions are actually accepted and in full operation, then the limitation of its power of self-preservation may properly be made by a nation, protected by these guarantees, in accordance with what other nations regard as its proportionate power of defense.

What, then, must be done in the meantime with the intolerable burden of armaments? The people must carry this burden until those in authority see that *the* way to lay it down forever is to provide a system for the administration of justice among nations, as justice is now administered among the States of the various well-organized federal governments.

The Porter Proposition.

General Horace Porter campaigned with Grant during the Civil War, and when only twenty-six years he had taken part in twenty-one battles. He made a vow during these awful times that he would do everything in his power to prevent the recurrence of such calamities. When the President appointed him a delegate to the Second Peace Conference his opportunity had come. Indeed his service in the Civil War had prepared him for service in the Peace Conference. The qualities developed in the face of the enemy came to his aid in the successful campaign which he conducted at The Hague for removing money claims from the war area to the precincts of courts of justice. At the very outset he presented his proposition that armed forces should not be used for collection of contractual debts, without first submitting the claim

to an International Tribunal and securing a decision that it is just. When he made the proposal the general opinion in the Conference was adverse to it. Furthermore, it was not mentioned in the program. Some delegations were so instructed that they were compelled to oppose it regardless of their individual opinion, for instance, the Japanese. But this delegation secured such a modification of its instructions that it could cast Japanese influence for the proposal, and Tsudzuki, the first delegate of Japan, early in the day, created a precedent and produced a profound impression upon the Conference, by rising in the commission which had this proposal under consideration and declaring that his Government would unreservedly support it. No other great Power had previously done this. General Porter rested neither day nor night till he carried this proposition.

The importance of the proposition seems to have been overlooked by the public generally, and the difficulties encountered in carrying it can be appreciated only by those who endeavored to secure for some favorite idea the unanimous approval of representatives from all countries, speaking all languages and standing in a position of such responsibility that the vital interests of their nation and people may depend upon their action. We, the unofficial public, are like one walking on a plank lying on the ground. This is done without difficulty. Indeed, it takes an effort to step off rather than on the plank. Elevate the plank ten feet from the ground and it takes a well governed mind to walk on it at all. Elevate it 1,000 feet and who can walk on it with a steady tread? Only those whose eye remains open and clear in the face of danger. Membership in a Conference such as this at The Hague is like walking the plank at the 1,000 foot elevation. Men unburdened with the responsibility of membership in the Conference can arrive easily at a decision on every question proposed. The same men placed in the Conference instantly become conscious of responsibility and correspondingly cautious in their decisions. The controlling individuals in such assemblies are those who decide and proceed with the ease and carelessness, at such hights of responsibility, as characterize the man walking safely on the level ground of private opinion.

In order to understand the importance of the Porter proposition, it is necessary to realize that money claims constitute the greatest danger of war between any European and any American State, during the period that now lies just ahead of us. The removal of these claims from the war area to the law area of our international domain is therefore of very great importance. Indeed, the significance of the acceptance of the Porter proposition is almost incalculable. It gives good hope that the one danger most likely to involve our country, as well as other American States, in a war with European Powers has been reduced to a minimum, if not entirely destroyed.

The Porter proposition is generally confounded with the Drago Doctrine. Indeed, they are quite different. The Porter proposition does not venture to say that force shall not be used to collect money that is *justly* due, in the judgment of an International Tribunal. It simply forbids the use of force for collection of claims that have not been adjudged just by an impartial tribunal; on the other hand, the Drago Doctrine goes the length of forbidding the use of armed forces in the collection of money claims from sovereign States, whether the claims be just or not.

While justice is the basis of the Porter proposition, "respect for sovereignty" is the foundation of the Drago Doctrine.

Strangely enough, the essence of the Drago Doctrine is actually in force among the States of our Union. One clause of our Constitution forbids the courts of the United States to entertain a claim against any State in the Union at the suit of a citizen of another State or of a foreign country. On the other hand, the States which compose the Argentine Republic can be sued in such cases, and can be compelled, by judicial decision backed by the power of the Republic, to pay money claims proven to be justly due, in accordance with legal methods authorized by the Republic.

The acceptance of the Porter proposition and the rejection of the Barbosa proposition call for a word in regard to the relation of these two ideas. Together they constitute one complete proposition,

and the acceptance of both must be placed in the cornerstone of the International House of Justice when it is built.

As the Porter proposition forbids the use of armed forces for collection of unadjudicated money claims, so the Barbosa proposition forbids the use of these forces for the acquisition of land, without previously submitting the claim to the judgment of arbitration. The acceptance of one removes unjust money claims from settlement on the field of battle; the acceptance of the other would remove unjust land claims from this antiquated method of trial.

After making this proposal, Dr. Barbosa, the first delegate of Brazil, did not press it upon the Conference. Perhaps all his energies were needed to prevent the acceptance of proposals which would have introduced into international councils the doctrine of inferior and superior States. Certain it is that Dr. Barbosa became the champion of "State Rights" in the First General Assembly of the Sovereign States.

(*Continued next week.*)

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

The Woman of the Future

BY ELLEN KEY

[Foremost among the leaders of the "New Woman Movement" now agitating the sociological waters of Europe is Ellen Key, the Swedish writer. In all of her works she proclaims herself as a champion of the divine rights of women, but in quite a different way from the usually accepted interpretation of this feminine shibboleth. It is from a purely ethical standpoint of soul development that she preaches this new doctrine of woman's rights. She believes that only through spiritual and intellectual development can these rights be obtained. As she herself has it: "No woman ever stepped out of a perfectly happy life of domestic contentment to grasp the banner of emancipation in her hands and cry out thru the streets for woman's rights." Her works, which are few, deal with every phase of modern life, and are broadly humanitarian, deeply philosophical. The three classes which appeal most strongly to this altruistic philosopher and thinker are women, wage earners and children, and to them, and their cause, she dedicates the greater part of her works.—EDITOR.]

THERE are certain words which are as alluring to us as are the strains of a beautiful melody. Among these are "The Woman of the Future."

Such a melody sounds for me in the rhythm of a poet, a poet and at the same time a teacher, whose name now glows with the radiance of a day star, but who, during his life, heard invectives heaped upon himself as an atheist and iconoclast, the brilliancy of his thoughts appearing to his contemporaries as destructive lightnings. His poetic intuition revealed to him an era in which the woman should be

" . . . frank, beautiful and kind as the free heaven, which rains fresh, light and clear on the wide earths . . .
From custom's evil taint exempt and pure;
Speaking the wisdom once they could not think,
Looking emotions, once they feared to feel,
And changed to all, which once they dared not be,
Yet being now, made earth like heaven. . . ."

This silhouet of Shelley's "Woman of the Future" floats before my mind as I try to draw a picture of my own, which shall give her somewhat more definite features.

The "storm and stress" period of women and the higher culture along social and psychological lines with which it is intimately connected, will probably reach far into the new century. This period, full of conflict and unrest, will only cease when woman, both married and unmarried, has attained unto a full legal equality with man; when such transformations have taken place in our social fabric that the present competition between the sexes shall have been mutually and satisfactorily adjusted; and when the means by which a woman earns her living, as well as the serious problem of domestic conditions, shall have reached such a state as to relieve her from the burden of oppression under which she now suffers. Probably not until the close of the twentieth century will the feminine type of the nine-

teenth century have reached the zenith of its development and a new type will begin to appear.

My ideal woman of the future—and when one paints ideal pictures one does not have to deny one's self anything—is a being of sharp contrasts which have been attuned into perfect harmony; she is a creature of diverse traits, in which one is, however, able to trace a clearly defined unity; her nature is richly exuberant and, at the same time, the essence of simplicity; she is a thru and thru product of the highest culture, and still retains possession of her primeval, elemental impulses.

This woman will understand the seriousness of scientific work, will be a strict searcher after the truths of free thought and artistic creation. She will be able to grasp the necessity of natural laws and the lines of development. Society at large will claim her interest and responsibility. She will be juster than the woman of the present, because she knows more and thinks more clearly; she will be better because she is stronger; milder because she is wiser. She will be able to take a broader view of life and its meaning, and in this way she will lose certain prejudices which are now known as virtues. She will always remain a molder of morals, not seeking support in social conventions, but rather in the laws of her own nature; she will have courage to think her own thoughts and to sift the new thoughts of her age. She will dare to feel and to avow those feelings which she now hides and suppresses. Her freedom of action and her all-round personal development will make possible a bolder and energetic striving after an existence which rests on the same plane with her own ego; and such an existence she will be enabled to find by a surer instinct than she now possesses.

She will understand how to work more intensely, to rest more intensely and to rejoice more intensely in all simple, contiguous sources of joy than the woman of the present. In this way her life will become fuller; her experiences will be deepened; her soul-life will be more highly developed and her sense of the beautiful will be hightened and refined.

She will be very sensitive, highly responsive, and will therefore possess in a higher degree the faculty of enjoyment and be able to suffer and endure more than the present generation of women.

By all this the woman of the twentieth century will give new values to social life, to art and literature. But her greatest significance as a culture force will be the protection of mankind from overculture, and this she will be able to do by the enigmatical, the presaging and impulsive qualities in her nature. To knowledge she opposes the unknowable; to logic she opposes feeling; over against reality she places possibilities, and for analysis she substitutes intuition. The woman will, above all, promote the growth of the soul—man that of the intelligence; she will extend the province of presentiment—he that of reason; she will exemplify the power of love—he that of justice; she will conquer thru pride—he thru courage. The woman of the twentieth century will not only have learned much, but she will also have forgotten much, especially many of the feminine and anti-feminine follies of the present. The happiness of being loved she will desire with the intensity of her entire being. She will be pure, not out of indifference, but out of passion; aristocratic, not because she is anemic, but because she is full-blooded. She is moral, because she is soulful, and true because she is proud. She demands much love, and is herself capable of giving much more. Out of her hyper-refined idealism she will construct an erotic problem, the solution of which will not always be an easy one.

On the other hand, the happiness which she feels and gives will be richer, deeper and more lasting than anything which up to this time has been called happiness. Many trials which now belong to the present wife and mother will in all probability be lacking in the woman of the twentieth century.

She will dedicate her deepest and strongest powers to the difficult but beautiful task of being the beloved and at the same time the mother; her religious creed will be to create life's happiness and bliss.

For the reason that she knows and values the psychical and physical hypo-

theses of health and beauty, she will choose the father of her children with a clearer insight and a deeper feeling of responsibility than she does now. She will bear and nurture healthy and beautiful children, and she herself will possess greater charm and more enduring youth than the woman of the present—a charm, which will be perennial because she will constantly employ herself in beautifying her nature. Her *greatest* charm will lie in her ability to be true to her own self at all times and in every phase of her life, and her imperishable youth, her ultimate beauty she will reveal solely to the one whom she loves. She will realize that the magic of the soul is the most potent force, and out of the depths of her being she will draw inexhaustible supplies of this soul fluid, giving expression to her individuality, in infinite and unexpected nuances. Her simple presence will abolish the restraints of mere form and custom, and by virtue of her own nobility of purpose she will create new and ennobled forms of domestic, public and social relations.

She will, in all probability, speak less than the woman of today, but her silence and her smile will be more eloquent.

Her nature streams out effervescingly free and fresh like the celebrated falls of the Giessbach, and yet, like these, is held within bounds by a firm, innate rhythm. However far she lets herself go in the delirium of joy, in the passion of tenderness, in the transports of happiness, or in the fury of pain, she never loses herself. She is a plurality of women and yet only one, whether she *plays* and smiles, or *suffers* and still smiles; whether she glows with health and vigor, or bleeds her life away from a deadly wound; whether she is ruled by a great calm, or by highly strung nerves, by joy or by tears, by sunlight or shadow. The woman of the future is already here in the dreams of the men, and it is after the dreams of men that women always model themselves. The modern masculine ideal is not the masculine woman, but the all-round development of the eternal feminine.

This new type has already made its appearance, not only in the present, but in past centuries as well. In the Middle Ages she wrote the letters of Héloise; during the Renaissance, Leonardo painted her as Mona Lisa, and in the eighteenth century she conducted a French salon as Mlle. Lespinasse. In our century she wrote the love poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, she has appeared upon the stage as Eleonora Duse, and the keynote of her nature is sounded by the poet when he sums up her characteristics in the beautifully significant lives:

"Wie der Sternenhimmel
Still und bewegt."

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

After-Fulfillment

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

I

I HUNGERED. They gave not. I hunger no more.
Now how they hasten to lavish their store—
Apples of gold, the Hesperides gave,
And mellow Falernian, brought from the cave!

II

I was night-bound and homeless. They cried, "Hence, away!"
I have found the blind road into ambient day—
And they build me a dwelling and deck it with theft
Of marble and splendor, from palaces reft!

III

I entreated them, "Hear me!" They turned with a jest.
Now, when the dove-silence broods in my breast,
They would make me dispenser of laughter and tears,
With words that are magic, enchaining all ears!

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Grand Opera in the Making

BY CHARLES HENRY MELTZER



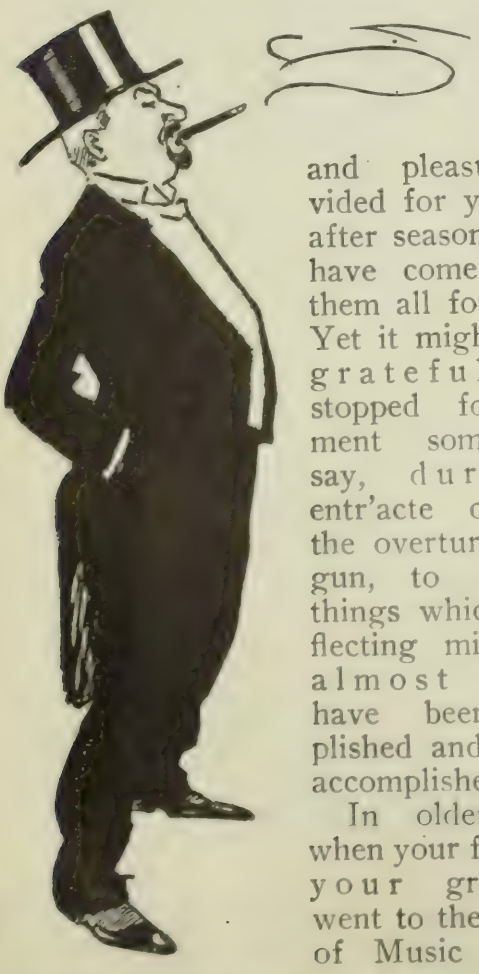
HERTZ,
Conductor.

[Mr. Meltzer, as our readers know, is one of our best playwrights and dramatic critics. His position as assistant to Mr. Conried at the Metropolitan Opera House during the past two seasons makes the following article authoritative. All the illustrations except that of Mr. Hammerstein are from cartoons made by Caruso, the famous tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, as printed in Caruso's book, published at $50.00 and copyrighted by Robert Grier Cooke, Inc., N. Y., 1906.—EDITOR.]



VIGNA.
Conductor.

AS you sit at ease in your armchairs at the Metropolitan or the Manhattan, listening to the strains of "Faust," "Carmen" or "Tristan und Isolde," staring at the multi-millionaire box-holders, and reveling generally in your surroundings, have you ever asked yourself what it costs—what thought and work, what time and money must be spent—for your enjoyment? You have, perhaps, grown so used to having art, ease and pleasure provided for you season after season that you have come to take them all for granted. Yet it might be only grateful if you stopped for a moment some night, say, during an entr'acte or before the overture has begun, to ask how things which, to reflecting minds, seem almost miracles, have been accomplished and who has accomplished them.



OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

In olden days, when your fathers and your grandfathers went to the Academy of Music for their opera, everything was simpler. Theatergoers were less exacting as to their comfort, and as to such matters as stage scenery and costumes, than they have since become. Great singing, beautiful (which then meant easily singable and melodious) operas, with decent but not necessarily sumptuous or accurate settings, were all they expected on the stage. As to the boxes, why, tho our forerunners were properly critical as to the standing, character and antecedents of their occupants, they cared little for the way in which they were upholstered, or how many millions they might shelter.

Opera was comparatively cheap. Colonel Mapleson and Mr. Strakosch, we may be sure, spent scarcely one-third of what it now costs Mr. Conried and Mr. Hammerstein to give grand opera. Mr. Abbey and Mr. Grau had not, by their calculated extravagance, yet sent the terms of the great singers skyward. Nor did the patrons of the Academy take the impresarios to task unfeelingly if backgrounds which had done duty in "Norma" or "Semiramide" appeared a week after as accessories of "Il Flauto Magico."

And, for all the millions that have recently been poured into the laps of our Carusos, Melbas and Mary Gardens, the singing of those days has not been beaten. There may be equals now of Patti, Nilsson, Gerster, Grisi, Tietjens, Scalchi and Trebelli (to name only women) or of Rubini, Nicolini, Galassi, Campanini and Tamberlik (of the men), but who has excelled them?

With the opening of the new, garish Metropolitan twenty-four years ago, un-

der the management of Mr. Abbey, there came a revolution. For the first time in the history of American grand opera, the power of gold, mere gold, was tested to the uttermost. In a determined effort to beat Colonel Mapleson at the Academy, and to enable a new aristocracy of wealth to outdo the older fashionables, Mr. Abbey spent money without stint, and, as some thought, without judgment. Colonel Mapleson either could or would not follow the example set so recklessly. At the end of his first season Mr. Abbey found himself a quarter of a million dollars in debt and confessed bankruptcy. From that day to this, however, the salaries of the great stars of opera have risen, nor is it at all probable that, for a decade or so more at all events, they will come down again.

Roughly, it may be said, for the benefit of all who are curious on the subject, that Mr. Conried spends one million dollars annually on behalf of the company over which he presides at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Hammerstein's next season at the Manhattan will probably cost him close upon three quarters of a million—irrespective of what rental his house would represent if he leased it to another manager, instead of himself making use of it. That, too, is perhaps the least troublesome part of the complex problem which the two rival managers have to solve. Months before the curtain goes up on the first performances in the big lyric theaters Europe has been scoured for "stars" and operas; Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid and a dozen other cities have been visited in search of costumes, scenery and stage "properties"; scores, if not hundreds, of aspirants to the honor of an engagement in America have sung to the heroic Oscar and the tenacious Heinrich; while, earlier still, the theatrical agents whose business it is to "round up" and "get options" on new artists have been busy in England and on the Continent.

Those, and those only, who, like myself, have sat beside an impresario day after day, listening to the singing candidates, know what has to be endured in the process. Heaven have mercy on the rare manager who happens to have brought a heart with him to one of the "auditions" which he has been asked to grant to so many singers. For there is an art tragedy, or at least a drama, connected with most of those poor people. Some have impoverished fond mothers and fathers, or sisters and brothers, in the hope of winning, soon or late, a place among the grand opera stars. Some have, literally, almost starved to pay for the hire of their pianos in Paris, or their lessons in Munich. Others have sunk into the very depths (this is a side of the great struggle on which, from delicacy, little is said here), sacrificing decency, principle, self-respect, just for one gladdening, maddening chance of being listened to for a few minutes by Mr. Conried or Mr. Hammerstein. And what heart-breakings must follow the refusals, the postponements, and the broken prom-



DIRECTOR CONRIED.


NORDICA, in Tristano.


SEMBRICH, in Elisir.


MELBA, in Boheme.

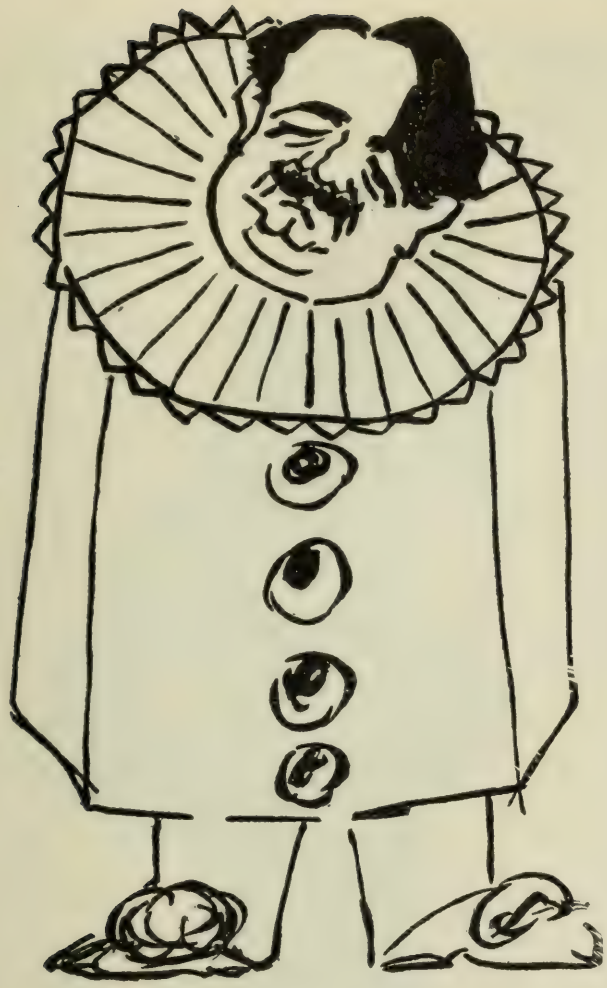

CALVE, as Carmen.


EAMES, as Aida.

ises, which come inevitably to ninety—nay, ninety-nine—out of each hundred applicants! Yet—woe betide the impresario who lets sentiment sway him in the recruiting of his company. His ruin would be sure.

With Mr. Hammerstein in the field, the difficulties of the managerial recruiting officer have increased and multiplied. Time was, only two years ago, when Mr. Conried, like Mr. Grau, his immediate predecessor, had things very much in his own hands. Having no competitors of importance to dread here, he could go about his task in a majestic way. He could treat with the German and Austrian Hof-Intendants, or with the directors of the French opera houses, in an impressive tone, calculated to strike awe into their hearts. In his travels from capital to capital he could halt, when he so wished, to enjoy a few mud baths at this watering place, and to take a cure at that. Between baths and drinks he could listen, affably or less affably, to a tenor, sign a contract with a soprano, and submit to a newspaper interview. Not till Mr. Hammerstein, last year, announced his first season of grand opera at the Manhattan did the Herr Direktor of the Metropolitan find that—in the unfeeling language of the people—he would have to "hustle," to "step lively," or, in other words, to "get a move on him," or see the great singers and the masterworks he needed whisked away from him before his very nose. Now, alas, Mr. Conried has to strain every nerve to protect himself against the activities of his irreverent competitor. He could tell you strange tales of a certain journey in quest of singers, which began in Vienna and ended, I believe, in Hamburg, after a series of wild darts and frenzied dashes as far west as London and as far south as Milan. He is still paying for the emotions of that journey—and a few others. Who would be a grand opera manager?

We will assume that the manager has engaged the singers whom he needs, arranged his repertory, and ordered the new scenery, costumes and "props" which he has thought it inadvisable to have made in America. With a much lighter heart than he had on sailing he lands in Hoboken, and, with the assistance of his "general press representative," gently discourages as many as possible of the reporters who swarm around him on the dock. Later in the day, after he has lunched and conferred with the heads of the various departments in his particular opera house, he invites the gentlemen of the press to meet him in the sanctum (if he affects one) or on the pavement outside his theater (if he uses his doorstep as an office, after the fashion of Mr. Hammerstein) to rejoice with him over the unprecedented brilliancy, the incomparable charm, of the programs which he announces for his next season. He dilates, sometimes grammatically, over the wonderful sopranos whom he has secured abroad, and over the extraordinary tenors (or baritones, or bassos, or contraltos, as the case may be) whom he has ravished from the clutches of his rivals. Next morning the newspapers in a hundred cities duly register his remarkable utterances. Then, for a week or two, so far as the public is concerned, grand opera ceases to exist, and one might fancy



CARUSO.

that there was nothing but stagnation at the Manhattan and the Metropolitan.

Really, however, the preparations for the grand opera season, which have never quite ceased even during the absence of the manager, now enter on a phase of feverish activity. On the return of the Great Man (whether he be Mr. Conried or Mr. Hammerstein) the stage carpenters, who have been building new scenery; the costumers, who have been fashioning new dresses from the designs of foreign artists; the *corps de ballet,* the chorus, and the mechanics go to work as if their lives depended on their efforts. When the season is in full swing an institution like the Metropolitan employs close upon seven hundred persons. At the Manhattan the roll-call may be a trifle shorter. Of these, three-fourths, maybe, are occupied between September and November, by which date everything that has been projected by the manager must be at least roughly shaped, while some of it must be polished, fully rehearsed and ready for the opening. On the supervision of the manager and his trusted henchmen during the months of September and October depends the artistic, and perhaps also the financial, fate of the approaching season. And, as the line which divides failure from success is finely drawn, those months are anxious ones.

The henchmen to whom I have referred include the "technical director," who has general authority over all the mechanical, scenic and sartorial departments; the "property master," who has charge of the stage furniture, spears, armor and other movables used in the different operas; the general business manager (Mr. Hammerstein, by the by, dispenses with one, or, to be quite accurate, officiates as his own business



PLANCON,
in Sonnambula.

manager), who stands at the door of the theater during the performances, attends to the accounts, helps to make out the artists' contracts and relieves the manager of numerous other administrative duties; the assistant business manager; the chief electrician, who looks after the lighting of the stage and auditorium; the general press representative, already referred to, who, if he be literate, assists the manager with his public statements, while he—whether literate or illiterate—stands between him and his friends or enemies in the newspapers, and reveals, *urbi et orbi,* everything of public interest connected with the opera season; the stage managers, whose mission it is to rehearse the operas; the chorus master and ballet master, whose work need not be explained; the librarian, who, despite his title, is kept busy chiefly making out parts and correcting music scores; and those tremendously important persons, the conductors (sometimes including and under the moral or actual leadership of one named general music director). With all these Mr. Conried and Mr. Hammerstein are more or less continuously in touch before another stage of the preparations for the grand opera season is reached with the daily orchestra rehearsals, vocal costume rehearsals, chorus rehearsals and ballet rehearsals. About the 1st of November at the Metropolitan and toward mid-October at the Manhattan, the stars—those of them who do not happen to have past their summer in this country—begin to arrive in "dear America," and are hungrily interviewed. Now is the opportunity of that general press representative. For hours each day he is called upon to interpret the eloquence poured out in many languages by the new celebrities. He is expected to disclose (and on occasion also to invent) their picturesque and romantic life stories. He must lead them to Bangs or Sarony to have their photographs taken. He must serve as a buffer, a friend and discreet counselor, between them and their manager. He must look to it that no one star of them gets more or less than the right share of screeching notoriety in the newspapers. And he has other things to worry him. Soon the manager and the general business manager are even more worried, as the susceptibilities, the temperaments, and at times the tempers, of the stars are gradually made plain to them. "I could a tale unfold whose lightest word——" But,



C. H. MELTZER,

to be just, most artists are infinitely more reasonable than one might infer from the sensational stories which appear in the Sunday supplements.

And now we reach the final and most

interesting chapter in the preliminary history of each season, with the dress rehearsals of the new works, to some of which not only the directors of the opera house (when, as in the instance of the Metropolitan, they exist) are invited, together with the critics and their wives and a hundred or more other specially privileged persons. Some of these rehearsals—notably those of "Parsifal" and "Salome"—will go down in local history. The hour which sees the curtain rise on some new work with which fame has in advance been busy is a great one for the manager of an opera house. Even should he himself have done little, by direct effort, to assure the smoothness of the performance, the beauty of the singing and the excellence of the orchestra, his is the mind which has gathered together all the materials used in the attainment of the results shown at the dress rehearsal, and he it is who will bear the shame or wear the laurels after the public performance of each opera.

And when, some evening in November, that grand opening night does come, is it strange if it is a very proud, tho very weary, manager who looks at the huge gathering in the auditorium and perhaps watches the lights go wrong in the most carefully rehearsed episodes of the opera—knowing, as he does, that every sin of omission or commission will be visited on his head in the press next morning, but knowing, too, that, if all should go well, he will earn great glory?

NEW YORK CITY.

Do Animals Reason?

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," ETC.

MR. BURROUGHS suggests that a bird, if possessed of reasoning faculties, would not peck at a window, hoping to get at his reflection inside. While reading this argument of our distinguished naturalist, a song sparrow was vigorously flying against a window just beside my own. He had been at this occupation off and on for several hours. He evidently saw what he supposed to be a rival. I considered that behind me I have a heredity of glassmaking and of mirrors, of three or four thousand years. I considered farther that I did not have my sparrows heredity as a weaver. Consequently the little fellow has done what I cannot do, in my plum tree—woven an exquisite nest, wonderfully adapted to home keeping, without the loss which my house has cost me in the way of heating, lumber and infection. He will use his house just once, and will build a new one when needed. I considered farther the wonderful reasoning which has gone on to adjust him to the climate. For I find him going South when food is scarce and weather severe. He does not pay Pullman rates for a sleeper, but flies by night, when he cannot see his food, and by day enjoys the berries and seeds that he finds in the beautiful valleys and hillsides of Virginia and the Carolinas.

I do not believe that this happy method of living came about by something that careless people call "instinct." There is a good deal of instinct as a result of my reasoning, and there is a good deal as a result of his reasoning. Instinct is not a gift, but a consequence. Two years ago, in Florida, I found the robins by the millions. Their flocks in the bayheads reminded me of the pigeons of my boyhood. One evening, I think it was the 25th of February, I heard a strange noise overhead, and saw the beginning of the robin flight northward. They went in flocks of five, of ten and of hundreds. The sky was full of them, and the flight lasted for two or three evenings. It was a matter of close reasoning, for they reached their Northern homes about the 5th of March.

Did you ever see the arrival of a big flock of birds? Every year, on the 22d day of April, I watch the arrival of the swifts or chimney swallows. Reaching a certain locality in the night, all the next day is occupied in a voluble discussion, and a gradual elimination of flocks for localities. They go off by groups and families, until the whole great flock is once more located for the summer. When my catbirds, about nine or ten in number, get here, they divide up my nine acres between them. There is no poaching, but each pair has its own limitations. If I wish to talk with a specially fine singer, I must go over behind my barn and whistle for him. But my dearest friend builds in a syringa bush, almost underneath my balcony. These catbirds all know me, and will set up a joyous song whenever I come into their part of the orchard or gardens. I cannot say just what they are reasoning about on all occasions, but I have a feeling that they are conscious of having found a bird paradise at my expense.

My boy was examining a fly-catcher's nest the other day, and he called out: "Here is the snake skin." This bird, for some reason, I use the word carefully, places a snake skin in its nest. Wilson says: "Snake skins, with this bird, appear to be an indispensable article, for I have never yet found one of his nests without this material forming a part of it." Wilson thinks it may be for the purpose of terrifying other birds and animals. At any rate, it is one of the items which enter into the economy of bird life and bird work, and does not fall within the sure range of man's reason. I do not feel qualified to say that it is a mere matter of unreason. Almost at the same time my attention was called to an excitement in the sky over my head. Looking up, I discovered a crow just rising with a young robin in his mouth. All the robins had joined with the bereaved parents in a shout of anger, and at least a dozen were chasing him with objurgations. They could do very little, with their slow flight and incapacity for rising high. But a little king bird darted up from near the bee house, and he made it hot for the crow. Now on one side, and now on the other, he pecked at his eyes and pulled at his feathers, till the crow was out of sight. This, which Kropotkin calls "mutual aid," is a feature of the social side of bird life, which involves quite as much of the co-operative thinking as we human mortals have shown. I notice that in the morning, at daybreak, that wonderful orison of the robins, which moves steadily from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a magnificent burst of halleluia, is joined in by very few other birds. The song sparrow is sometimes heard, but the catbird and the grossbeak and the oriole wait till this great burst of melody is over. Each one has its morning song, but each one has its own thoughts to express.

While I am talking about my birds, my collies have been let loose from their shed, and come bounding to express their morning greeting. Now I should be ashamed to look Togo in the face and tell him that he had not any reasoning power. He may not understand the English language thoroly, but between us we manage to do a lot of talking. Perhaps affection, obedience, courtesy, do not come within the range of qualities denied by Mr. Burroughs to animals. When my father died, in the field, his dog sat down beside him, forbidding any one to touch him. When at last he was removed to his house, the dog took a position opposite his window, where he watched night and day. If a stranger entered the gate, he took him by the hand and led him into the house; holding him firmly, but without injury, until sure that he was reliable. I do not know how instinct could have covered this case, even if instinct be a gift. While addressing the Chicago Philosophical Society, I took the position that dogs had a sense out of range of our own. A friend who had just returned from Australia said to me, "I doubt your position." She then showed me a photograph of an Australian policeman and a little native lad. These lads are able, on all fours, to run speedily along the track of their own kin, who have marauded the sheep ranches. They go with their noses to the ground, precisely like a dog. Reaching home from Florida, while entirely out of sight of my house among the trees, and fifty rods from the doorway, my collies not only heard me but distinguished my steps, coming with a

grand burst of joy down the roadway. They had not only heard but had argued from their senses, for I had been gone four months. Their joy was eloquent, altho not told in our vernacular. It was, however, as easily translated as Greek or Sanskrit. These collies have acquired a power of laughing, and by drawing up their facial muscles express such emotions as sport, shame and desire for companionship. It is often a ridiculous affair, especially when they desire to say they are sorry for having run off to visit Rover. An animal's language is about one-half in the tail, but their facial and tongue speech is growing in capacity—at least with the collie. Talk to your animals as if you expected them to understand, and you will find that they constantly increase their capacity for understanding.

Cows, as a rule, have been bred so closely for milk and nothing else, that their wits have not been wakened. Accidentally, however, we have got the gentle Jersey, and better yet the shrewd Ayrshire. Brought up on the Scottish hillsides, the latter have had to live largely by considerable climbing and calculation. The result is they are as keen as the Jerseys are peaceable. I had one a few years ago who manifested a most marked spirit of fun-making. It was a favorite game, when I entered the barn cellars and stables, for her to look at me as if challenging my attention, when she would start for the hen roost, beginning at one end of the long roost, and with her horns sweeping the whole sixty into a fluttering, squalling rout. When this was accomplished she whirled around to me with a look and said, "Didn't I do that up brown?" Coming home from my Western parish, I found she had come to milk. But my home people told me that I must get rid of her at once, for she would not only kill her calf but everything and everybody on the place. When trying to milk her they had her penned in a fence corner, with pegs before and behind her front legs and her hind legs fastened in the same way. Then one stood with a brush to keep off the flies, while another made cautious attempts to secure the milk. I placed a rope around her horns and led her out into the lawn grass. It was luscious, and she enjoyed it hugely. The next morning I held a rope over the barn gate and told her to come. She understood me thoroly, but declined to submit her horns. I waited patiently, talking to her, until she finally gave up her gallopades, and deliberately offered her horns. I, as deliberately, placed on the rope and led her out. This was repeated for a week; and then I called the hired man to bring his pail and milk her. He protested vigorously; but she stood without attempting to move, until he was well finished, and then went on with her feeding. That was one of the best cows that I ever had, and her behavior was admirable. I do not believe that we have made any decent attempts to make our bovine friends show their capacity for reasoning.

I remember that my INDEPENDENT readers have heard something before about my Morgan mare. That she could reason and reason well I am sure. When in St. Louis I left her one day in my yard, feeding. She had the range of two adjacent lots as well; but they were all fronted with a sharp decline, to a barbed iron fence. Returning home, as I turned from Garrison avenue, half a block from my door, I heard her calling me. Looking, I could see that she had slipped on the sloping sod, and was lying with two feet fastened in the iron fence. Had she struggled she would probably have broken her legs. Instead she had laid quietly and waited for me. Her call was one of confidence in my ability to help her. I talked with her as I would with a rational being, while I released one foot and then the other—she watching intently. "Now," I said, "Lie still, till everything is ready." When I had all four feet braced for a good pressure, I patted her neck and told her what to do. She sprang up with as lively a lot of thank yous as could be put into horse language. That horse never failed me, because I never failed her. Climbing a steep hill, with my wife and baby in the carriage, one corner of the shafts dropped against her legs. She stopped with a brace, looked around and whinnied to me. I said, "Help me all you can, Fanny," and she did. No human being could have done any better. Sending my wife and baby on foot, we managed to get that buggy to the top of the hill,

where it could be made secure. A beast without reason would have hurled me to the bottom of a fifteen-foot declivity. She learned to assist me greatly in harnessing, and expressed vexation when this operation was done without skill. Hearing her call me from my barn, where she occupied a basement stable, and I was twenty rods away, I found her neglecting her food and her head bent to shout up a trap door till I came. The calves had broken loose from their apartment, and were making bedlam in the stables. When she heard me, she greeted me with a most satisfied whinny, and turned to her food. I do not know where precisely to classify such acts except under the head of reason. It certainly is not a crude instinct coming in the way of heredity.

You sometimes find barn wells enclosed by little houses. Going to my neighbor Harding's, one day, I found him watering his horses in such a well house. I said, "Neighbor, why do you have this huge well-house?" "Well, sir," he replied, "if you had fourteen horses to water you would find out why. Horses like to look at that valley just as much as you and I do; and without these boards in front of them, it would take me half the forenoon to water them. I cannot afford the time." I am not sure that all horses enjoy the scenery, but I do know that many of them do. It is silly, or a mark of lack of reason, to put blinders on them. Nor is this the only manifestation of stupidity in our dealing with horses. There are fewer degenerates among the animals than there are among men, and these are made generally by human contact. An animal will not go twice to swallow a poison; man goes until he becomes a sot. Sheridan said. "Shall we drink like men or drink like beasts?" His companions replied, "Like men, of course." "Then," said Sheridan, "we shall get horribly drunk, for an animal never drinks more than it needs."

The cat deserves special consideration, for the very reason that, as generally treated, it becomes a mere beast of prey, destroying more birds than rats, and in that way becoming a nuisance. It certainly brings with it a destroying heredity. But if a cat has half a chance, it will prove its reasoning powers clearly enough to satisfy any one. I always keep two, because there is no animal that develops more fully the art of play—an art which educators are just learning to appreciate, as an adjunct of reason. They soon solve the looking-glass problem, which our sparrow is still working at. They find out the uses of utensils and door knobs. I have owned more than one who could unlatch doors. While visiting my friend Mitchell, of Utica, I heard the door bell repeatedly ringing, and at last ventured to call his attention to it. "Oh," he said, "that is Josh in the cellar. When he wishes to come up stairs he goes to the wires that run thru the cellar, and pulls the one that rings our front door-bell." Josh was a haughty fellow, and showed his contempt for ordinary folk. Some years ago one of my big cats, Blacknose we called him, at milking time went with John to the stables and sat on the cow while the operation went on. He then transferred himself to the boy's shoulder, and with purrings of satisfaction came to the house with the pail. When John was out of time, Blacknose hunted him, and plainly told him it was time for milking. Another man being hired, the cat took his station half way to the barn under a hedge, and as he came by sprang out at the man, indicating his dislike for the change. The same cat took so strong a liking to a young friend who spent a winter with me, that for weeks after he hunted him in every possible room, including the closets. A fine Maltese used to jump to my shoulder and indicate with both head and tail a desire for a walk. When we reached a little pond where there were frogs, she learned to jump for the fellows, and land her own dinner, and sometimes mine. On the whole, I am strongly sympathetic with those maiden ladies who become warmly attached to their feline friends.

This story is long enough, but I have left out the most intelligent of all our farm creatures, the despised hen—and that will never do. I had a pet hen who walked about the fields with me, keeping up a peculiar hen prattle—a case of affection as truly as with a collie. One day her leg was broken by an accident. I picked her up, carried her to the house, splintered her leg; then spread-

ing a canvas over a headless barrel, I cut a slit in the canvas and placed her legs thru. She understood the whole affair as well as I did, and talked with me all the while. She remained there, without undertaking to struggle or flutter, for three weeks. We fed her on the canvas, and talked with her as we would with a lame child. When her leg was sound again, I lifted her out, patted her, praised her, and after that she was once more my devoted field companion. I must tell you one more hen story, for to me it was very remarkable. I found, when taking my vacation, that my mother had borrowed a little hen to set on some eggs, because her Brahmas would not set. The little hen had hatched chickens, and was taking excellent care of them. One day I heard her at the kitchen door, making a loud call, that never before nor since have I heard from a hen. Going to the door, I found her pacing back and forth across the driveway, picking up a bit of food occasionally, and then going on with her speech. In a few minutes she turned from me, went across our lawn, and straight back to the house from which she had been borrowed. I supposed at first that she was either hungry or that a hawk had caught her chickens. Not a bit of it, for I found her chickens in the pieplant garden—evidently understanding that they were weaned. The little lady had come to the door and told me, in hen language, that she had done her duty and was going home. I could tell you much more about these wise and witty fowls, for there is always at least one wise one to every thirty, but the rest you must find out for yourselves.

I have not stepped outside of nor have I at all exhausted my own personal experiences, during a long life, in which I have found very few dumb animals, and almost continuous animal friendship. I have found my inarticulate companions often thoughtful and not seldom eloquent. I am sorry if anybody else fails to find in all the world about him a rational companionship. And yet my little sparrow is pecking at the window, and will not be satisfied that another bird is not challenging him from the inside. There are many more birds and beasts doing what I would not do if I could, and what I could not do if I would. There may be fools among them, but what a lot of practice it must have taken, and what a lot of thinking, before the oriole could swing a basket in the tip of an elm limb and sing rock-a-bye to her babes. I know some basket-weavers among folk, but not one that can begin to do such delicate work as these golden shuttles thru the orchard limbs—weaving rare melody with the winds that come to my ears. I am quite sure that the universe is not dead, but alive; and that it is full of conscious purpose, in which all animate creatures have a part. I have learned not to look upon man as so exceptional in his powers; but as often the wiser, and sometimes the nobler, in the great animal kingdom. Where the lowest animal life manifests only sentience, the higher is evidently possessed of consentience—that is, compared sensations; and these constitute the lower degrees of conscience and consciousness. The higher animals reach even certain degrees of self-consciousness. Possessed of the very highest degrees of self-consciousness, we outreach the rest of the animal kingdom in the power of conceiving and knowing the Self which is not Ourselves, and of worshiping Him in whom we have our being. I am also thoroly satisfied that the best end of country life, and of life altogether, is not wool, eggs, milk, but that honorable association with all living creatures that leaves in our souls a product above all market price. Nor have I ever in my life killed any living thing for the sport of it; and as for exercise and the acquisition of health, the hoe is quite as sure to secure it as the gun.

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

BY CHARLES F. THWING, LL.D.,

President of Western Reserve University and Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

IN the administration of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, of which the annual meeting is held November 20th, two or three results of some significance are already emerging.

One of these results is the willingness of the college teacher and president to accept the benefits of this Foundation. When the trust was established, intimations were made that college officers would be reluctant to accept of grants. It was suggested that teachers would be unwilling to come into an apparent condition of dependence. They would, it was even declared, be publicly known as "Carnegie Pensioners." Some college presidents and teachers may have in their hearts really feared that they would be accepting the dole of charity.

But be it at once said, the administration of this trust in its first eighteen months has proved the futility of any such prophecy and the groundlessness of any such fears. Grants many and diverse have been made and accepted. College presidents and professors of highest eminence, of great and prolonged usefulness, of absolute independence of manhood, have retired, accepting allowances granted them, in gratitude and without the least intimation of being subjected to annoying suspicions. Happy have they been to receive, as the Board has been also happy to grant.

The happiness of many college teachers, in reflecting upon the meaning of this trust, deserves more than a single sentence. This gift has given a very distinct sense of relief to hundreds and even thousands of college families. Few teachers of the higher or of the lower education are able to save money from their stipends. Many teachers reflect upon the future needs of their families—needs emerging at a time when their own power of earning money will have diminished and when their need of money will not have diminished—with grave and constant solicitude. Some of the ablest and best of American college professors have frankly expressed to me their solicitude. The change which this great gift has wrought in their outlook is as blessed as the cause of this relief is itself munificent.

At least one reason of the happiness of the teaching body in colleges which are placed within the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation, lies in two or three considerations. One consideration is found in the conception of its work which the Board itself has maintained. This conception is that a retiring allowance is not a largess, not a favor; but that it is an attempt to give proper compensation to the college teacher. It is a deferred payment on salary account. This conception is indicated in the very name of the institution. The institution is founded for the advancement of teaching. The name places emphasis where it should be placed—not upon giving to a few or even many men a few hundred dollars a year; but upon the value of the great force and method, known as teaching. To advance this force, to improve this method, for human benefit, a larger income for teachers is created.

This same happiness is also maintained and increased by the method of administration. Except in the case of a few individuals, among whom D. W. T. Harris is conspicuous, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching deals not with individuals, but with institutions. The individual college makes application for the granting of a retiring allowance for one of its teachers. With this individual teacher, in preparing the application, the individual institution of course deals. In reference to

this applications, the Carnegie Foundation deals only with, or chiefly with, the college making it. When this appli-tion is granted—if granted it be—payments are made by the Treasurer of the Carnegie Foundation directly to the institution concerned, and the institution, in its due course of business, makes remittances to the individual professor to whom the allowance has been granted. In a sense the Carnegie Foundation makes a grant to a college in order that it may give a retiring allowance to a member of its faculty.

The second result which is emerging in the first months of the administration of the Carnegie Foundation is seen in what is easily recognized as the decline in the denominational relationship of certain colleges. In the original gift it was declared by Mr. Carnegie that its benefits should not be given to institutions of a denominational or sectarian character. The definition of what constitutes a sectarian college is difficult. In the case of some colleges it is as easy to determine what is denominational as in the case of other colleges it is hard. But certain institutions which are manifestly sectarian have taken measures to eliminate the denominational condition. I doubt not that hundreds of institutions have considered this question. Most have hesitated under present conditions to cast off the denominational anchorage; but others have seen fit to remove themselves from this lot to an extent sufficient to be included within the benefits of the Foundation. With certain institutions, the changes thus made are of slight, but with others of fundamental, significance.

Upon those colleges which are ceasing to be denominational in order to come within the field of the benefits of this institution serious responsibilities rest. They cannot, as they should not, forget their history. Many of them are the children of churches whose members have planned carefully, sacrificed greatly, labored ardently for their establishment and for their continuance. No college should, no body of trustees can, think of removing themselves to any large extent from such a history without deep emotions. How much, for instance, of solicitude and sacrifice has entered into the history of Bates College, of Maine, for and of the Free Baptist Church. This college has just obtained from the Legislature a charter free of denominational restrictions. But in such a condition it is for a college to seek in every possible way to give to the Church of which it is the child the same essential benefits and advantages which it would have given, altho in more technical form, had there been no severance of the denominational tie. It is also the privilege of the college always to remember that it is ordained less, far less, for the special benefit of any one Church than for the benefit, thru a Church, of the whole community. It also is not unfitting to add that the Church or denomination whose Church may have cast off sectarian affiliation may worthily seek, and confidently expect to find, the same benefits accruing to itself from the college under the new condition which it had received under the old.

A further result of the work of the Foundation lies in the lifting of the standards of admission of students of several colleges and universities. Among them is the University of Virginia, which has for many years been easy in the conditions of admission but hard in the conditions for receiving a degree. Early in its history the Foundation laid down certain standards for admission to the freshman class of institutions which should be eligible to receive its advantages. These suggested standards were in no wise extreme. They represented such knowledge and training as every freshman ought to possess. Many colleges, however, had not seen fit to adopt such terms of admission; but under the rules of the Foundation they have been persuaded to increase these terms to a proper standard. The influence of the Foundation in thus helping to standardize American colleges in one important respect is already great. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching soon enters upon the third year of its existence. It has already established for itself, under conservative methods and atmospheres, a great place in the American higher education. That a still greater place, and a very great one, awaits it in the forthcoming time is already made evident.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Literature

Mam' Linda

At last the South has produced an author who writes with strength and beauty and absolute veracity about living issues. Many have attempted the task, but Will Harben is the first American author to dramatize with sympathy and intelligence every phase of the trouble between the two races in the South.* Such an interpreter has been so long wished for that naturally we expected when he appeared it would be with a sort of national commotion, that he would be a magnificent Moses, with burning bushes to mark his pathway. But nobody thought he would be the gentle story teller who slipped bashfully into the literary world a few years ago as the author of certain North Georgia dialect pastorals.

With a tender wisdom, Mr. Harben has fixed upon the one remaining link between the whites and blacks which has never been broken as the medium for conveying his message. Mam' Linda is an old black Mammy, typical of those slave mothers to the white children of a former generation who are still sacred to them and their descendants by a thousand ties of love. All the passion and helplessness of such a character under the now existing conditions of hatred are admirably portrayed in this story. Her love for the young white woman whom she had nursed as an infant, her wailing anxiety for her own shiftless idling offspring, Pete, are the background of emotions upon which the tragedy rests. When Pete is whipped by the white-caps, and later when his life is in danger from the mob, the almost bestial fury of her outraged love, the noble agony of her despair, and, finally, her desperate dependence upon Young Carson Dwight to deliver her son is the most faithful picture ever made in literature of the black Mammy in her duel relation to the two races.

Those who think they understand negro nature from the merely sentimental interpretations we have from time to time will do well to note Mr. Harben's accurate lines and shades in drawing Pete's character. It is a fact that the idle braggart negro who talks loudest and most threateningly is the most harmless creature alive. Here comes in the possible mistake of the mob. And for naked tragedy in its simplest forms nothing ever written about fugitive negroes surpasses those chapters that tell of Pete's flight from the furious whites with their bloodhounds. Meanwhile, all the ins and outs of the terrible situation are dramatized by the relations of the different persons in the story to Mam' Linda, or to the South politically. Carson Dwight, the brilliant young lawyer who faces the mob and saves Pete, is evidently meant to represent the coming white man, the man upon whom both races must depend for peace and safety. This has been a very difficult character to draw under all the circumstances, but Mr. Harben has had the courage to produce him, without cant and without fear of consequences.

In short, the story is not only an eloquent and truthful explanation of some of the grief and grievances that now exist between the whites and the blacks, but it is a prophecy of peace and good will to come. He shows conclusively that the trouble has arisen from the mutual loss of love, and that the growth of love, of that gentle justice which bears all things and is kind, will restore each race to the other upon those grounds of mutual regard which nature provides and which has often existed. Nature does not solve problems, she outgrows them. There was a time, for all the faults in it, when the whites and blacks of the South really loved and depended upon one another. Harben's story prophesies the same relations to come again under the eternal conditions of love. He has written it all out so simply that few will recognize the worth of this story. But this is one curious thing about the Good

*Mam' Linda. *By Will N. Harben.* New York: Harper Brothers. $1.50.

God, he rarely reveals the truth of truth to the high and mighty. This is how Harben got his revelation. The high and mighty made war. They made amendments to the constitution and still the race problem grew like the red flame of hate. But here is Harben with his message told with such simplicity that few will recognize its great value. In particular it should be read by the Southern negro. It is the first direct, perfectly intelligent message of love he has had from the Southern whites, since Reconstruction days. Writing of it in the Atlanta *Constitution,* ex-Governor Northern says:

"The story will give spirit, hope, courage and purpose to the better element of our people; and in the minds of the thoughtless and impulsive it will start a train of reflections that will, eventually, greatly help to fashion and adjust the future of our social relations."

Life in the Homeric Age

When Professor Seymour had put the last touch to his *Life in the Homeric Age** he might well say to himself *"Exegi monumentum aere perennius."* No one can doubt that it is definitive. We have at last a *μέγα βιβλίον* on Homer that is not a *μέγα κακόν*. Not one of the nineteen chapters fails to contribute materially to the picture of life and action in an age when poets depicted rather than reflected. The persons who pass before us in the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" act and suffer, but they are not introspective. They are:

"Lonely antagonists of destiny,
That went down scornful before many spears,
Who soon as we are born are straight our friends."

It is taken for granted that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" took definitive shape not so very long before the rise of lyric poetry. But far back of that time short epic lays came gushing out of the hearts of many bards who felt themselves inspired. That was the real golden age when Crete was blooming and the Vaphio cups were made.

Professor Seymour has long studied every phase of the seething life which these nameless poets have depicted. He sets before us the joyous but religious festivals in which the gods take part. "In a sense a sacrifice implies a bargain." "If haply he may please to receive the savor of lambs and goats, and ward off calamity from us."

"In general, men then did not stand in dread of their divinities. They could fulfil their duties to them in simple and easy fashion, and when they had paid their sacrifices they owed them no debt; they were in the position of a debtor who has paid his debt in full." "Homer knows no divine providence in the sense of a definite purpose and guidance for the life of a man or for the development of a city or nation." He "was far from believing in devils, or, at least, he considered them beneath his notice."

Some parts of the book take on an encyclopedic form. Numerous animals, plants, etc., are described and discussed. Each object is carefully considered and references given. Thus we have a convenient, even if bulky, book of reference, many pages containing twenty or thirty references. Particularly fit are comparisons between the simple customs of the Homeric people and those of our own country, when they had not been spoiled by luxury and still knew the well-sweep and the old oaken bucket, the farm hands and the plowing oxen. Many parallels also are drawn from the Old-Testament life.

Another fine feature is character sketches, particularly of a few women. Helen's graceful charm, with no very deep repentance for the wide swath of ruin which she had cut, is contrasted with the sweet and sorrowful Andromache. These two women, so different, are wrapped in an immortal charm.

A peculiar phase of Homeric life is that "in Homeric Greece wine was the ordinary drink of all classes—from beggars and swineherds to kings; of all ages —from children in arms to old Nestor, and of both sexes. In the two poems no one is represented as thirsting for or drinking water." "Polyphemus did not expect the wine to prove so strong, he being like a countryman, who supposes champagne to be only very excellent cider."

Professor Seymour has accepted Dörpfeld's contention that Leukas is the real Ithaca, which can hardly be doubted when it is clearly shown that Leukas is an island. Leukas lies farthest to the

*Life in the Homeric Age. *By Thomas Day Seymour,* Hillhouse Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Yale University. Pp. xvi, 704. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.00.

west in the group of four islands, as both ancient and medieval sailors reckoned. The modern Ithaca must have another name. Dörpfeld calls it Same, and finds the long-lost Dulichion in Kephallenia.

The journey of Telemachus from Messenian Pylos to Sparta in two days by chariot, with a night's sleep at Pherae, has been set down as a fable which could ignore Taygetos. But Dörpfeld and Bérard have recently come almost simultaneously to the conviction that Samikon, not far from Olympia, was the Pylos of legend. This removes some mountains, but leaves some obstacles still. Samikon has hardly proved its Homeric existence by walls which should give the evidence, but a chariot might go from Samikon to Sparta in two days, provided that the roads were somewhat better than now.

In spite of all that has been said to prove that the Thessalian legends are late, the beehive tombs near Volo appear to be as old, if not older, than those of Mykenæ.

We can hardly agree with the remark about piling up the Thessalian mountains, that "the poet knows which should form the base, and which the apex of this pile." If Ossa's sharp cone were placed on Olympus, the long ridge of Pelion could not well find a lodgment upon it.

Sinclair as a Prophet

Mr. Sinclair* claims to speak, "not as a dreamer nor as a child, but as a scientist and a prophet." He gives the present social and economic system in this country five more years of life, and brings in the social revolution in 1913, under the presidency of "the untried hope," Mr. William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst is conceded to be anything but a Socialist, but he will be, nevertheless, the agent thru whom irresistible economic forces will bring about the downfall of the present system and the installation of the new.

The author makes much of a more or less apparent analogy between conditions preceding the Civil War and conditions today. He has even drawn up a table of personal analogies, wherein Daniel Webster is set off against Grover Cleveland, James Buchanan against William H. Taft, and, finally, Lincoln against Hearst. History is made to repeat itself with a closer regard for the duplication of details than is usually discovered in historic parallels.

The revolution is to come by reason of the breakdown of the capitalist process. The coming crisis is to be the final one in a long series of commercial disturbances, and is to be so general and so complete that capitalism cannot recover from the shock. Two or three million—perhaps five or ten million men—will be out of work during the summer of 1912. They will be rioting and using violence. President Taft will be wholly unable, just as was President Buchanan, to interpose any bar to the swiftly moving tide of events making for revolution. The Socialist vote will increase by tens and hundreds of thousands. But, after all, it will be insufficient to elect a President, and Mr. Hearst, whether "pledged to put an end to class-government" as foretold on page 205, or merely standing "upon a platform of Americanism," as foretold on page 209, will be elected. The Socialists "will not understand in the least the meaning of events." Nor will Mr. Hearst. Only Mr. Sinclair, and, perhaps, Mr. Wilshire, will fully comprehend exactly what is happening.

But Mr. Hearst will be elected, and just as Lincoln, against his earlier judgment, was forced by the imperious current of events to abolish slavery, so will Mr. Hearst be forced to take over to government ownership the railroads, the mines and the factories. It is a very simple process—Mr. Sinclair confesses that he could do it all himself. He tells how it will be done tho at times he confesses to certain doubts as to particulars.

Mr. Sinclair writes with force and conviction. But his mood is that of a hurried eagerness that carried him unhesitatingly over all the hard places. Even his occasional confessions of doubt or uncertainty impress one more as concessions to a public which demands a seemly show of caution in its prophets, than as positive misgivings of the author. His note is pitched high, his comparisons are generally cast in the superlative, and the singular number of the first per-

*The Industrial Republic. *By Upton Sinclair.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

son is insistent everywhere. His syntax is often far from flawless, and an occasional ludicrous carelessness of utterance intrudes itself here and there. For instance (p. 108):

"Two years ago Mr. Rockefeller put up the price of oil one cent, and the Beef Trust has done the same about once a year."

Just how the Beef Trust has been able to put up the price of oil at yearly intervals is not explained. In another place an equally ludicrous effect is given by a confusion of images. Here the need of breaking an iron fetter rivetted on a boy is gravely and almost eloquently likened to the advisability of getting off a railroad track when a train is approaching.

For all that, there is much brilliant writing in Mr. Sinclair's book. There is power, too, tho rarely kept at a sustained level for any length of time. His insight into social causes and conditions is keen, his indignation is fine and spirited. In many respects his work is comparable with Mr. H. G. Wells's "A Modern Utopia." More careless and less methodical with his data than is Mr. Wells, his analysis of social evils is shrewder and clearer. His faults are haste and carelessness, an over-indulgence in his own intellectual caprices, a too unfaltering trust in the infallibility of his own judgment.

The chapters on the founding of Helicon Hall, an experiment in co-operative living, were first published in THE INDEPENDENT.

The Limit of Wealth. By Alfred L. Hutchinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Mr. Hutchinson describes the political and social state of the nation in 1942, and relates the progress made since the great revolution of March, 1913. Like all Utopians, he finds the solution of social problems a very simple matter. Merely enact a few laws which the Utopian genius has evolved and presto! the thing is done. The idea of social growth as a resultant of a chain of sequences following upon material causes, is an idea alien to the Utopian mind. Let some individual but propose a scheme of social justice, and immediately the people will ordain it, and peace and plenty will reign in place of strife and privation. That no instance of this sort is discoverable in history is no discouragement to the Utopian. The fact means to him merely that the proper genius has not heretofore arisen. Mr. Hutchinson erects his Utopia on the principle that

"Governments should place no limit upon which an individual may accumulate wealth by lawful means, but all governments should fix a limit to the amount of wealth which any subject may accumulate for his own private disposal."

British Colonial Policy, 1754-1765. By George Louis Beer. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

Little has been written of eighteenth-century colonial history, and that little has frequently been misunderstood. It is thus gratifying to note the appearance of works which have not for their purpose the glorification of revolutionary patriots or motives, but which are content to view the facts of the period as facts. Professor Munro's book on the "Seignorial System of Canada," recently noted, and Mr. Beer's new volume both come within this group. The degree to which the navigation laws of England were effective in America, and their relative popularity at home and in the colonies, are of great importance in understanding the reasons for the breakdown of the first British colonial empire. "Tyranny" and "unconstitutional taxation" are too obvious and simple to account for the catastrophe. Mr. Beer shows clearly the difficulty of the colonial problem in this work. The financing of imperial defense is still a vexed problem in British politics, and Great Britain has purchased comparative peace with her colonies only by paying all the bills herself. It was the attempt to find a more logical solution than this that developed the friction of the seventeen-sixties, as it might well revive it today. The fact that populations of British extraction object to the payment of a tax has never been any evidence that the tax ought not to be collected. We commend this book to persons who desire a fairer view of the ultimate causes of American independence. "If loyalty be conceived as a sentiment implying duties and sacrifices, and not merely utilitarian allegiance, there was in the colonies, broadly speak-

ing; little loyalty to Great Britain." Never were the colonies ready for the judicial decency implied in the removal of their judges and courts from financial dependence upon partial and interested local legislatures.

Literary Notes

....Crowell & Co. have just issued in three volumes an attractive little edition of Jefferies' best known collections of essays, *The Life of the Fields, Nature near London,* and *The Open Air.* Each volume is preceded by an introduction by Thomas Coke Watkins. It is well known that Jefferies' genius was first appreciated in America, and he should still have enough admirers to make these volumes acceptable.

....The volume bearing the title "Thanksgiving," which Robert Haven Schauffler has edited, in view of the near approach of this American holiday with which it is concerned, is very timely. Prose and verse selections, judiciously gathered from many sources, makes the book particularly pertinent just now. The literature of Thanksgiving Day is given in condensed form, and a short history of the institution, its purpose, significance, and accomplishment in our national life, in Mr. Schauffler's introduction, pleasingly rounds out the book. (Moffat, Yard, $1.00.)

....*Microscopy, the Construction, Theory and Use of the Microscope,* by Edmund J. Spitta, is a new and comprehensive volume on the technique of that instrument, its construction and the theory of optics as applied to the microscope. It differs essentially from "Carpenter on the Microscope," which has long been considered as standard, in that Spitta has nothing to say regarding microscopic objects. He concerns himself entirely with the instrument as a medium. The present volume considers for the first time metallurgical microscopes and illustrates the most recent types. The chapter entitled "Hints to Workers," is exceedingly intelligent and valuable. Advanced students in microscopy will find the present volume extremely helpful. (Dutton, $6.00.)

....A book to catch up now and then for a fragment of fresh and vital religious thought is the Rev. Artemas Jean Haynes's *Social and Religious Ideals* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.00). Mr. Haynes is pastor of the United Church on the Green, New Haven, Conn., and dedicates his book to Dr. Munger. He writes for those who are unsettled in religious belief, confesses allegiance to the newer views in both science and Biblical criticism, and seeks to contribute an item here and there to a "New Theology," which shall at the same time fearlessly admit all truth and be reverently humble before God. The book is composed of paragraphs, few over a page in length, and some of the headings are especially happy, compelling attention and containing in themselves suggestive thought.

Pebbles

NATHAN PERRY BEERS, of New York, is the kind of husband the women dream about. His wife died a week ago, and he refused to have the body buried. He spends all his time in her room, having his meals sent in, which he eats off the coffin.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE CURSE OF WAR.

SHE (visiting the grave of her first husband)—Ah! If it wasn't for the war you wouldn't now be my husband, Jim.

Jim—What a curse is war!

—*The Sandhurst (England) Regiment.*

HER WILLINGNESS.

"YOU must have been dreaming of some one proposing to you last night, Laura."

"How is that?"

"Why, I heard you for a whole quarter of an hour crying out, 'Yes!' Yes!! Yes!!!'"

—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

FRIEND (to artist)—Well, were you successful at the salon?

Artist—No, they rejected my picture, the wretches.

Friend—Why?

Artist—How should I know? The oil was bad, perhaps.—*Nos Loisirs.*

Lines to a young man who went to the President's church at Oyster Bay, but who failed to see the Strenuous One:

COME, listen to my mournful lay,
All ye on hero-hunt intent.
I journeyed forth to Oyster Bay,
But did not see the President!

I breathed the Presidential air;
But from the pew where I was sent
I could not turn around and stare,
So did not see the President!

Alas, this world is full of woe
And blighted hopes; and so, content,
I share the common lot—and know
'Twas fate I missed the President!

RULES FOR WAR BALLOONS.

(As formulated at The Hague.)

1. No person, under penalty of death, shall fall out of his balloon over an unfortified town.

2. Under the rules of the Geneva Convention, empty beer bottles must not be used as missiles.

3. Barbed hooks must not be used by balloonists in fishing for chickens.

4. In the event of a non-combatant being hauled into the air on a balloon's grapnel, he should be let go instantly.

5. Balloonists dropping snuff down chimneys shall be treated as pirates and be hanged on capture.

6. Crumbs must not be shaken over the side.

7. In all other respects balloonists must conduct themselves in a civilized way when engaged in dynamiting troops or property.—*New York American.*

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Speculation With Bank Deposits

THIS acute and alarming financial disturbance in New York has taken place at a time when the entire country is still enjoying prosperity. Wages are high, and great activity in the industries of manufacture has not been checked. The continuing large volume of traffic on the railroads makes earnings greater than last year's. Southern planters get high prices for a large crop of cotton. Altho the yield of two or three cereals is smaller than the very abundant harvest of 1906, our agricultural journals say that, owing to high prices, the farmers' receipts will exceed those of last year by $500,000,000. In New York we have a panic, with runs on the banks and the suspension of great financial institutions.

Let us see what the causes of this disturbance were. They have been almost exclusively local. The immediate cause was the miserable collapse of a wild speculation in the shares of a copper mining company. As the company was not widely known and had not attracted many investors, this affair might soon have been forgotten if the originators of the reckless speculative movement had not been closely connected with the management of a national bank, and if that bank, on account of the unsuccessful corner, had not been forced to apply to the association of banks for help. Aid was given, as the bank was solvent, but upon the condition—suggested by an examination of the bank's loans—that the controlling owners and officers should retire from the banking business. At the same time several other second-rate financiers and speculators who had obtained control of a group of banks were also forced to sell out and withdraw.

In recent years, certain speculators and promoters have gained control of banks in New York in order that they might use depositors' money to bolster up their speculative projects, such as the making of Ice Trusts and the consolidation of steamship companies. It was their practice to use the stock and securities of one bank as a basis for loans with which they bought control of another, and so on, until a "chain" was completed. Thus, under lax official supervision, there were great opportunities for them to finance their schemes with other people's money. It was, on a small scale, the game played with the huge surpluses of the life insurance companies until the Hughes investigation imposed a check.

These speculators in banks were forced out. Their banks needed help. Their reverses affected other bankers who had been in some measure associated with them. Depositors began to demand their money at the paying tellers' windows. A great trust company largely engaged in banking was forced to suspend. Others have been saved from suspension with difficulty, and several small banks have closed their doors. As we write, the crisis appears to have been past, owing to the efforts of our greatest banks, richest capitalists and the United States Treasury.

Now, the immediate cause was gambling with bank deposits in New York, gambling that is forbidden by law, and for which there should be punishment.

The collapse of the copper share corner precipitated a discovery of the rottenness. Distrust spread, and perfectly sound banking institutions were subjected to a very severe strain. One of the vice-presidents of the broken Knickerbocker Trust Company (which had $57,000,000 of interest-bearing deposits) ascribes that institution's misfortunes to Mr. Roosevelt's speeches. This reminds us again of Brouwer, the clerk who was arrested three weeks ago for stealing $100,000 from his employer, and who sought to place the blame upon Mr. Roosevelt, asserting that the Government's prosecution

of dishonest men had made his stock speculations unsuccessful.

There were other causes which operated indirectly or remotely. The world-wide scarcity of loanable funds embarrassed the speculators. Exposure of the offenses of great railway capitalists, of the life insurance crimes, of the New York street railway jobbery, had shaken public confidence in American finance and contributed to that decline of securities which interfered with the bank speculators' plans and hastened the revelation of their dealings with the controlled banks. Inadequate official regulation of the banking business carried on by some trust companies must also be taken into account. But the main and immediate cause, as we have said, was gambling with bank deposits.

This should have been prevented. So far as official regulation is concerned, either the laws are inadequate, or supervision has been lax. Having in mind the prompt and admirable action of the Clearing House Committee following the Mercantile Bank's application for help, we dislike to say anything which may seem to be criticism of the Association's attitude in the past. But was it not possible for the influence of the Association to be exerted some time ago for the discouragement and discomfiture of these promoters who were using banks for their selfish purposes? That they were doing so was known, we think, to conservative bankers. At least, there must have been a very strong suspicion that this was the purpose for which the banks were acquired. The righteous hostility of the Clearing House Association of New York is something which no bank-owning speculator can endure. If these men had felt the weight of it some time ago, this panic might have been averted. But we must heartily praise the Association, and Mr. Morgan, and the strong men of the older trust companies for the fine work they have done in the last two weeks, and for that which they are still doing.

We should like to think that the disturbance must be exclusively local, but we cannot fully agree with those Western journals that regard it as wholly a Wall Street or New York affair. Experience teaches that the effect of such a shock is felt far and wide, not at once, perhaps, but in the course of time. The immediate causes and the manifestations are local, but the place is at the heart of the body of American finance. Because such a disturbance is always felt to some extent at a distance, tho in obscure ways and not immediately, the need of prevention of such offenses in banking by both legislative and executive action is emphasized. We are confident that as a result of what has already taken place, the conservative bankers of New York will propose or put in force remedial measures suggested by the nature of the practices which have been the cause of so much anxiety and strenuous effort.

A Five Million Dollar Fine

WHILE much noise has been made about the twenty-nine million dollar fine imposed on the Standard Oil Trust, not so much notice has been given to another enormous fine of five million dollars imposed by the Venezuela courts on another American company which is subdivided, like the Standard Oil, into various companies, such as the Trinidad, Bermudez, Barber, etc. For practical purposes we may speak of them all as the Asphalt Trust, as they are all held by one company, and by a standing agreement are trusteed over wholly to the management and control of five men at Philadelphia, of whom John M. Mack is the head.

While the immense mass of testimony gathered for the use of the late trial in Venezuela has not been printed, we have had access to its records, and give the following abstracts of facts, which will show, at least, that a company dealing in inflammable stuff should not play with fire.

In 1901 the Asphalt Trust sent its lawyer, Henry Willard Bean, to Caracas. There on July 5th, 1901, he gave a dinner to chosen friends, at which Manuel A. Matos, a wealthy landowner, was the guest of honor. Be it remembered that this was a time of profound peace in Venezuela, but that there was friction between the Government and the asphalt company because of its failure to keep its agreement to develop internal improvements in connection with its concession to exploit the asphalt of Bermudez Lake. Let it be

further understood that while the Asphalt Trust had purchased this concession from a previous holder, it was not for its interest to develop it, because it was compelled to take its asphalt from the Trinidad supply, or lose that English concession.

Speedily after this dinner Matos arrived in New York with letters from Bean to the officers in New York of the asphalt company, calling at the offices, 11 Broadway, July 23d, 1901. He also met General A. D. Andrews, active head of the asphalt company, and Mr. Sewall, another officer, at Sewall's house in Ardsley, and there arrangements were made to secure money for war purposes in Venezuela. Rudolph Paula was Matos's agent. He went to Europe and purchased the "Ben Righ" in Scotland. He paid a draft of £20,000 ($101,366.67), which was met in New York, November 18th, 1901. This vessel later appeared in Venezuela as a war vessel under the name "Libertador." The draft for the purchase went thru the Seaboard National Bank, 26 Broadway, and was met by Nichol, Anable & Lindsay. The latter is J. R. Lindsay, former Assistant District Attorney of New York. The rebellion thus started in a time of profound peace was suppressed by President Castro at a cost of several thousand lives and several million dollars, besides the loss of business and trade. The Trust lost whatever money it had put in the attempted revolution, besides the advantages it had hoped to gain if Matos had succeeded in securing the Presidency. All this time Mr. Loomis was the American Minister, and was naturally informed as to what was going on, and he received large checks from the asphalt company, which he explained as legitimate, as he was doing his banking thru them.

Now, to return. The Asphalt Trust was doing this thru the Bermudez Asphalt Company, which was operating under a concession for minerals, metals and woods. In the agreement it was under obligation to develop the country, build roads, etc.; but it did nothing. Venezuela got no profit from the export duty. The Bermudez asphalt is much richer than the Trinidad, and will go a half farther, but for the Trinidad Company Englishmen held the bonds, and they must be protected. Of course this had long been unsatisfactory to the Venezuelan Government, and on July 22d, 1904, the Bermudez concession was declared forfeited, and on July 28th a receiver was appointed, Mr. A. H. Carner, with instructions to run the business and export asphalt, on account of whomsoever the courts should declare the rightful owner. The concession had a clause requiring that all disputes should be settled in Venezuelan courts without recourse. After three years, and a final appeal, the concession was forfeited. There is no reason to doubt that the decision was a just one. When the books of the Bermudez Company were seized there were found the canceled checks paid to Minister Loomis, which have given rise to question and scandal, but which he explained as legitimate personal business.

Meanwhile the Venezuelan Government brought suit for $5,000,000 against the Bermudez Company—that is, against the Asphalt Trust, for first fomenting and then aiding the rebellion. General F. V. Greene, former president of the Asphalt Trust, testified that on his arrival at the office of the Trust on the day of the payment of the £20,000 on Matos's account, mentioned above, he did not approve it. He said he could not again go the State Department, as they had estopped themselves from seeking further support there. Then, on the resignation of General Greene, his successor, Mr. A. D. Andrews, swore it was not merely $101,000, but $130,000, that was paid; and further testimony brought the amount up to $143,000, furnished to organize a revolution in time of peace. The result is that, after long litigation and a fair trial, the lower courts have awarded the $5,000,000 claimed against the Bermudez Company. There is no chance that an appeal would change the result.

Is not all this, as told, a very disagreeable story of worse than rotten finance on the part of eminent financiers? The testimony shows that a revolution was concocted in a peaceful country, with which we were at peace, one costing thousands of lives, just to avoid having to keep the engagements in-

volved in the Bermudez concession. They claim that what they did was for protection, but there was no rebellion and no need of protection except as they started the rebellion. Their attempts to involve the United States Government have failed. It is not strange that the United States Government declines to publish the report of Judge Calhoun's investigation. Minister Bowen was removed for trying too energetically to expose the ill-doings of his predecessor; and Mr. Loomis, after being let down easy from a place in the State Department, by being sent to inspect consulates, is out of service, here and there, and was reported the other day as having called on Secretary Root in Mexico. All of Mr. Root's good offices are needed to recover the good repute of the United States in Venezuela, and the Asphalt Trust will get precious little help in Washington.

All this has a general interest just now in this country, for the Asphalt Trust is in difficulty with its contracts thru the Barber Asphalt Company. It laid down the pavement in a great many streets in this city. There are 238 miles of asphalt paving in Manhattan out of 385 miles of streets. Of these 51 per cent. are out of order and need repairing. The Barber Company, which is the street end of the Trust, agreed to keep the streets in good repair for from five to fifteen years. Mr. Ahearn now admits that he finds their condition bad, but did not know it. The deplorable condition is due to his neglect and that of the Barber Company. The latter is now too poor to keep its contract. It has lately given up twenty-seven contracts. Now there is no longer a monopoly in asphalt. There are dozens of companies which will supply it, from Venezuela, Trinidad, Texas, California or Syria. Other cities are in about as bad a condition as New York. What is needed is an efficient board, which shall be out of politics, allowed to get asphalt where it will, and which will watch the streets and repair as soon as a flaw appears. They do things better in France.

We may anticipate no more bullying of Venezuela. She has come out of this better than we have apparently. The moral effect will be for peace; and the exposure of violent and illegal methods, like other exposures, will clear the atmosphere at the expense of some stormy weather, and will be worth the cost. A leading New York financier has explained the present financial flurry as caused "by the bad methods of bad men."

The Episcopal Convention

THE Protestant Episcopal Church moves forward, only it will be no longer the Protestant Episcopal Church, for it has voted to take the name off from the title of the Prayer Book. It will be three years longer before this action is effective, but it is sure and settled. And it is well. The name *"Protestant Episcopal"* has been an undesirable one, acknowledged as such, and kept only out of deference to those who feared that the removal was meant to draw the Church toward Rome. The present movement is not aimed in that direction, but is more truly catholic and broad. The influence comes from the mission fields, where the name is hostile and divisive. *"Protestant"* is a negative name, and depends on its relation to that Church out of which the Protestant Reformation separated itself. That old history no longer needs to be recalled, at least in mission fields. Even the name *"Episcopal"* is no better than *Presbyterian* or *Congregational,* except, as it is one syllable shorter, for it concerns nothing more important than a style of administration. We judge that the tendency now will be to call the body the *American Church.*

Another act of the Convention which will have large results is the decision to elect a Presiding Bishop when the present Presiding Bishop shall cease to serve. Up to this time the oldest bishop in point of consecration has presided. This accident of longevity gave no dignity, and assumed that the incumbent shall have past the years of more active service. Now an effective Presiding Bishop will be chosen, a man of influence and power, who will be a sort of Archbishop or Primate, and will be honored as such. What will follow in time and was under discussion is the division

of the Church into provinces, as in the Catholic Church, each with its archbishop. We can see no objection to this, and it is in the line of ecclesiastical development for the American Church.

The main question before the Convention was that of race bishops. The Church is not at all proud of its success with the negroes, and was ready to take any action which would aid its missions in the South. Bishop Bratton said he had 950,000 negroes in Mississippi, and only $1,100 of missionary money for them. He had the curious idea that all negro education should be in parochial schools, and he "hoped it would be long before another college for negroes should be established." A plan proposed by an Arkansas memorial was to consecrate three negro bishops and establish an African Episcopal denomination and send it adrift with a blessing. Naturally, this was overwhelmingly defeated. Similar defeat, after a long discussion, followed the proposition to separate the negroes in missionary districts, with bishops of their own race, where called for. The Convention had no patience with the propositions looking to dividing the members on the line of color. The result reached, however, which must be approved three years later, does not differ radically. It allows a diocese to choose a suffragan bishop, who has no right of succession, and who may sit, but without a vote, in the House of Bishops, and whose care, we understand, will be with the negro churches. We judge he will usually be a white man. One would not think that the Southern bishops were usually so overwhelmed with labor that they would need such suffragans, at least not in Mississippi. Indeed there is not a diocese in the South that has 1,500 negro communicants.

Another interesting and liberal decision of the Convention was that which, by a handsome majority, allowed an "open pulpit" for those of other denominations. The canon as adopted forbids that any one but a minister of the Church shall "officiate"—that is, perform sacramental acts, but allows any layman or any person approved by the bishop to speak or preach in the pulpit, thus performing homiletic, but not sacerdotal, functions. It was shown that this would allow the clergy to return courtesies from other bodies. This action shows the progress made since the time when two Episcopal rectors in New Brunswick, N. J., Messrs. Boggs and Stubbs, nearly forty years ago, presented the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., for trial, and secured his conviction for the less serious offense of having preached in a Methodist church in that town without their consent.

Even more advanced was the proposition presented by Dr. W. H. Huntington, of New York, to drop the Thirty-nine Articles from the Prayer Book. It had much support, but so radical a proposition needed consideration, and was referred to a commission to report three years hence. Those Articles are a motheaten patch on the garment of the Church. No one pretends to believe them, and they hark back to a controversy with Rome which everybody has forgotten.

It is proper to add that the face of the Convention thruout was turned forward, and particularly as to mission work. This is what was in mind on the racial question, and a million dollars was raised for mission work. Thus we see that the most radical Convention ever held, and that in a Southern city, was also the most evangelistic. It all augurs well for the "American Church."

What Can We Do With Them

It's really getting to be a serious question, and threatens to be worse before it is better. By this time there must be at least fifty of them in New York City alone, not to speak of a quite unknown number elsewhere. Their condition is most unfortunate from whatever point of view one looks at it, and it is no longer possible to refrain from looking at it. So long as men could go to their business every morning and return to their apartments at night without once thinking of these unfortunate beings they did not present a social problem. But that day of indifference is past.

The case of the ex-Presidents of the United States is really very different. To begin with, there are never many of

them at any one time. Just now there is only one, and somehow he conducts himself so quietly and with such unassuming dignity that it does not often occur to any of us to ask, as in anticipation we are already asking about Mr. Roosevelt, What can we do with him? Again, ex-Presidents of the United States have, with unimportant exceptions, been very worthy gentlemen, and even tho we didn't do anything with them, they have not in any way disturbed our peace of mind.

But these ex-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, managers and directors of fiduciary institutions, whose terms of office have expired for moral and expedient reasons, are not an element in the population that we can be indifferent to as a number too small to be counted or as an example too commonplace to be ignored. Very few American citizens come in daily contact with an ex-President of the United States, but most of us from now on will almost continually find ourselves meeting on the street, at church or elsewhere, the ex-presidents of trust and insurance companies. There will be no retreat where we can feel sure that we shall not encounter them. Then, too, ex-Presidents of the United States, even when we do run across them, do not, as a rule, awaken in us any great volume of perturbing emotion. We may have believed that during their four or eight years in the White House they made good or bad times, according as their disposition happened to be benign or malevolent, but it does not occur to us to imagine that they are supporting their families and entertaining a few friends in their serene old age on deposits against which we ourselves are no longer permitted to draw checks. Consequently, we cherish no animosity toward them. But any one whose perceptions are tempered by prudence can see that there is an element of danger to public peace and order in having great numbers of ex-presidents of financial institutions at large in the community, which is not involved in our neglect of proper provision for ex-Presidents of the United States.

The problem is complicated, moreover, by our increasing mellowness of heart as a people. Our shrinking from the infliction of capital punishment upon murderers has become a shrinking from inflicting black and white clothing and free hair cuts upon financiers with whom we have been doing business to their disproportionate advantage. Nor does the lunatic asylum seem to us to be quite the appropriate place for them. There has never been anything incoherent in their plan of life, and we are haunted by a suspicion that in the matter of delusion we ourselves have furnished more data than they have to psycho-pathology.

For some of them, possibly, well-appointed sanitaria might be an acceptable and humane provision, but we doubt if more than a respectable minority would feel quite happy in availing themselves of assistance so obvious. As a mere suggestion, to be taken for what it may be worth, we venture to recommend some combination of the pension system with a sufficiently conspicuous decoration. A red ribbon, more nearly scarlet in tone than the somewhat commonplace badge of the Legion of Honor, and wrought into an appropriate design, might be put on the lapel of a plain black frock coat, which is in every way more suitable for men distinguished in high finance than the admittedly awkward garb in fashion at Ossining is. This combination would readily be recognized by former customers and confiding friends, who could then easily avoid the embarrassment and possible heat of personal encounter. The pension should, of course, be generous. It would not be magnanimous to forget that these men have been accustomed to a rather generous way of life, and that they feel the loss of a chauffeur and a valet more than some of us would feel the loss of much humbler personal service. Their wives and daughters, too, ought to be considered. It would be unfeeling and a little boorish if the great American people, with all its material prosperity and its exuberant good spirits, should force these ladies to depend on novel writing, or the giving of moral instruction to women's clubs, or other such employment, for the wherewithal to keep up a quietly genteel appearance.

Some such plan as this, we feel sure, will commend itself to the public, rather than any crude scheme for segregating

these gentlemen in a farm-colony or moral training school, for either of which they have become, by habit and association, as well as by the accumulation of years, in some measure unfitted.

Why the Filipinos Swear

It was brought out incidentally at the Mohonk Conference that the Filipinos are swearing. Some of them seem to be swearing *by* the United States and some of them swearing *at* it.

It is not difficult to see why many of them should enthusiastically swear *by* the United States. They have only to look back a few years to the conditions under Spanish rule to find abundant occasion for gratitude. Their fluctuating and depreciated currency has been put upon a firm basis, and the change has been made without serious financial disturbance. Sanitary reforms of vital importance have been effected. The system of water works now building by the United States Government will relieve the people of Manila from the danger of drinking water charged with dysentery and death. Improvements are now going on in the harbor of Manila which will eventually make it one of the finest in the world. Cable communication has been established with the United States. Under the authorization of Congress the Filipino Government is aiding in the building of railways, which will multiply enormously the possibilities of transportation. A system of general education has been established especially adapted to the needs of the Filipinos, in which industrial education and the study of the English language are prominent features. A Filipino postal savings bank has been established, and in less than four months after the passage of the act sixty-two banks were organized. An agricultural bank has been authorized which will be a great help to the farmer. Real estate is well protected by a title guaranty system established by law. These improvements have cost money, but the people can see where it has gone and for whose benefit it has been expended. They are patient under the increased cost of living. They have enjoyed the unwonted luxury of local self-government and the exhilaration of electing a National Assembly.

It is not surprising, then, that a large number of the intelligent people of the islands are as happy to be under the American flag as the Filipino student who spoke at Mohonk last week; and it is significant that, in spite of the fact that the new National Assembly is made up of all shades of parties and with a predominance of Nationalists, the first vote it past was one of profound thanks to the people and Government of the United States.

Who, then, are the people who, according to report, are swearing *at* the United States, notwithstanding they share the benefits we have recited? There are a good many of them. They are the people who feel that they have not been fairly treated in their commercial relations. All commodities coming to the United States from Porto Rico and Hawaii are admitted free of duty, and those from Cuba are admitted at 20 per cent. of the existing tariff; but a burdensome tax of 75 per cent. of said tariff continues to be imposed upon two of the principal products of the islands. The average Filipino business man raising sugar and tobacco cannot understand why Porto Rican and Hawaiian goods should be let in free and such favor shown to Cuba in preference to the Filipinos; nor does he understand why the product he raises should have to pay this extreme duty while the man who is raising hemp is allowed to send his goods to the United States without tax. There are thousands of people in the United States who wince when they see what the Mohonk platform calls a "glaring inequality" which "does not reflect the prevailing spirit of the American people." Nor do the same Americans see the political and commercial wisdom of forcing the Filipinos to seek a better market for their products in Spain than they can find in the United States.

There is another class of people who are seriously disturbed for want of Congressional action. They are what we call the "men without a country." Under the organic act of July 1st, 1902, provision was made for the conferring of Filipino citizenship upon persons then resident in those islands by registering before a proper tribunal and renouncing allegiance to every other sov-

ereignty. This had reference to the Spanish citizenship which had existed fully or partially in those islands. No provision has since been made for enabling persons not in the islands at the date of our occupancy to acquire Filipino citizenship. Large numbers of persons have gone to the islands as permanent residents; they possess all natural and necessary qualifications for citizenship without the power of acquiring it. Among the number are some hundreds of persons who, prior to going to the islands, had declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States and had therefore renounced their allegiance to the government of which they were formerly subjects or citizens. They have become curiously expatriated. They cannot become citizens of the United States without fulfilling the term of residence required by our naturalization laws. Residence in the Philippines, tho a dependency of the United States, does not count toward citizenship *in* the United States. To fulfill the terms of our naturalization laws they would be obliged to give up their occupations in the islands, return to this country and live here the prescribed time. A number of these persons are captains of vessels engaged in traffic between the islands. When the coastwise shipping act goes into effect next July in the Philippines they will be disqualified by want of citizenship from performing such service. No change in the naturalization laws of the continent are necessary to remedy this anomaly, but some legislation by Congress is needed along lines already indicated and embodied in a bill which has received the approval of the Department of State and the Department of Justice as well as the Departments of War and of Commerce and Labor.

Another reason for discontent is not confined to the Filipinos, but is shared by the Hawaiians and by travelers from the United States to and from these islands. It is the coastwise shipping law above referred to. What an uprising there would be in the city of New York, what mass meetings would be held, what storms of protest from travelers to Europe from all parts of the country if they were told that they could not sail to Europe in any but an American vessel, under command of an American citizen, without paying a fine of $200 for each passenger. But that is the law which now applies to Hawaii and which next year is to be extended to the Philippines. Secretary Straus and a number of his friends are in a position to explain how the law operates. They were in Honolulu; they wished to return at a certain time to the United States. No American vessel was available. To get back within the prescribed time they were obliged to take a foreign vessel and pay $200 each for the privilege. People ask what is the origin of a law in which the spirit of protection seems to have gone crazy. It comes from the application of the United States coasting laws to a situation totally different from that for which they were intended. Continuous voyages cannot be made in the coasting service of the United States except in vessels under American registry. It is a law which is somewhat dear to the people of Maine, who support it, and dear in another sense to the rest of the country who suffer from it; but the reasons which may justify it for the coast of the continental United States do not justify its extension to Hawaii and the Philippines. The arguments which may apply to a ship-subsidy law do not apply to this, which hampers commerce and trade and places a burden upon travelers.

The people of our island dependencies have enough burdens to bear which are the heritage of centuries without bearing new and unnecessary ones placed upon them by the Congress of the United States.

The Book of Joshua

SOME ten million American Sunday school students are now engaged in a course of six lessons on the Book of Joshua. In twenty-four chapters, about twenty-five pages of an ordinary Bible, this book sets forth the salient features of the winning of the territory which Israel held for over 1,000 years, and on which she worked out her destiny and performed her mission for the world. We know of no modern writer who could de-

scribe an event of equal size in less than four octavo volumes.

Joshua contains a number of narratives of popular interest, and also its full share of the difficulties which have made the Old Testament a perplexity and a stumbling-block to many minds. It is in Joshua we read of the fall of the walls of Jericho at the blast of the ram's-horn trumpets, of the great national defeat at Ai because of the trespass of one man, of the staying of the sun and moon in the valley of Aijalon at the command of the leader, of the wholesale slaughter of men, women and children in town after town. The ten chapters which narrate the division of the territory are not so interesting. There are more weighty considerations for us than the lot and borders of Zebulon and Issachar in 1180 B.C., particularly as the distinctions between Zebulon and Issachar do not appear to have been of any importance, either then or at any later time. But the Bible is an old book, and was not written for any one age or generation. There were times when matters of genealogy and ancestral residence were of great weight to certain people, as books of heraldry are to their relatives today. We ought to be glad that these people had their Bible, and glad that we are not confined to those portions of it which yielded them greatest satisfaction.

From time immemorial moral objections of great force have been brought against the extermination of the Canaanites as recorded in this book. The story is gruesome in the extreme. It reports wholesale massacre of city after city, the murder not only of captive soldiers, but of women and children, the helpless aged and the innocent babes. It does not show good moral insight to defend such deeds. No civilized nation would so wage war. Rome at her cruelest did not do so. Such wild fury of the untamed Bedouin was part of the early barbarism of the cruel East.

Critical students today do not believe that the Hebrews of the conquest were as bloodthirsty as the Book of Joshua represents them. There is another story of the conquest in the early chapters of Judges, in which the narrative is not nearly so bloody and the massacre by no means as wholesale. There is every reason to suppose that this less dramatic account more accurately states the facts. Professor Gray, of Oxford, has called the story of Joshua "an historical romance," and Prof. Henry P. Smith maintains that it states "what did not occur at the conquest."

This may afford some relief as to the conduct of the ancient Hebrews, but it does not help much as to the Book of Joshua. It rather increases the embarrassment, for on this understanding the book hightens the very features against which one's moral feelings protest. It not only relates terrible things, but it makes them out more terrible than they were. The case is a bad one for those who hold that the Bible is on one dead level of truth and authority. In fact, however, the Bible is a broad and tolerant book, recording faithfully the religious conceptions of a remarkable but very human people, whose life extended over thousands of years; who began at a low stage of culture and faith, and advanced only gradually toward purer, truer light. In Joshua we have to do with an early and deficient conception, both morally and religiously. Such ethics and such standards of piety are not binding on men today, and need not be defended.

The belief which underlies the Book of Joshua, that territory in rightful possession of one people can be made over by divine promise and gift to another nation, is not in accord with the best morals. Some American settlers had that notion, and they murdered the Indians and stole their lands. They argued that it was a "white man's country," that the Indians did not deserve it, and various other sophistries. We condemn their assumptions and glorify William Penn. But Joshua was far nearer Miles Standish than he was to the great Friend. This is not to reject the Bible, but only to recognize the long, patient way by which God led men to the nobler ethical standards which prevail in the higher portions of Scripture.

One gets along much easier with the miracles of Joshua when he learns that the book was not written at one time, and that much of it saw the light centuries after the deeds it describes. The story of the damming of the waters of Jordan for Israel to cross is manifestly a

late recension of the account of the crossing of the Red Sea, which in turn had its origin in a perfectly natural occurrence. Some have tried to explain the marvel at the Jordan by mention of a landslide which produced a like effect in the Middle Ages. But Joshua does not speak of a landslide, but of the stopping of a river at the touch of priests' feet. Prof. George Adam Smith declares that Jericho never withstood a siege, which may be true without effect on the credibility of the story of the rams' horns. Relief in these matters is to be sought in the lateness of the traditions.

Notwithstanding its difficulties, we could illy get along without the Book of Joshua. It shows us that the old-time Hebrew was not a weak and canting rabbi nor a money-changing Shylock, but a man of red blood, of courage, ambition and grit. He may not have exterminated the Canaanites, but he certainly gave them a good drubbing, and his successors wished he had wiped them out altogether. He had the faculty of religious conviction on duty that seemed right at the time. If he had to fight with Adoni-bezek, it was well he fought with the sword of the Lord. The time had not come for William Penn. It was the age of Joshua, and Joshua did well to be equal to it, and, according to his light, to be strong and very courageous.

Chewers and Chewing

ACCUSTOMED sights make us callous to their frequency, and the distinguished traveler who summed up the chief products of the U. S. A. as

> "The cud-chewing cow,
> The swill-swigging sow,
> And the gum-chewing girl"

may seem a trifle severe to those of us who have the third product continually in sight. But, viewed impartially, there is something so organically repulsive in this animal mouthing and munching that it may prove of interest to ascertain the cause—or causes—of so uncouth an exhibition.

Primarily, it is known that all nerve tension or emotion finds vent or expression in muscular movement. Even so universal an expression as laughter is nothing more than a switched-off nerve current invading the most used muscles, viz., those of tongue, lips and the respiratory organs; and the raised voice and possible violent action of an angry man is the logical muscular expression of his fervid emotion. In the early pioneer days of this country there were few of the idyllic pastoral conditions that make the picture in Gray's "Elegy" or the scene in Meissonier's "Angelus." The plowing of the early settler had to be done while his rifle lay within easy reach, and at no time during the working day was there any relaxing of his constant, alert watchfulness for signs of the presence of the hostile red man. Similarly, at night, when bolted and barred in the bullet-proof security of his log cabin, he had no waking hour entirely free from the nerve-racking alertness for the warning whoop, or the silent dash. Eventually the enemy was banished to remoter districts, and the nerve strain, as such, became only a memory. But its effects remained, and finally found outlet, solace and expression in that great national invention the Rocking Chair, which has since remained to express and relieve emotional tension when the milder methods of the "devil's tattoo" and the "whittling stick" are inadequate or unavailable.

In those early days the pleasures were limited and primitive; the items of luxury were chiefly gastronomic and all home-made; hence it is to be surmised that the discovery of maple-sugar and spruce-gum conduced to the joy of this continent. And thus it comes that in those early days of limited enjoyment, and under the widespread condition of a slightly deteriorated nervous reserve, there grew into fashion the use and practice of chewing gum. And this practice is prevalent among us today; not for the gustatory charm of the refractory mastic, but chiefly for the unconscious nervous relief that the muscular act of mastication provides.

"But," it may be asked, "what is this pent-up emotion, or nerve strain, that embraces a continent?" And this is the answer: The rocking chair, the whittling stick, the "devil's tattoo," the unnecessarily frequent motion of "fixing the hair," are all more or less symptomatic of neurasthenia; but 90 per cent. of the idiotic champing and facial contortion incidental to the chewing of gum is due to the characteristic peasant-trait of overweening self-consciousness. Observe the

next young woman you see engaged in the practice. Do you think she imagines that she looks her prettiest during the operation? No. But she is conscious that, while not looking her prettiest, the occupation enables her to meet her fellowman with a certain amount of naturalness, and he is expected to picture to himself how much prettier she will look when she deigns, more at her ease, to abandon enjoyment for repose. Whereas, the brutal fact is, that, without the safety-valve of the accustomed jaw-movement, she would be even a more pitiable sight; for of repose she has no knowledge, and her hands, or her feet, or her body would surely show the nervous unrest expressive of discomfort under scrutiny.

The tobacco-chewer comes under a different heading. In his case it is an acquired taste for a narcotic, and possibly the taste may have been acquired under conditions that provide some excuse. For instance, notice the large percentage of tobacco-chewers among the men who wear the G. A. R. button. Also among teamsters, coalheavers, factory operatives —in fact, generally among men whose time is not their own, whose meal hours are uncertain and whose leisure is scant. Of course, tobacco-chewing is to be deplored, especially the villainous sign of it which calls for "receptacles" along the corridors of the National House of Congress. But it is satisfactory to know that this habit can be regarded as a relic of more strenuous times; and it is safe to prophesy that it will eventually drop out of fashion, like snuff-taking and the bob-wig. But gum-chewing, on the other hand, is not a habit in the strict sense of the word. It is an index of defective training, an exhibition of mental disquiet, whether it be one of New York's "Finest" chewing gum on parade, in the attempt to impress the beholder that he is happy, care-free and enjoying the function, or the laborer who rubs part of his anatomy in the attempt to appear at ease when he is spoken to by his "boss," or the countryman who contorts himself on a drawing-room chair to show how thoroughly he is at home in his surroundings, or the office-girls who chew gum and cluster three abreast on crowded thoroughfares to show their balanced calm and equanimity in the surging crowd. All these futile muscular movements are merely the outward, visible expression of the baneful self-consciousness they are intended to conceal; and so long as adequate physical training, for the purpose of eradicating this trait, is not included in our public school course, so long will we have a large peasant population, with gum-chewing as the characteristic stigmata of the class.

The Trust Conference

The National Civic Federation is accustomed to do big things. Tho the report of its Municipal Ownership Commission —a commission which has set a standard for impartiality, thoroness and scientific analysis for all future investigating bodies—is still fresh in the public mind, it has just put the country in its debt again by holding for four days last week a great Trust Conference in Chicago. The resolutions adopted, while neither mentioning nor attacking the more radical remedies proposed to curb trust evils, admirably express the conservative sentiment of the most progressive public men. The recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of President Roosevelt that agreements between railroads as to rates should be permitted under proper supervision were endorsed; the improving of the Sherman act was recommended; and the appointment of a non-partisan commission to study the whole trust question was urged upon Congress. THE INDEPENDENT is in accord with these three principal recommendations, tho we are sorry to say that the history of official commissions of inquiry in the United States has not been especially happy, and frequently their just conclusions have been ignored by legislators. Still, such a commission to study the trusts can do no harm, and may do much good. With the exception of the Peace Conference held in this city last April, we recall no more important conference held in the United States during the past decade than this one in Chicago. The Governors of forty-three States sent official delegates to represent them, and the best-known men in business, in labor and in public life were present. The National Civic Federation and its untiring executive officer, Mr. Ralph M. Easley, deserve the thanks of the country.



FACTORS AMONG THE TRUST COMPANIES.

1. Clark Williams, the New Superintendent of Banks. 2. Levi P. Morton, President of Morton Trust Company. 3. Edward King, President of Union Trust Company. 4. Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 5. General Brayton Ives, President of the Metropolitan Trust Company. 6. Henry C. Swords, President of Fulton Trust Company. 7. Edward W. Sheldon, President of United States Trust Company. 8. Henry Parish, President of New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 9. David M. Morrison, President of the Washington Trust Company. 10. John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company. 11. John E. Borne, Chairman of Executive Committee Trust Company of America. 12. Otto T. Bannard, President of New York Trust Company. 13. Edwin Gould, President of Bowling Green Trust Company. 14. Leslie M. Shaw, President of Carnegie Trust Company (copyright, 1907, by J. E. Purdy, Boston). 15. Clarence H. Kelsey, President the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Financial

New York's Trust Companies and Banks

An event of much importance in last week's record of severe financial disturbance was the creation of a committee of trust company presidents. There has been need of such an organization. The Knickerbocker Trust Company, standing fourth in the list of New York trust companies, so far as total resources ($69,486,000) and interest-bearing deposits ($57,083,000) were concerned, closed its doors on the 22d, after paying out about $8,000,000. On the 23d, a meeting of trust company presidents was held at J. Pierpont Morgan's office, with John A. Stewart, chairman of the United States Trust Company's trustees, presiding. It was decided to appoint a committee of five, "similar in its character to the Clearing House Committee of the banks," to which applications from trust companies for assistance may be referred, and which shall have power to call upon the companies for information and to report the results of inquiries, with advice, to meetings of the presidents. Mr. Stewart appointed the following strong committee: Edward King, president of the Union Trust Company; Edwin S. Marston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; J. N. Wallace, president of the Central Trust Company; J. W. Castles, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; John I. Waterbury, president of the Manhattan Trust Company. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Morgan will actively co-operate with these gentlemen. It is interesting to observe that, by the latest official report, the six companies directly represented by the committee and by Mr. Stewart have $61,282,500 in capital and surplus, that their interest-bearing deposits are $276,480,000, and that their total resources amount to $348,253,000. Among those who attended this meeting were James Stillman, Henry C. Frick, E. H. Harriman, E. H. Gary, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont and Paul Morton.

Our trust companies are powerful institutions. Their growth has been rapid during the last ten years. On August 22d the 51 companies in the city of New York were capitalized at $60,636,000, and their surpluses and undivided profits amounted to $167,982,000. Deposits subject to check, not preferred, were $692,744,000; interest-bearing deposits were $909,677,800, and the total resources were $1,205,019,700. The resources of the 35 trust companies in other cities of the State are only a little more than $100,000,000. A majority of the New York City companies, and especially the older ones, have been conservative and highly beneficial to the public. It would be difficult to find, in any other money center, institutions of a more admirable character than, for example, the Union, the Farmers' Loan and Trust, the Central, the United States, the Guaranty and others which might well be named with these. Their affairs have been controlled by financiers of the best type. Some of the younger companies have departed from the purpose for which such corporations were originally formed, which was the execution of trusts of various kinds, and have entered upon a general banking business, which in some instances, has been accompanied by the promoting of new projects and combinations. So far as general banking is concerned, they have been doing such business as the banks do, but not under the restrictions imposed upon banks. For their banking and promotion business there has been need of regulations and safeguards in addition to those already provided by law. We have reason to expect that the condition of the Knickerbocker, when fully shown, will point to this need. It will be recalled that in 1903 the imposition of new requirements as to reserves caused all but three of the trust companies already in the Clearing House Association to withdraw from it, and that in 1906 a law was enacted which requires the companies to keep a reserve of 15 per cent. It may be that the present disturbance will show that further legislation is needed for the restraint of the younger and more specu-



SOME PROMINENT BANK PRESIDENTS.

1. Richard Delafield, President of the National Park Bank. 2. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank. 3. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank. 4. Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank (member of the Clearing House Committee). 5. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank (member of the Clearing House Committee). 6. Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank. 7. James Stillman, President of the National City Bank. 8. William H. Porter, President of the Chemical National Bank. 9. Valentine P. Snyder, President of the National Bank of Commerce. 10. Edward Townsend, President of Importers and Traders National Bank (member of the Clearing House Committee). 11. Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants National Bank of the City of New York. 12. Thomas H. Hubbard, President of the International Bank. 13. Seth M. Milliken, President of the Mercantile National Bank. 14. Stephen Baker, President of Manhattan Company. Photographs by Gessford and others.

lative companies. At all events, the new committee will exercise a conservative and protective influence. It should be made a permanent organization.

It will be noticed that during the financial crisis of last week there was no proof that any one of the banks subjected to criticism was insolvent. Even the Mercantile National was pronounced sound and safe, altho a part of its comfortable surplus was affected by loans on securities not quickly marketable. The small institutions which temporarily suspended payment did so because of a lack of currency. Our people have reason to regard the great banks of New York with confidence. On October 19th the totals for the fifty-three banks (thirty-three national and twenty State) in the Clearing House Association were as follows: Capital, $129,400,000; profits, $164,098,300; loans, $1,076,846,300; deposits, $1,025,-711,400. State banks represent about one-sixth or one-seventh of the capital and profits. There are six of the national banks—the City, Bank of Commerce, First, Park, Hanover and Chase—which stand at the head of the list in the matter of deposits, and which show the following large totals: Capital, $74,-000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $80,466,300; loans, $537,005,000; deposits, $535,718,000. The fourth in this list, the National Park, of which Richard Delafield has long been president, is an admirable example of a great commercial bank. Within its fine new building, on Broadway just below the Post Office, it has spacious, handsome and well planned offices. According to last week's statement its capital is $3,000,-000; its surplus and undivided profits amount to $8,934,000; and its deposits are $76,539,000. The solidity and conservatism of many of the associated banks are proverbial. Among the institutions whose names at once suggest these qualities to business men are the Chemical, the Importers' and Traders', the American Exchange and the First National. The Merchants' National (Robert M. Gallaway, president) has done business at the same location in Wall street for more than 100 years.

The most conservative and at the same time the most enlightened and expert elements of banking in New York are represented in the very competent committee of the Clearing House Association. This is the committee which has so recently eliminated certain objectionable speculators and promoters from a group of banks, assistance to the Mercantile National and other banks under criticism having been conditioned upon the withdrawal of these men. It was excellent work, promptly done. We are confident that the influence of the Association and of its committee will hereafter be exerted to exclude such persons, who commonly obtain control of banks—sometimes of several such institutions—in order that the funds accumulating in them may be used for the promotion and financing of various projects and enterprises. To permit such a use of banks is to endanger both the interests of the public and those of the banks which are conservative and properly conducted. In critical times the danger spreads far and wide, the mere occasional association of innocent capitalists with those who are under public condemnation being enough to impair confidence in sound institutions. This has been shown by the recent experience of trust companies in Providence. The ability of the Clearing House Committee has been shown not only in its elimination of undesirables, but also in the support which, with the aid and counsel of Mr. Morgan and his allies, it has given so promptly and vigorously to institutions which were undeservedly in trouble.

Governor Hughes has appointed Mr. Clark Williams Superintendent of Banks, as Mr. Mott's health would not permit him to perform the duties of this highly responsible office. Mr. Williams, at the time of his appointment, was vice-president and active manager of the Columbia Trust Company, an independent institution, organized about two years ago. He is thirty-seven years old and a grandson of Myron H. Clark, who was Governor of New York in 1855. His father was a banker in Canandaigua. A graduate of Williams College in the class of 1892, Mr. Williams was afterward for a time with the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, and then held in the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, successively, the offices of assistant secretary, assistant treas-

urer, treasurer and vice-president. He was president of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association in 1906, and for four years past has served in the executive council of the Association.

....A report of the British Iron Trade Association shows that the output of pig iron for the first half of 1907 was as follows: United States, 13,478,044 tons; Germany, 6,355,953; Great Britain, 5,194,712.

....J. B. Robinson, chairman of the South African Banking Company, and well known as an owner of gold mines, estimates at $5,000,000,000 the value of the gold not yet taken out at the Rand, and expresses the opinion that there are great deposits yet undiscovered in the Transvaal.

....An order for 15,000 tons of steel rails was received last week by the Carnegie Steel Company from the Japanese Government, with the understanding that quick delivery will bring another order for 30,000 tons. The price is $30, delivered at Yokohama. To American roads the price is $28 at the mill.

....George E. Roberts, who retired from the office of Director of the Mint in August, has completed his compilation of the statistics relating to the output of gold and silver in the calendar year 1906. The gold output of the United States was $94,373,800, against $88,180,700 in 1905. The principal gain was in Alaska ($6,439,500); and Colorado's loss was $2,766,700. The silver output was 56,517,900 ounces, having a commercial value of $38,256,400, the quantity being almost the same as in 1905. The largest losses were in Montana and Colorado, and the greatest gain was in Arizona.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.

Showing in the center the desk of the President, Richard Delafield.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1907 No. 3075

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

The Financial Panic

At the beginning of last week there were signs of some renewal of confidence in New York. From many pulpits, on Sunday, good advice had been given to anxious depositors. Among those who thus sought to give assurance of safety was Archbishop Farley, who said his careful inquiries had convinced him that all the fiduciary institutions were sound. In many churches the people were counseled to restrain themselves and be patient. They were told that their money was safe. Early in the week, the runs on banks and trust companies practically ceased, and the besieged Trust Company of America, which had paid out $22,000,000, saw its deposits increased by $2,000,000. Several of the small banks which had suspended made preparations to resume business. Large engagements of gold from abroad were made. At the end of the week these amounted to about $30,000,000, and $18,000,000 of this is expected to arrive this week, $10,000,000 on one ship. In the brokers' offices there was continuous buying of shares in small lots for cash, because the extremely low prices were attractive. One broker estimated that more than $50,000,000 was invested in this way during the two weeks of excitement. Comptroller Ridgely urged the national banks to increase their circulation by substituting first-class municipal or railroad bonds for the Government bonds held as security for deposits of public money, and then using these released Government bonds as a basis for additional banknotes. Many banks took this course, one in Chicago thus increasing its circulation by $2,000,000. It is thought that the total increase by the end of the present week will be at least $10,000,000. The mints were set at work to coin their bullion, and one order for $15,000,000, in double eagles, was given. In the early part of the week, the supporting pools of bankers were dissolved. The national banks, acting thru the Clearing House Association, had subscribed the $35,000,000, which Mr. Morgan in two days loaned on the Stock Exchange, and $12,000,000 more for the aid of solvent banks that needed currency. Clearing House Association loan certificates were used not only in New York, but thruout the country, even in cities on the Pacific Coast where such local associations existed. Exchange between the large cities was discontinued. In the latter half of the week a premium upon currency began to be paid, and on Friday and Saturday from 2 to 3 per cent. was offered in New York. This was mainly to meet the weekly payroll requirements of employers. The Steel Corporation, whose payroll is $3,000,000 a week, arranged to pay 20 per cent. in cash and 80 per cent. in small checks. In Oklahoma, Acting-Governor Wilson, at the request of many bankers, proclaimed a legal holiday of six days. California's Governor made the 31st a legal holiday, owing to the strain upon the currency holdings of the banks in San Francisco, where one small trust company had suspended. Among the relieving influences was the purchase abroad of very large quantities of American copper. These transactions raised the price 1¾ cents, to 15 cents a pound. The great sum of $75,000,000 was due

in dividends on November 1st (against only $53,000,000 one year ago), and payment of a part of it was anticipated. During the week only one brokerage house failed, that of Kessler & Co., which was involved in foreign exchange. A syndicate led by Mr. Morgan, George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, and James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, bought from the city government $30,000,000 in 6 per cent. revenue (short term) bonds at par, with an option for $20,000,000 more. Among the disagreeable incidents was a controversy over the sale of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society by the Thomas brothers (who had been induced to retire from the banking business) to a syndicate in Philadelphia. The syndicate had paid for the stock with cash and notes, but could not get possession of it because it was held somewhere as security for loans. There were indications that the Morse combination of coastwise steamship companies would be disintegrated. Improvement and a gradual restoration of confidence were observed thruout the week, but on Saturday afternoon some disquietude was caused by the weekly bank statement in New York, which was withheld until after the closing of the Stock Exchange, and which showed that the reserve had fallen $38,838,000 below the legal requirements. This is the largest reserve deficit ever recorded in the New York Association, but it was pointed out that the reserve (required to be 25 per cent.) was still 21.20 per cent., and that the percentage had been lower in 1893. Bankers predicted that the reserve would surely be enlarged this week.

Asking for an Extra Session

It became known on Sunday morning that the President had been urged to call an extra session of Congress without waiting for the regular session, which will begin on December 2d. The Associated Press, in a dispatch which appears to have originated in the neighborhood of the White House, said that the requests for an extra session had come from "the conservative leaders in the financial world," who had asserted that the present situation was one "compelling action of a character which will affirmatively eradicate all ground for suspicion of American industrial methods." The dispatch continued:

> "The President has been assured from most reliable sources that there will be no opposition on the part of the great industries of the country to the enactment of the necessary laws to carry out his ideas of Federal control to the extent to which he has expounded them in his recent public utterances. These assurances are made at this time to avert what has been represented as the most dangerous situation which has confronted the country during an extended period—that is, the seeming growing lack of confidence based on known irregularities in business methods in some quarters, and no sure and speedy means of separating the good from the unsound.
>
> "To this end it is suggested that the President set Congress to the task first of making such amendments to the financial laws as will result in the maximum of flexibility with the minimum of basic change in our system. Next, and perhaps most important, that the President embody his suggestions on corporation control into succinct recommendations for enactment into law."

Parts of the President's speech at Provincetown were then quoted. His attention, it was said, had been directed to these, which expressed his desire for the national incorporation of corporations engaged in interstate business. He had been told that "the benefit of having Federal legal machinery to detect and eradicate unwholesome business methods at this time" was much to be desired, and that this "would mean a practical wiping off of the slate and a starting afresh under business conditions which would have and could bear the closest public scrutiny." But the Government's observations had not disclosed an alarming situation, and the President had been told by his advisers that a call for an extra session might have a bad effect "by emphasizing in the public mind an apprehension of unfavorable conditions which do not exist." He had also been asked to "make a public statement of the assurance he feels in the sound condition of public credit." This, too, had been opposed by his advisers. Later dispatches from Washington showed that the question of an extra session had been discussed at a Cabinet meeting in which such action was emphatically opposed. At last accounts it was understood that the President would neither call an extra session nor make a public statement.

The Battleship Fleet

It is reported in newspapers which carefully avoid any misrepresentation of the Administration's policy that the President regards with favor a project for a voyage around the world by the battleship fleet—that is to say, a return voyage by way of the Suez Canal. Dispatches from Glasgow say that our Government has engaged there the services of 21 steamships for the transportation of 200,000 tons of coal to Pacific ports. Rear-Admiral Evans, commander of the fleet, at a dinner given to him by a New York club last Saturday night, spoke as follows of the approaching movement:

"This fleet of sixteen battleships, six torpedo boat destroyers and about half a dozen auxiliaries, will sail from Hampton Roads on December 16. I do not think any one wants to stop us, and they could not if they wanted to. I know the men who are under my command, and I know what our ships can do, and I think it will always be the case that they give a good account of themselves, whether it be a fight or a frolic.

"It is a great pleasure to me to take this fleet into the Pacific, and it would be just as great a pleasure to take it to Yokohama. I know the Japanese people. I have lived among them, and I know that they would give us a royal welcome. We don't fear flower bombardments, nor do we fear the dog shows, but I do fear the hospitality of these people."

He described recent target practice in Massachusetts Bay, asserting that the records made excelled those of all other navies.——A long interview with Prince Ookhtomsky, president of the Russo-Chinese Bank and of the Russian East and Central Asian Society, was cabled on Sunday last to a New York newspaper. The opening sentences were as follows:

"Another great war in the Pacific is inevitable. It will be the next inter-continental war. The combatants will be Japan and the United States. It is my firm conviction that only Japan's lack of ready money stands in the immediate way. How long this certain combat can be postponed I am not sure—except that I know it is not for long. Nothing short of an international cataclysm will prevent the declaration of war by Japan before the completion of the Panama Canal. And it is my opinion that the naval strategists of the Mikado are even now devising a scheme which will enable them to force hostilities with America within two years, and which will furnish them with monetary and moral support as the war goes on. These views of mine, I believe, are held by every other Russian who has given study to the Eastern Asia situation."

He remarks that if the American fleet should pay even a short visit to Vladivostok it would never reach home waters again without a battle.

Immigration From Japan

Representatives in Congress from the Pacific Coast have informally given notice in Washington that at the coming session they will ask for additional and more strict legislation concerning the immigration of Japanese laborers. They assert that the legislation of last session has been ineffective and that the Japanese laborers are entering the country in large numbers. Many come in by way of Mexico, buying in that country thru tickets to Canada, but leaving the railway trains at various points in the United States. It is said that the chief offenders are Japanese employment agencies on the Pacific Coast that supply laborers by contract for work on the railroads and elsewhere. During the official inquiry last week in Vancouver concerning riot claims, the testimony of the head of one of the agencies showed that laborers were imported under contract, and that their wages were paid to the agencies, which retained from 5 to 10 per cent.——Some weeks ago the Japanese residents of San Francisco sent a delegate to Japan. On the 27th ult. he had an interview with Foreign Minister Hayashi. Associated Press dispatches from Tokio give the following interesting report of what was said:

"The delegate pointed out that the feeling for exclusion was directed against the undesirable immigrant alone, and that American employers welcomed honest Japanese laborers. He requested, on behalf of his companions, that the Foreign Office permit emigration of nine hundred honest emigrants monthly through Seattle and San Francisco. Minister Hayashi replied that at present it was advisable to limit emigration to half that number. He further assured the delegate that everything would be done to protect Japanese interests, and at the same time emphasized the importance of stopping anything likely to injure the traditional friendship of both countries. The Government would hereafter, he said, supervise the kind of emigrants allowed to go out. When asked whether measures had been taken to procure the right of naturalization for Japanese, Minister Hayashi replied that, as a Minister of his Majesty's

Government, he would never encourage the alienizing of his subjects, but would insist upon procuring for Japanese rights equal to those granted to subjects of other Powers."

——Contractors engaged in construction work on the new Western Pacific road in Nevada have discharged all the Hindus (about 300) whom they recently employed, saying that they have been found to be of little use as laborers.

The Panama Canal

Following a recommendation from the General Naval Board, the Navy Department has asked that the width of the Panama Canal locks be increased from 100 to 110 feet. The present plans call for 100 feet, but it is thought that this is not enough to meet the requirements of future naval and merchant marine construction. The recommendation will be submitted to the Commission.——New borings made over the entire area of the Gatun Dam show that rock foundations are everywhere possible. All previous doubt on this point has thus been removed, and work on the designs for the lock gates and sluiceways is advancing steadily. New borings have been made also in the vicinity of the Pedro Miguel locks and dams, and the excavation on the site of the lock there is proceeding rapidly.——Representative Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, with eleven other members of the committee, sailed for the Isthmus on the 31st ult., and will remain there for nine days. Mr. Tawney says that at the current rate of excavation, the canal ought to be finished by January 1st, 1914, but he grants a margin of one year more.

Seizure of Trust Products

Unexpected action was taken by the Government on the 21st ult. under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the instance of the Attorney-General, the collector of customs at Norfolk, Va., seized 8,750,000 cigarets (valued at $7,172), which were in transit from Petersburg, Va., and Durham, N. C., to New York and foreign countries. The charge is, in brief, that the cigarets are the property of an unlawful combination, being the property of the Tobacco Trust, which the Government is prosecuting, or being owned under a contract between this Trust and the British tobacco companies for the suppression of competition by an allotment of the world's markets. Section 6 of the Sherman act is as follows:

"Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof), mentioned in Section 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law."

This section has never been enforced, and it has not been past upon by the courts. In a published statement, the Department of Justice says:

"This is a proceeding *in rem;* that is to say, against the property itself, and not against any individuals. If the owners of the property want to make defense, they must come into court and claim the property, and file their written pleadings denying the charges set out in the information, and showing that the unlawful combination in restraint of trade charged in the information does not in fact exist."

It is said that the Department desires a final decision from the Supreme Court at the earliest possible date, intending, if the section be sustained, to make many other seizures of Trust goods in transit.

Controversies With Indians

Trouble on two Indian reservations was reported last week. A small band of renegades of the Navajo tribe, under the leadership of Chief Bylillie, was threatening the lives and property of white settlers. Soldiers were sent on the 22d ult., and on the 28th they were attacked by the renegades. Three of the latter were killed, and eleven (Bylillie included) taken into custody. Bylillie was disliked and feared by a great majority of the Navajos, who remain peaceful. The other disturbance occurred on the Cheyenne River reservation of the Sioux, to which the White River Utes, about 370 in number, went some time ago from their own reservation in Utah. Being unprogressive and lazy, they were dissatisfied with their allotments in severalty. They quarreled with the agent,

Major Downs, at their new home, and he asked for troops as a precaution, as they had voted in council not to obey his orders. Captain C. P. Johnson, commander of the troops, sought to placate them, and his report to Washington, in which he practically defended the Indians, was regarded as a hostile criticism of the agent, the Indian Bureau, and the Bureau's policy. The Indians' rations had been reduced one-half. He advised that they be fed. They objected to having their children sent to a boarding school eighty miles away. He recommended that the children be kept near them. Commissioner Leupp shows, however, that these Indians have contemptuously rejected two offers, from railroads, of work at $2 a day. If they will not work, he says, they should go hungry:

"Johnson proceeds on the theory that the way to handle troublesome Indians is to set them off and feed them. That is not the Indian Office theory. This office believes in applying the same rule to the Indians that is applied to poor and ignorant men of any race. We believe in finding work for them, and then in permitting them to go hungry if they will not accept the opportunity to make a living. These Utes contemptuously declined to work, saying that the Government would take care of them. I am perfectly willing to stand responsible for all the advice I have given in the matter, which has been that we should treat the Indians kindly, but insist that they shall cease to be paupers when there is work at which they can earn good wages practically at their own doors."

The subject was thoroly discussed at the White House on the 1st, and the Commissioner was sustained. Further opportunities to work will be given to these Indians, and if they still refuse to work they will be left to their own resources.

The English Municipal Elections

During the past week there have been general municipal elections in England, with the result that the Conservatives have gained greatly and the Liberals have lost. But this by no means shows that the sentiment of the people has become Conservative. Hitherto the various progressive elements have been united in the Liberal ranks under one banner, but now the Socialists and the Laborites have, at least for local elections, separated and set up their own tickets. The Laborites had already in part seceded from Radicalism in the last Parliamentary election, but now we have a very vigorous Socialist propaganda. Says a writer:

"So-called non-political organizations have been formed everywhere. There are scores of these in London alone with a membership of from 700 to 2,000 each which did not exist a year ago. The leaders ignore or repudiate the mistakes of municipal ownership which caused the overwhelming defeat of the progressive party in London and other cities last spring. Those mistakes were accounted for by saying that they were made by amateur or unpractical imitators of real socialist principles. The doctrine of the new agitators is the simon pure article, which they easily induce the half educated classes to believe will bring the social and political millennium.

"They nominated candidates for the first time in England in the local campaign which was closed yesterday. The wonder is that they elected anybody, for certainly they did not expect to do so. They actually captured six seats in various places. They succeeded, besides, in changing the whole complexion of the municipal bodies. They split in halves the anti-Unionist vote of the country. The result was a great Unionist triumph, although the successful Unionist candidates in most cases received considerably short of a majority of the votes cast. The emptiness of the Unionist success thus becomes apparent."

The Prussian Court Scandals

Herr Harden, editor of the Socialist journal, *Zukunft,* has been acquitted of the charge of libel brought against him by General Count Kuno Moltke, amid the frantic cheers of the Berlin populace. The charges made by Harden rather implied than asserted vile orgies in which high members in the non-official camarilla which surrounds the Emperor William were involved, and it was declared that their political influence was badly affecting the conduct of the Empire. The resignation by Prince Frederick Henry of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and his sudden departure for Egypt, in conjunction with the suicide of several young officers, were the talk of the Guards' messes at Potsdam last autumn and constituted the first signs of the coming storm. One day several officers were discussing these incidents when one of their number drew attention to various articles in the *Zukunft* which seemed to indicate that scandals similar to those suspected in military circles were also rampant in other high quarters. This conversation came to the ears of the

Crown Prince, who thereupon asked to be shown the incriminating articles in the *Zukunft*. After perusing the articles in question his Imperial Highness requested General Count Hülsen-Haeseler, Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, to report the affair to His Majesty. To this proposal Count Hülsen-Haeseler demurred, on the ground that Prince Philip Eulenburg, the personage chiefly incriminated by the articles, was not an officer. The Crown Prince promptly took the matter into his own hands and drew the Emperor's attention to the scandalous stories and suggestions which were being circulated in conversation and in the press. The result of his Imperial Highness's intervention, which took place in the early part of last spring, was the retirement of General Count William Hohenau from his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Emperor, the resignation by General Count Kuno Moltke of his post as commandant of the Berlin garrison, and the loss of the Imperial favor by Prince Philip Eulenburg, sometime German Ambassador in Vienna and an intimate personal friend and political confidant of the Emperor. In addition a French diplomatist, who was also alleged to have belonged to the mystic inner circle which gathered round Prince Philip Eulenburg, at Liebenberg Castle, withdrew from the capital when the catastrophe became imminent. General Count Moltke, after a fruitless attempt to induce Herr Harden to accept a challenge to a duel, instituted the legal proceedings. Both the Public Prosecutor and the Prussian Minister of Justice declined to proceed against Herr Harden, and the action was brought by Count Moltke himself as a private plaintiff. Herr Harden's standpoint is expressed in the following sentence:

"Notwithstanding considerations of personal feeling, it may on occasion become a political duty to point out that proofs are extant of the reaction upon affairs in general of an abnormal, if platonic, friendship between men; after conscientious examination of authentic documents I have no reason to doubt its existence and its tendency to encroach upon the political sphere."

A multitude of witnesses were called and the trial was cut short on the ground that it was not to the public welfare to have so many witnesses testify. The Emperor, whose family have always been strictly moral, has been greatly mortified by these disclosures, and Count Moltke has threatened suicide.

The New Austro-Hungarian Agreement

On neither side does there appear to be much enthusiasm over the final agreement for ten years between the two elements in the Austrian Empire, but it is accepted as a necessity, after the long interval since the ending of the former *Ausgleich*. The details of the treaty have to do with six or eight pressing matters, most of which, however, have little interest outside the two States. They concern certain railways, especially those which link, or will link, Dalmatia with Austria. The treaty provides for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration, with four Austrian and four Hungarian members, who are to elect a ninth member as chairman. It fixes—this being for the moment the most important point of any—the contribution of Hungary to the joint expenses of War, Finance and Foreign Affairs; the said contribution being raised from 34.4 to 36.4 per cent. It is safe to assume that this change would not have been made, in elaborate negotiations which have lasted more than a year, unless its justice had been demonstrated so completely as to convince even such an Independent as M. Kossuth. But the Hungarian newspapers are attacking him fiercely, for a man who consents to such a fresh tax has obviously "sold his country." The sudden and amazing change in the constitutional balance of Austria, which took place when universal suffrage was granted almost without warning, has stimulated the demand for a similar change in Hungary. Demonstrations in favor of the like extension of the franchise took place as much as two years ago; but the anti-Austrian agitation took up for a time the energies of the country, and nothing has been done. But already the workmen are beginning to move again. They have been demonstrating in Budapest; their spokesman, M. Mezöffy, has been interpellating the Government, tho the Independence party protested; and, finally, Count Julius Andrassy, Minister of the Interior, has declared that the

Franchise Reform Bill will be laid before the House very shortly. If its provisions fall short of universal suffrage, it will be out of harmony with Austria, and, if it grants the full suffrage, it will raise in a definite form that dangerous question, whether a democratic franchise is consistent with Magyar supremacy. It is easy to see that to open that question may be to stir the passions of the whole heterogeneous population of the Hungarian kingdom in a formidable way.

The Third Duma

The general result of the election for the Russian Duma is now known, as 395 out of the 442 districts have selected members, and the second election will not materially change the result. Under the new law imposed by Stolypin the owners of land have the right to elect most of the members, while the peasants have almost no chance. Thus we have Monarchists and other Rightists, 189; Moderates, including Octobrists, 113; Constitutional Democrats, 33; Leftists (Radicals), 24. Feodor Golovin, Constitutional Democrat, of Moscow, who was President of the last Duma, has been re-elected, but it is seen that he has few to follow him. Of course this result does not represent the people, and the policy of repression goes on, filling the prisons, while the assassinations are numerous but are not reported. While the Government has the majority, and Stolypin is thus justified by the apparent success, it is by no means sure that the Duma, in which there are so many Octobrists, will accept either autocracy or bureaucracy on the old lines. The struggle will come when it is proposed to ask the Duma to consent to the borrowing of some $800,000,000, a terrible new burden on a people already overwhelmed with taxes. This new loan will have to be based on the imperial lands, which are just those which the people are demanding for themselves, but which will be finally lost to them if the proposed terms of the loan are accepted.

Minor Foreign Items

A petition signed by many prominent British authors has been sent to the Premier asking that the office of a Censor of Plays be abolished. Among the signers are James M. Barrie, W. S. Gilbert, Thomas Hardy, Anthony Hope, Henry James, Maarten Maartens, George Meredith, Bernard Shaw and A. C. Swinburne. It is noticed that the theatrical managers' names are absent, and it is claimed that they favor the retention of the office.——The consecration of a church in the village of Czemova, Hungary, was on October 27th the occasion of a tragedy. The Slovak priest had been convicted for political offenses, and the people were so strongly in his favor that they resisted the advent of a neighboring priest who had been called in to officiate. They resisted his entry into the church and attacked the soldiers who were protecting him, till the soldiers fired on the crowd, killing sixteen of them and wounding many more.——There has been an unsuccessful attempt at a mutiny among Russian soldiers and sailors at Vladivostok. On Tuesday of last week a battalion of sappers attacked the barracks with rifle fire, but the occupants turned their guns on the assailants and scattered them. It would appear that a concerted attempt was made at a mutinous outbreak, for the next day the crew of a torpedo-boat destroyer mutinied, raised the red flag, steamed out of the port and bombarded the town and the troops. Four vessels promptly turned their guns on the boat and it was riddled and driven ashore, and all but two or three of its crew were killed.——One of the most appalling disasters ever known is reported from the town of Karatagh, in Bokhara. There had been a fearful earthquake, and the people of the city, estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000, had fled to the plain, but had returned when the shock seemed to be over. But suddenly at night the mountain which overhung the town fell down into the narrow valley, overwhelming the whole town and all its people. One report says that only the Governor and his wife were saved, but this is denied. There is even yet, owing to distance from communication, doubt as to the cause of the disaster, some believing that it was due to the outbreak of a supposed extinct volcano. Karatagh is one hundred miles southeast of Samarkand, in Russian Turkestan. The earthquake shocks were recognized on October 27th

at Washington and in London.——General Maximoffsky, director of the Department of Prisons for the Ministry of the Interior, was shot last week by a young woman, who was immediately arrested. The act was done by order of a section of the Social Revolutionists, and she intended to blow up the whole building where the secret police have their headquarters, but was prevented. An attempt was also made to assassinate the vice-governor of the political prison at Viborg, but this was a failure.

A Russian Loan

It is stated that the Russian Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have been visiting Paris for the purpose of negotiating an enormous loan of $750,000,000, with an additional immediate subsidiary loan of $50,000,000. It would not be natural to expect that Premier Clemenceau would encourage so enormous a loan, especially considering the low state of Russian finances and the impoverished condition of the country. As editor of *L'Européen,* M. Clemenceau was strongly opposed to the oppressive measures of the Russian Government, and declared that it was supported only by foreign gold. M. Clemenceau reminded his Russian visitors that Russia already owes $2,500,000,000, mostly to French investors, and anything further must have the full endorsement of the Duma. The Russian Minister of Finance replied that such sanction would certainly be secured; or, if the Duma should prove refractory, it would be dissolved, and a new constitution proclaimed with such conditions that the Crown should have the power to negotiate foreign loans. In that case the Czar would give his own guarantees based on crown lands. But it is these public lands which the country people are demanding for themselves, and any such loan would put an end to their hopes and would require burdensome leases of the land. M. Clemenceau will approve of the monster loan only on condition that the Duma approves, but that is quite unlikely, even with the new Duma, which is so much more conservative than the last, being elected mainly by the officials and men of wealth. The French Premier will not think it his duty to interfere with any loans which the French bankers may make on their own responsibility on the security of the million square miles of crown lands, the mines or the railroads.

Japanese Affairs

There is good reason to hope that the difficulty between Canada and Japan, caused by the riot at Vancouver, is, or will be, settled. Premier Laurier sent a despatch to the British Ambassador at Tokyo regretting the occurrences at Vancouver, and has received a peaceable reply. The Japanese Emperor says he has received the message with the greatest gratification, and notes with much satisfaction the earnest intention of the Government of Canada to promote the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the British Empire and Japan. ——When a British Government goes out of power its last act is to give honors to its friends. Japan follows Great Britain and England in establishing a system of hereditary nobility, and it gives honors for very various merits. On September 21st patents of nobility and decorating were gazetted for a very large number of persons, chiefly for service in the late war with Russia. The order of rank is as follows: First, the Imperial Princes and 15 other Princes; Marquises, 39; Counts, 99; Viscounts, 377; Barons, 377; a total of 907. Those just created are Marquis Ito, Marshal Marquis Oyama and Marshal Marquis Yamagata, who is President of the Privy Council. Of the so-called Elder Statesmen, Counts Inouye and Matsukata have been created Marquises, as also the late Premier Count Katsura. Admirals Ito Yumamoto and Togo have been made Counts, as also Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nogi, and also Baron Komura, Ambassador to Russia. Americans may remember Baron Kaneko, who was so popular in America during the negotiations for the Treaty of Portsmouth; he is made a Count. The dotations that go with Japanese honors are very modest. The regular grant is 50,000 yen to a Prince, 40,000 to a Marquis, 30,000 to a Count, 20,000 to a Viscount and 10,000 to a Baron.

The Third Term Tradition

BY JAMES SCHOULER

Author of "Eighty Years of Union," "The History of the United States," etc.

IT need not surprise us to find that the time-honored custom of limiting absolutely each President's continuous period of service to two official terms, or eight years, is now in danger of interruption in favor of a longer tenure.

And yet there was more legitimate reason for that longer tenure when our Federal Constitution was first adopted than there is today. For at the outset most of our political leaders looked with distrust upon an authority so comprehensive which should change hands frequently. State pride, State sovereignty and State independence had predominated, and our people yielded with obvious reluctance to a general government of threefold specific powers only when it became manifest that the sort of amphictyonic league symbolized in our Continental Congress could no longer hold this Union together. No common executive authority over the "Old Thirteen" had hitherto been exerted except that of the British king. Our people were not thought qualified to select periodically a new ruler to guide them out of so vast and varied a population in rival States; and hence the convention not only meant by its electoral college plan to have a conclave of distinguished citizens make the choice for the people, but they left the right to re-elect a President entirely open, thereby avoiding, as they hoped, the turmoil and popular disturbance likely to arise from frequent candidacies. Most of our leaders were indisposed to look far ahead with the new experiment. The first President was sure to be our chief of men in peace and war, and with such an exemplar, worthy of being ranked among the greatest of earth's potentates, the new government would start out under high auspices.

Had Washington so permitted, there is little doubt that he would have been re-elected President as long as he lived; but he was too sincere an American and too strongly a friend of republican institutions to consent to anything of the kind. He himself set and established the precedent of retiring positively from office after serving for two terms, and thus making way for any successor agreeable to the people. His notable example was followed by every President of the United States, whether of one political party or another or of no party at all; and without a single interruption that custom has come down to us. Jefferson had been one of those who criticised the Constitution as framed in 1787; he would have wished an amendment, so as to give to each President a fairly long term, such as seven years, with no right of re-election at all; but on experience his mind settled down to the approval of Washington's rule as the best one, namely, to allow eight years as the final limit, with an appeal midway to public opinion as to whether such an extension should be permitted. Early opinion and practice, therefore, came to approve an eight years' incumbency for every President of whom the people should approve, upon a reference to the polls after a first trial, but to make that reference or re-submission, at all events, only once.

Down to 1840, in fact, such a theory prevailed without interruption or change. Not a single President was chosen for a first term who did not, with at least the acquiescence of his own party, become a recognized candidate, before the people and the electoral colleges, for a second term's continuance in office, but for no more. Upon such submission to the people both of the Adamses failed of a re-election; nevertheless, each had accepted the contest. Van Buren in 1840 was similarly the standard bearer of his party, but he, too, was borne down in defeat. And the chief reason of this was that he was looked upon as continuing in his person the plans and purposes of his predecessor, Andrew Jackson; and that Jackson dynasty, with its party intolerance and despotism, its contempt for

Congressional opinion, its blind onslaught upon corporations and corporate capital, and its inevitable tendency to breed quarrels everywhere and to foster class jealousy, became intolerable to the vast majority of our people by the time that financial disaster had followed in the wake of an over-confident prosperity with which the warrior administration had been too meddlesome. In 1840, then, the people, by an overwhelming vote, chose Harrison to the Presidential chair, thereby condemning with no uncertain acclaim all perpetuation of executive power, by party means and discipline, thru more than the customary number of years.

Harrison, in that memorable campaign, pledged himself to serve, if elected, for one term only; and this was meant to offset "King Andrew's" effort to perpetuate his despotic rule thru party successors who would submit to his iron will. And thus, too, Harrison reassured Clay and Webster of his own party, both of whom supported him at the present time, tho each aspired to the candidacy and thought his own claims stronger. Harrison's early death forbade all test of his promise, but from that time forward, for twenty years or more, no President of either party was put forward by the party convention to stand for a second term. Whether it were chance or design that dictated such a course, the single-term idea became most acceptable to our people. But now followed the bloody conflict of 1861; and while Jefferson Davis guided the cause of the Southern Confederacy to its close under a constitution which recalled the old preference for a fairly long Presidential term, which should be the only one, Abraham Lincoln, in order that his tremendous task might be safely completed, desired and obtained a re-election from the Union part of our people; for, to use his own homely metaphor, it was not well to "try to swap horses while crossing a stream." His second condidacy afforded, in fact, the best logical means of sustaining the policy of restoring the supremacy of this Government while incidentally destroying slavery. Posterity rejoices heartily that Lincoln gained a second term, while lamenting that death denied him the opportunity of crowning a national triumph with wise moderation.

Grant, as the military savior of the Union, was next chosen President for a first term, and the public gratitude, in spite of all errors, secured him a second. But the party and set of men that sustained him grew arrogant; and, largely from selfish ambition or a belief that the people could not be intrusted with their own institutions, some of his partisans made effort to put him forward for a third term. Grant's own grim reticence and his soldierly methods of compulsion gave many the impression that he himself favored the sinister idea, and it was predicted of this "smoky Cæsar" that he would never leave the White House until he was carried feet foremost. But the effort, such as it was, did not even avail to carry a third-term nomination thru the Republican convention, and so alarming had meanwhile been the abuse of compulsory rule and the pride of party domination that, as if to assert their own rightful rule in affairs, the people of all sections, by a rightful majority, combined to place Tilden, the opposition candidate, in the White House as Grant's successor. Or so, at least, did it seem in November, 1876, when the returns came in and our presses figured the result. It was a close election, to be sure, and it turned upon permitting opinion in some Southern States, still under the heel of military reconstruction, to be allowed its genuine expression. But this Grant's retiring administration would not concede; and by the time that an expiring Congress reassembled for a final session things ripened for another civil war, and only the adoption of an electoral commission scheme saved us from anarchy over the title to a Presidential succession. That bulldog grip which had won for the Union army an entrance into Richmond kept still the citadel of national strength for the Republican party. Grant gained no third term, and yet there was no surrender to the Democrats.

Hence, however, came about a tacit compromise. The Republican party in power still retained the national administration with its patronage, but reconstruction ceased at the South, and States

once disloyal regained henceforth their autonomy in local concerns. And thus it continued, with something of the old peaceful relation and yet something of a menace, until the first election of Cleveland restored this Government fully to its pristine condition as one which either of two great opposing parties of the nation might be trusted to administer. Cleveland, we well remember, stood for a second term; and, more than this, being defeated, he ran a third time, and made the record, unparalleled before or since, of serving as President for a second term, after one term's intermission. Since then McKinley has been nominated and elected for a second term, and so, too, has it been with Roosevelt; yet few Republican Presidents have been so honored, nor has anything appeared in recent times of that unanimity of sentiment such as accorded to every President once chosen a chance to go before the people to take their sense as to whether he should continue to administer for a full eight years' period.

Many are now urging that, in disregard of past practice, our people give to Theodore Roosevelt the unexampled honor of a third term in the Presidency. He himself has given his solemn pledge not to be a candidate again, and I doubt not he has been sincere in doing so. I further believe he will adhere to his pledge, regardless of all pressure. But suppose he should successfully run the gauntlet of the Republican convention next summer and gain the party nomination, there will still remain the ordeal of November; and if he has an opponent who can well unite the opposition strength, an anti-third-term argument, when properly presented, ought to convince at the polls. Even with all this overcome and Roosevelt re-elected for a third term, in defiance of precedent, his new administration, conducted under such circumstances, would be clouded by the imputation of undue ambition, selfishness and broken faith; and its conduct, thus handicapped, would be likely to drag him down rather than exalt him higher in history. The greatest evil of all, however, resulting from any such experiment would come upon the people themselves by permitting those in power to plan for unlimited continuance in supreme office, thus opening a highroad to monarchy, and permanent mischief would result.

BOSTON, MASS.

Autumn

BY CAROLINE E. MacGILL

OH, the wine o' life, oh, the shine o' life,
And a song, for the year is true;
Oh, the rhyme o' life, oh, the chime o' life,
Sweet o' life, that is all for you!

Oh, the dream o' life, oh, the cream o' life,
With the hope that is over all;
Oh, the swing o' life, oh, the ring o' life,
And the tang, when the crisp leaves fall.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Conquerors of the Road

A Forecast of Automobilism for 1908

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

[Our readers remember some former articles in THE INDEPENDENT by Mr. Dix. Before he became the Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company since its reorganization, he was the editor of *Town and Country*. Mr. Dix is the author of "The Face in the Girandole," a romance of old furniture, and a novel, "The Lost Princess," recently published. It is needless to add that Mr. Dix is the owner of an automobile.—EDITOR.]

IF one will look over the advertising pages of the magazines of five or six years ago the pictures of the automobiles then sold will strikingly illustrate the development since then of this modern sport. At that time the manufacturers seemed to have an ambition to conceal the fact, so far as possible, that their vehicles were machines. They made buggies and surreys with the engines hidden away beneath the seats and the flooring, and a new topic was given to the joke writers and cartoonists—that of the motorist lying on his back in the dusty or muddy road, tinkering awkwardly at the almost inaccessible inner parts above him. The world still regarded these vehicles as "horseless carriages," and it was several years after they came into use before the makers realized that they should forsake the designs of carriage manufacturers and treat the cars frankly as engines.

Gradually, bicycle wheels and light bodies were discarded, the engines were taken from their ignominious position under the body and placed forward under a protecting bonnet, where they might be easily reached; the chassis became suitably heavy, and the modern motor car emerged triumphant as an engine of locomotion. Today it no longer sails under false colors; it looks the world in the face, an enfranchised motor car.

I recently asked a woman who runs a motor runabout for shopping, calling or short pleasure drives about a suburban town how she managed to crank it, as she had no chauffeur.

"I never crank it," was her surprising reply.

"But surely you don't leave the engine running while you are at the grocer's or making a call?" I queried.

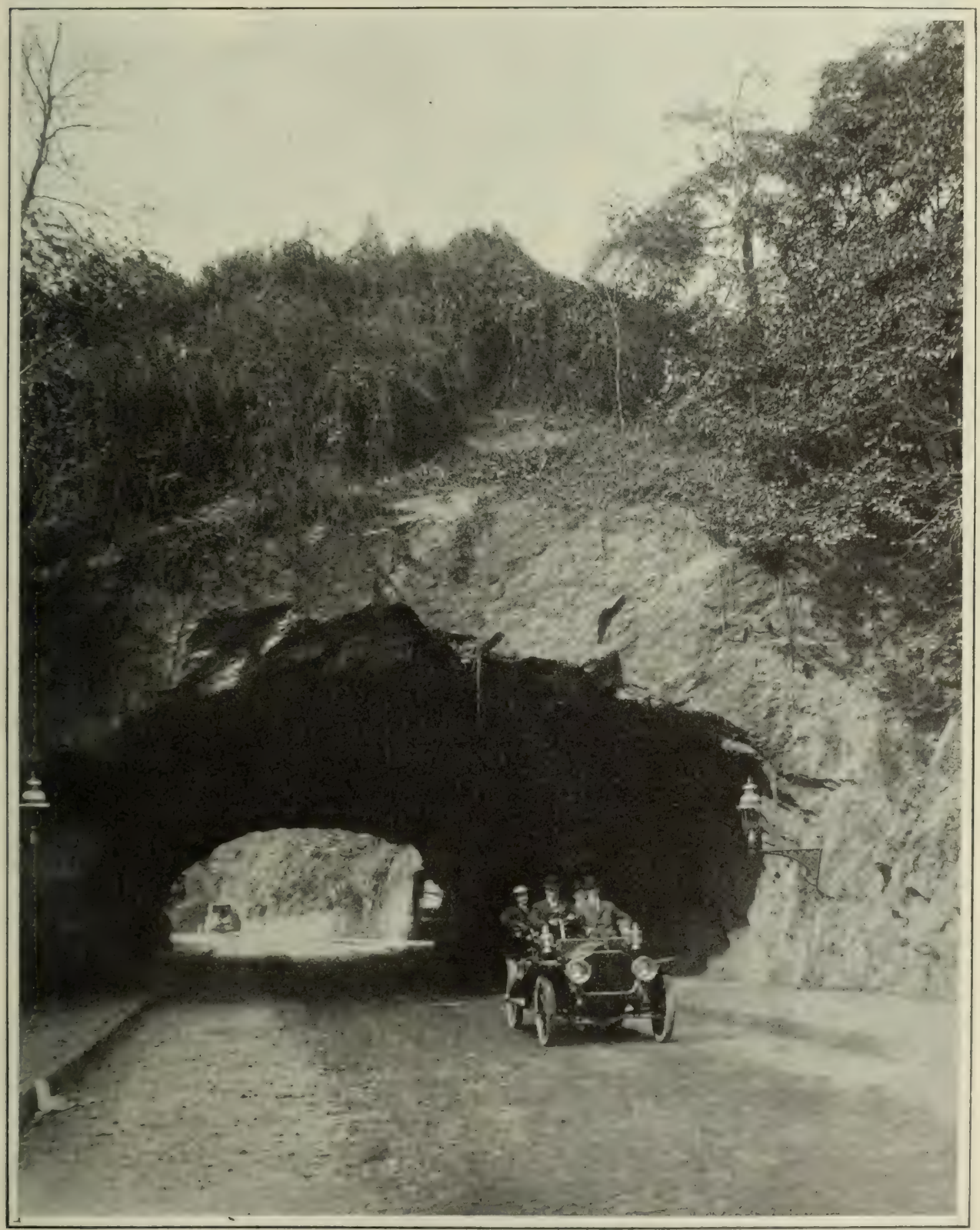
"No," she replied; "but I ask a grocery wagon boy or some man who is passing to do it, and they are always most charmed to do it. Every man is interested in motor cars, and the joy of a grocer's boy at being allowed to do something to one is really amusing. I have the pleasant feeling that I am conferring a real favor in letting the passerby crank my car for me."

That remark sums up the present status of this delightful sport epigrammatically—"every man is interested in motor cars."

Just at this season the subject is of especial interest, because those who have bought cars last spring are comparing their summer experiences with others and deciding whether their purchase was a success or not, whether they like motoring enough to keep on with it, whether or not it is too expensive, and whether they will keep their car another season or exchange it off for a new one of the same or another make. The people who, ten years ago, were flocking to bicycle shows are now absorbed in automobiles, just as perhaps, a few years hence, they will be excited over balloons and flying machines.

Tho the new year is still two months off, there has already been one large automobile show opened in New York—at the Grand Central Palace on October 24th—and the 1908 models are largely in evidence. A forecast of next year's designs can therefore already be drawn. The burning question of the day is, "What will the new year bring forth?" In a general way it may perhaps be said that the present tendency is toward a motor car that is a powerful, speedy engine, rather than toward a vehicle of luxury and comfort, and built for moderate gait. The speed mania is, unfortunately, the inspiration of the motor car of the near future. This does not mean that all the new cars show this influence, for in the 1908 models are delightful electric Victorias and coupés, with broadcloth cushioned seats, luxurious exten-

sion top tonneau cars, with soft, springy seats and princely limousine bodies, upholstered, fitted with soft rugs, cabinets for toilet articles, luncheon outfits, luggage carriers, and every device for safety and comfort; but a notable feature of the recent exhibition was the preponderance of what might be termed "sporty" or "racy" types. The season just past produced a number of powerful, high-speed runabouts, immensely strong cars, with seats for only two, with engines rating from 22 to 50 or 60 horse power, capable of sustaining a speed over average roads of from 40 to 60 or 70 miles an hour, and negotiating almost



A PICTURESQUE BIT IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, FAMILIAR TO MANHATTAN MOTORISTS.



HALTING BY THE WAYSIDE IN KOKOMO, IND.

any hill at high speed. The next season will see more makes of this kind of car, even more exaggerated as to power and speed. And the new runabouts usually have a "rumble seat," a small seat for the chauffeur behind the two "owners' seats."

There is an entirely new feature for next year which might be called the "double runabout." This is a car which, while seating four passengers, has no tonneau. The four seats are all small, with scarcely any back or sides; there are no side doors for the rear seats and no top. The immense bonnet in front shields a four or six cylinder engine of enormous horse power, and the cost ranges up to four and five thousand dollars. It is frankly and exclusively a racing machine, not a luxurious vehicle, where those on the back seat may recline comfortably upon high-backed seats, protected from dust and the weather, but a sporting car, where one can only imagine the occupants, with nervous and strained faces, leaning restlessly forward and rushing along the roadway at a remorseless clip.

This seems to be the distinct feature of the sport as it will be largely practiced during the coming season. The newspapers may daily recount horrible accidents to automobilists, rural sheriffs may enrich their town coffers with fines, chauffeurs may be sent to jail and the entire countryside may be menaced by this new phase of American neurasthenia, but still they increase and multiply, those speed-infected motorists and these menacing engines of the road.

Every phase of motoring has been discussed so thoroly, both verbally and in print, that it would be superfluous to speak of how deeply it has become a part of our present-day social life. The city streets, the avenues of suburban, residential towns, and the country roads tell the story more effectively than the pen, and the expression "The automobile has come to stay" is as trite as one of Gellett Burgess's bromidical quotations. The throngs of cars of every description upon Fifth avenue, the theater 'buses at night, the endless procession of automobiles faring out into the country of a week-end, the industrious little electrics, all are eloquent

of the hold the sport has taken upon the popular fancy. Sport? It is more than that, this automobilism; it is as necessary as the telephone and the typewriter. The question is, What is its logical development to be? That is a difficult question to answer. But what its logical development *should* be is quite as interesting.

It is to be hoped that we American motorists will soon realize that we are going a little to extremes. The real pleasure of motoring is not in trying to run from the White Mountains to New York in one day, or not in operating a car that is made for great speed at the expense of comfort. Let us hope that the pendulum will swing back a little and that the public will want cars of sufficient power to travel quickly and to negotiate hills sturdily, but which will be comfortable, which will be true pleasure vehicles. Let us hope that improvements will be made in tires and in cranking, so that one is not in constant danger of becoming suddenly helpless upon the road, a condition only to be remedied by long and laborious work removing the heavy shoe and replacing the inner tube. It seems strange that, in spite of our boasted mechanical skill, the most vulnerable part of the car is in the most exposed position. And the starting of the gas engine by a frantic, convulsive wrestling match with the crank is certainly an unpleasant detail for which some device should be produced. Also, the present tendency of automobile manufacture seems to be toward larger and more expensive cars, and the needs of the poor man or the man of moderate means are being somewhat overlooked. An inexpensive car to buy, which, because of its strength and its enduring qualities, *will also be inexpensive to maintain*, a car which a man's family may enjoy during the day while he is earning his wage—a practical little pony cart of a machine, in short—is the crying need of modern automobiling. And it is safe to predict that American ingenuity and American common sense will, before very long, supply this need.

New York City.



TYPE OF RACING CAR

The Second Hague Conference

BY HAYNE DAVIS

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[Last week we began an exhaustive series of three articles on the work of the Second Peace Conference at The Hague by the only American except the official delegates who was present during the entire session. We shall conclude the series next week.—EDITOR.]

The International Court of Justice

FRANCE sent M. Leon Bourgeois as her first delegate to both the First and Second Conferences. He acted as president of the "Commission on Arbitration" at both Conferences. This Commission evolved the Tribunal of 1899, of which M. Bourgeois is a member. In the Second Conference this Commission had to pass primarily on all proposals for courts of justice and for treaties of arbitration. Perhaps M. Bourgeois's position prevented his becoming an avowed advocate of any of the proposals mentioned in the chapter on "Proposals." Apparently he did not use his great and continually increasing influence for any one of the proposals in preference to the others. Early in the Conference, however, he did throw his whole force into a declaration for compulsory arbitration and a court for rendering judgments in such questions as were included in the treaties. He always used his position to conciliate the various elements in the Conference, and to bring them, if possible, to an agreement upon *both* of these proposals as parts of one proposition.

His initial declaration had great influence in strengthening all who were advocating definite proposals on either of these lines, and his incessant efforts, supplemented by those of his French associates, contributed largely to the results. Bourgeois preferred to see the international jurists who are members of the "Tribunal of 1899," constituted a sort of Judiciary Committee of that Tribunal, to serve the purpose of the new court which the Americans were proposing, and upon which they mainly concentrated their energies.

In the early days of the discussion on the American plan for a court and a treaty of arbitration, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the first delegate of Germany, raised the discussion to a higher plane than was ever before possible by declaring that Germany would support the United States in both these proposals. His address constituted in itself one of the most important events of the Second Peace Conference. Indeed, it was an event in the progress of the world toward *Law* as a substitute for *War*.

At the First Conference Germany opposed obligatory arbitration, and when it seemed as if the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration would be approved, Germany's delegates were instructed from Berlin to oppose it. It pertains to others who know the inside facts to tell how this opposition was overcome. It was overcome, however, and the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration issued out of the First Conference as its chief result. But the opposition of Germany, exerted at the very moment when success was about to crown the efforts of the progressive members of the First Conference, left a feeling among the delegates and thruout the world that Germany was not in sympathy with the cause of arbitration. This was the general opinion about Germany when the Second Conference opened. It disappeared like mist before the plain words of Baron Marschall, delivered with the ease and assurance properly belonging to the representative of a great Power. When Baron Marschall took his seat it was known at The Hague, if not thruout the world, that the cause of arbitration had swung into a higher and wider orbit.

He made no effort to conceal the fact that Germany had opposed obligatory arbitration at the First Conference. On the contrary, he plainly stated the fact, and then declared that Germany's opinion was now changed. Then obligatory arbitration seemed to Germany not ripe for discussion. Eight years have past; arbitration has been used during that

time; furthermore, Germany has used the interval to study the question, and "as a result the German Government is today in favor of obligatory arbitration in principle." Such were his plain words. Their significance will be missed unless it is borne in mind that during last winter a committee of competent persons sat regularly at Berlin, in order thoroly to weigh every proposal contained in the preliminary program proposed for the Conference by Russia. This, then, was not a personal or an unconsidered declaration. It was the deliberate voice of one of the greatest European Powers, on a question of the gravest concern to the people of all countries, and it placed Germany's weight on the right side, the side of progress.

In closing this memorable address, the first delegate of Germany said:

"The most important reform is that indicated in the proposals of the United States and Russia, and which consists in giving to the Tribunal at The Hague, a really permanent character . . . a really permanent court, composed of judges whose character and capacities will win for them universal confidence, will exercise, as it were, an automatic attraction upon all kinds of juridical disputes. An institution of this kind will secure for arbitration a wider and more frequent use than any general obligatory clause qualified with reservations and restrictions. We are ready to use all our forces for collaboration with our associates to accomplish this task.

"In continuing thus the work of 1899 the Second Peace Conference will justify the hope that its labors will contribute to the maintenance of peace, while we await the establishment of the Empire of Law and the strengthening of the sentiment for international justice."

With Germany's face favorably turned toward an international judiciary, from which would flow a uniform stream of law binding upon the German nation, what might not the Conference accomplish!

England's unreserved acceptance of the American proposal for the High Court of International Justice resulted in the general recognition of this proposal as the joint proposition of America, England and Germany.

Strange to say, tho Baron Marschall was everywhere applauded for what he had done, little or no attention was paid to the British delegate, who had cast without reservation the entire influence of Great Britain for the same proposals. This was most noticeable in the *Courier of Peace,* the unofficial organ of the Conference. It is explicable only on the theory that this was expected of England, but came as a surprise, as an astonishment from Germany.

Perhaps Baron Marschall's individuality had something to do with the result. The first delegate of Germany was an unusual man. Tho immense in size, he carried himself with an ease that approached grace. He was evidently master of himself and of the situation, and yet he attracted rather than repelled, as a result of the consciousness of control. Furthermore, his perfect command of the French language enabled him effectively and instantaneously to speak the word necessitated by the circumstances, in order to make his country's position thoroly understood. He knew his position; was immovable in it or from it. And subsequent events proved that there was no power that could make him recede one step from or proceed one step beyond the limits which his own and his Government's well considered opinion had placed around him.

This became manifest when the details of the American proposition for selecting international judges, and of the various proposals for a treaty of arbitration, to be signed by all the Powers, were under discussion. The proposal for selecting the judges for the High Court of International Justice, as agreed to by the American, British and German delegates, gave to the few so-called great Powers the right to maintain one judge on this court all the time, leaving the small Powers to divide the remaining few judges among themselves.

All the great Powers assented to this plan, and to the proposed system for enabling a court thus constituted to act as an integral part of our judicial machinery. But the small Powers showed no disposition to vie with each other in assenting to this. There were some plausible reasons for their doing so. Their security depends upon the use of judges instead of generals, courts instead of "Big Sticks" by the great Powers. Here was a proposition whereby *they,* the great Powers, proposed to make a beginning in the building of a real system of international justice thru law in-

stead of war, and each great Power proposed to content itself with naming one out of fifteen judges, whereas under the existing system each of these Powers names *all* those to whom it entrusts its interests, be they generals, admirals, or the lowest subordinate officer of its armed forces.

The German Empire was formed only a few decades ago, and it was the King of Bavaria who proposed that the German States be united into an Empire under the Kings of Prussia as hereditary Emperors of this federated Germany. The judges of the High Courts of Justice in this Empire are appointed by the Emperor, who is Emperor because he is King of Prussia, the largest of the kingdoms thus united to form this great Empire. It hardly seems surprising, therefore, that the Germans at the Hague Conference should regard as very reasonable a proposition which gave Germany a permanent right to appoint *one* judge on this High Court of International Justice, even tho this made it impossible for many smaller States to have the same right. On the other hand the Americans had reason to know from the history of our country that a very strong "States Rights" sentiment would be manifested by the smaller Powers. Our making this proposal must have been due to anxiety to win the great Powers to the general idea of this High Court of Justice.

Be this as it may, the states rights sentiment of the small Powers found in Barbosa, of Brazil, an able advocate, and this resulted in such a determined opposition to the American-British-German plan for constituting the court, that the hope of getting it created by this Conference was almost dead. Then a small special committee was appointed to consider the constitution of this court. The committee consisted of a representative of all the Powers accorded a place of first importance in the plan as submitted, and of Barbosa, presumably as the representative of the other Powers, who were given inferior positions on the international bench.

The Americans, being devoted to the idea of such a court and not being afraid to trust the elective principle, resorted to in all their national affairs from the least to the greatest, found little difficulty in getting their consent to an equal *voice* for every nation in the selection of all the judges. Barbosa, of Brazil, was willing to abandon his demand for a *judge* for *each* Power and to accept an *equal voice* for each Power in the *selection of all the judges.*

All the great Powers except France abandoned the Americans when they proposed to accept the principle of each State having an equal voice in the election of the judges. France is the only one among them that has accepted the elective principle and absolutely rejected the hereditary claim, for the conduct of the national affairs. There seems to be enough significance in this fact, to make it worthy of careful consideration.

Thus the constitution of such a High Court of International Justice proved to be an impossibility at the Second Peace Conference. But was no progress made toward the creation of such a court? Great progress was made in that direction. It is impossible to weigh the invisible but real value which came from this discussion. All the Powers, great and small, have entertained the idea of a High Court of International Justice. They have gotten their consent to have such a court exercise a jurisdiction superior to their highest national courts, and become the fountain head of a stream of international principles which they will consider themselves bound to obey as the law of nations made in a manner authorized by them. Some method satisfactory to all concerned, for finding the persons most worthy to act as judges on such a court, can certainly be discovered, and the establishment and use of this institution will result in a better administration of justice than can be possible thru the agency of armed forces. The day when this will be done will probably not seem distant if we duly consider the fact that the United States is only a little more than one hundred years old. A decade now can be expected to produce results corresponding to those of half or even whole centuries in the past.

Obligatory Arbitration.

Interwoven with the question of a High Court of International Justice was the question of obligatory arbitration. The French constantly exercised their in-

fluence to keep the two subjects together, and to all appearances they esteemed progress in obligatory arbitration as more important than changes in the International Court. The fact that the three chief delegates of France at the First Peace Conference were her three chief delegates at the Second, and that these three men are members of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration created by the First Conference indicates that France has a very good opinion of the "Tribunal of 1899." No other country has placed on that tribunal three persons who were considered by its present Government as worthy of representing it at the Second Conference. No other country sent to the Second Conference three men who had acted as its representatives at the First. Furthermore, these three Frenchmen are all men of the first importance, in individual worth, in the knowledge of this fact among their own countrymen, and in other countries. Perhaps no Frenchman in the political world today occupies a position of such importance and influence as M. Leon Bourgeois. Some evidence of this is found in the fact that the delegation of which he was made chairman came to the Second Conference absolutely free to act as seemed to it proper, on all questions, without referring them to the Foreign Office at Paris. Then, too, Bourgeois is not seeking the Presidency of France, but the Presidency is seeking him.

At a critical moment in the First Conference it was Bourgeois who saved the situation by a quick and irresistible flash of truth, spoken as only the inspiration of such a moment makes possible.

The Germans had received instructions from Berlin compelling them to become an obstacle to further progress in the creation of "The Tribunal of 1899." A German delegate drew a picture of Germany carrying without effort all her burdens of taxation, both for administration of law and preparation for war, and giving this as a reason against the cry for something different from what then was. Then Bourgeois's time had come. He spoke of a France who could also bear the burdens of the existing system and with a free spirit. But he declared that the question which confronted the delegates to that Conference was not the capacity of their particular country to maintain itself under the existing system, but how a state of national policies which increase the burdens of the world can be changed into one of concerted and helpful effort among the people of all countries in man's warfare against the cruel servitude of matter. From that hour the spirit of the Conference was higher and its hope of fruition both brighter and more intense.

Such a time came in the Second Conference. The various proposals for a treaty of obligatory arbitration had been submitted. The forces for and against both the Court of Justice and these treaties, had been drawing themselves into line. Some of the declarations of Baron Marschall's memorable address had been obscured by the great light of his words about "The Empire of Law." He had promised his co-operation, in taking steps toward this "Empire of Law," by adhering to the reforms suggested in the American and Russian proposals. These proposals had proven unsatisfactory to the Conference. A general treaty of arbitration, to be signed by many or all the Powers, but going no further than the Anglo-French form, was America's scheme for obligatory arbitration. Germany had gotten her consent to this treaty; indeed, a treaty between Germany and the United States drawn in this form was one of the nine negotiated by John Hay in 1903, and pigeon-holed by the President because he was unwilling to consult the Senate when the time should come to sign the "subsequent agreement," whereby a particular question would be acknowledged as properly falling within the terms of the treaty and therefore as suitable for settlement by arbitration.

No country had considered it worth while to propose the Interparliamentary treaty, as adopted at London, for consideration by the Conference. And in its session at Berlin the German committee apparently had not studied this treaty. But now the American delegation had succeeded in securing the reversal of instructions from Washington against consideration of the essence of this treaty, contained in the Portuguese and also to some extent in the British and Swiss

propositions, and were throwing their influence for these more progressive plans. The Conference was moving rapidly on toward acceptance of the idea that certain questions could be designated, at the time of the ratification of the treaty, and that questions of this kind would go automatically to "The Tribunal of 1899," or to other International Courts if such were created.

Accepting this idea would have resulted in defining an area in which arbitration would immediately become *obligatory* between all Powers consenting to be subject to the International Courts in this area. It was proposed, further, that each Power could enlarge this area by designating additional classes of questions as not reserved from the arbitration area, the treaty becoming operative in the newly-designated questions among the Powers designating the same questions as arbitrable.

The German delegates had not considered these ideas before they reached The Hague. They were all to be found in the records of the Interparliamentary Union, but these had been neglected by the governments. Its ideas found a way into the Conference, however, thru individual members, and thus the Conference was confronted with continuing in the customary way for the strengthening of arbitration, namely, the conclusion of treaties by the governments *in pairs,* and opening a new way, namely, formulating a mondial treaty, that is, one which all governments could sign.

Confronted with this situation, the Germans decided to do their utmost to defeat this plan. An address made by Dr. Kreige, one of the German delegates, in the "Commission on Arbitration," brought the Conference to a crisis on this question. Then began an attack upon Germany's first delegate as insincere, as having played to the world's gallery to win general approval when it was supposed that practical results could not be obtained, and of reversing its more progressive stand at the opening of the Conference in order to reshow the cloven foot put forward at the crisis of the First Conference. The versatile editor of *The Courier* published accusations and justifications of Baron Marschall, in which even some members of the Conference participated.

But the German first delegate was unmoved. He came out of commission meetings and full sessions of the Conference with his customary easy, genial manner. Even his manner to the editor of *The Courier* seemed unchanged.

Finally the movement of events brought him to his feet in the Commission of Arbitration. He took a stand absolutely against the proposed method of defining an area, in which arbitration will be obligatory and automatic between all Powers accepting the same defined area. He insisted upon going in the customary way of treaties between the various Powers in pairs. He declared that a treaty which all or many are to sign must be limited and undesirable in its substance. He reasserted his devotion to the *principle* of obligatory arbitration. He warned the Conference against taking steps that might have to be retraced; and during the long period of struggle which followed, he voted against every class of subjects (some twenty or more) which any Power proposed as suitable now for compulsory arbitration.

In the state of the proposals on this point as they then stood, acceptance of Baron Marschall's view would have meant failure to agree, at this Conference, on this very important subject. In his address, the German first delegate had compared obligatory arbitration to fruit, and desired the Conference to join him in cultivating this fruit till it was ripe instead of trying to gather it green.

When he resumed his seat, compulsory arbitration at the Second Conference was a lost cause unless some one could counteract the influence of the German declaration. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant had been secretary of the commission having this matter in hand. He had been practically out of sight at this Conference, never having addressed the Conference on any important questions. But he had never ceased to watch every move and to wait for, and, when possible, to make the opportunity to speak in private a word that was necessary to conciliate, to harmonize, to speed the wheels of progress. This silence had lasted a long time, and the pressure of self-restraint was great even before the German declaration was made.

When Baron Marschall took his seat

on that memorable day, d'Estournelles could keep his no longer. Taking up the word "green fruit" which had fallen from the lips of the German delegate, d'Estournelles declared that obligatory arbitration was "green" when the Conference convened, but that it had ripened during the heat of its long labors. He then delivered an impassioned plea for getting away from the regulation of war, which had occupied necessarily so much of their thought, and for proceeding to take *actual* steps in the organization of the better system, which it was their duty to devise—the system which the world had a right to require at their hands.

The argument of Baron Marschall was not answered, but its effect was nullified for the moment at least.

The German first delegate, in support of his position publicly taken, said to me privately that certain parts of the world are higher in their development of the legal system than other parts. He mentioned the high parts and the low parts juridically speaking. Without stating where these parts, in his opinion, are located, the fact that this is his opinion and Germany's opinion, as *he* understands Germany, becomes a light on the way we must proceed.

Baron Marschall says Germany will be willing to make treaties with highly-developed juridical States which it would refuse to make with other States. This fact seems to necessitate Germany's making her treaties individually, and improving them thru experience with arbitration, and as the juridical status of various States is improved, in Germany's opinion. While talking with Baron Marschall it is impossible to distrust his motive, and I found it difficult to answer his argument, tho it was my privilege to collaborate with Hon. Richard Bartholdt in the formulation of the very plan proposed in this Conference to meet the condition which Baron Marschall emphasizes.

In our preliminary work for the Brussels and London Interparliamentary Conferences, the first question was how to formulate a mondial treaty (one to be signed by all Powers if they approve its provisions) which could hope to be approved by both the President and the Senate, and next how to prevent such a treaty from being too narrow for the progressive countries or too broad for the backward ones. After careful study of existing treaties and the proposals made by such men as James G. Blaine, John Bassett Moore and Judge George Gray, the only possible solution of these problems seemed to be an elastic treaty, part of which would enable the International Tribunals to act as an integral part of the world's judicial machinery in such an area as should be marked out by another part of the treaty, and to let the other part be different for the different countries. Thus each country could decide for itself just how far it was willing to submit itself to the decisions of the International Courts, and these courts would act upon the various countries only so far as they mark out the same area as the arbitration area.

Thus progressive and backward Powers *could* sign one treaty without its being too narrow for some or too broad for others. By enabling each country to include other classes of questions, within the scope of the treaty, by suitable declaration *after* ratification, an easy way to make progress would seem to be found. For the arbitration area could thus be enlarged constantly by the act of individual governments.

The presentation of these ideas to the Conference by the delegates of America, England, Portugal and others was necessarily very gratifying to all who had any part in their original presentation to the Interparliamentary Union. Nevertheless, there is ample room for difference of opinion among the most devoted advocates of arbitration upon this plan and Baron Marschall's plan of treaties in pairs. Even the Interparliamentary Commission on Treaty of Arbitration did not accept and incorporate into its proposed model treaty all these ideas which were being pressed upon the Conference.

A progress along both lines at the same time seems possible. States that prefer to join in a many-sided treaty of the kind proposed can easily insert a clause improving slightly the method of selecting judges from the existing "Tribunal of 1899." The arbitration area can thus grow under the jurisdiction of that tribunal for the Powers that make this experiment. Powers that prefer to

act in pairs can conclude such treaties, and they can empower the "Tribunal of 1899" to act in the area which their separate treaties mark out, or they can build up an International Court of Justice, in contradistinction to the existing tribunal, which is regarded by many as more political than judicial in its composition.

If both systems are tried in this way that system which proves best in practice will certainly survive and in due time will displace the other. On the other hand, the swift current of international progress may sweep all this away in a few years, and construct a complete system of international machinery for the administration of justice, after the model of the best national machinery that can then be found.

The position taken by Bourgeois on the question seems the wise one. As early as August 6th, in an address whose influence for good was permanent, regardless of the conventions signed at the Second Conference, the eminent statesman said:

"The definition of a certain number of cases for *obligatory arbitration* and the establishment of a *really permanent international judiciary* are two inseparable means to the same end as we see it.

"We have confidence in the increasing power of great moral forces, and we hope that the Second Conference of 1907 will make decisive forward steps in the work begun in 1899, by a practical and *real legal organization for peace.*

"We hope for, indeed we will salute with joy, the day when, by the side of the Tribunal of 1899, or better still, within its precincts, and, perhaps, by that Court itself, a *permanent Tribunal* will be constituted, to deal with matters of a judicial character, under such conditions that the weakest, as well as the most powerful, States will find in it *equal* guarantees for the definition and security of their rights."

After long and faithful endeavors to harmonize all the conflicting opinions upon the true principle on this question of obligatory arbitration, by a vote of forty yeas and no noes, with four refusing to vote (United States, Turkey, Haiti and Japan), the Conference approved the following resolution proposed by Count Tornielli, of Italy, and adopted in the committee:

The committee, in conformity with the spirit of mutual concession which is the spirit of the Peace Conference, has decided to present to the Conference the following declaration which, while reserving for each one of the States represented the benefit of its votes, allows all of them to declare the principles which they consider as unanimously accepted:

The committee is unanimous, first, in accepting the principle of obligatory arbitration; second, in declaring that certain differences especially those relating to the interpretation and application of international conventions, are suitable for obligatory arbitration without restriction.

The committee is unanimous, finally, in proclaiming that if it has not been possible to agree at present upon a convention to this effect, the differences of opinion which have manifested themselves have not gone beyond the boundaries of a juridical controversy, and that by working together during four months, all the States in the world have not only learned to understand one another better and to come closer together, but have been able to draw from this protracted co-operation very high sentiments for the common welfare of humanity.

Mr. Choate refused to vote for this because he considered it a recession from a position previously gained in the Commission on Arbitration, where he had succeeded in getting a large majority in favor of a treaty of arbitration (1) specifying certain questions as going automatically to the International Courts; (2) agreeing to arbitrate all other legal questions, unless they involve vital interests, national honor, or the interests of third Powers; (3) reserving the right to specify what questions are not in the reservation and therefore arbitrable, by a "subsequent convention," and (4) expressly providing that the treaty must be ratified by each country according to its own constitution, this latter clause clearing the way for agreement between the President and the Senate.

In reporting to the Secretary of State upon their work at the First Conference the American delegation said:

"As to the question between *compulsory* and *voluntary* arbitration, it was clearly seen, before we had been long in session, that general compulsory arbitration of questions really likely to produce war could not be obtained; in fact, that *not one* of the nations represented at the Conference was willing to embark in it so far as the more serious questions were concerned. Even as to questions of less moment it was found to be impossible to secure agreement except upon a *voluntary basis.* We, ourselves, felt obliged to insist upon the omission from the Russian list of proposed subjects for compulsory arbitration international conventions, relating to rivers, to inter-oceanic canals and to monetary matters."

Tho Mr. Choate's plan failed to secure unanimous consent, it is plain that the

adoption of the Tornielli declaration by a practically unanimous vote was a great advance upon the sentiment developed at the First Conference for obligatory arbitration.

This unanimous declaration for the *principle* of obligatory arbitration places all the governments on record as favorable to the present application of the principle in *some way*. Apparently it is a victory for the *German* way of accomplishing this, for treaties in pairs will be easier to conclude since the Conference than either before or during the sessions. But securing general assent to any form of mondial treaty will be much more difficult, if not impossible, when the Powers are no longer assembled together. Indeed, Argentina, Italy and Mexico practiced during the Conference the doctrine which Germany preached so forcibly, for obligatory treaties of arbitration were actually concluded at The Hague between Argentina and Italy, Mexico and Italy, the negotiations being conducted by the representatives of these countries at the Conference.

The Argentine-Italian treaty of arbitration binds the contracting Powers to arbitrate all differences except those affecting their respective constitutions, and specifies that questions concerning the interpretation and application of treaties between the contracting Powers or of a principle of international law shall always be settled by arbitration.

Unless otherwise agreed the court shall be composed of three persons, one chosen by each party, preferably from the Tribunal of 1899, and the third by these two, and, if they cannot agree, by the Queen of Holland or her successor.

The treaty runs for ten years and renews itself for similar and successive periods until denounced by one of the parties six months before the end of a ten-year period. It was signed at The Hague in the Hall of the Second Conference, September 18th, 1907. The treaty between Italy and Mexico is in the same terms, with only one important exception, namely, the Tribunal of 1899 is given no preference for supplying the arbitrators.

Thus Argentina, Mexico and Italy actually carried compulsory arbitration further forward during the Conference than any other Power. Argentina had previously concluded similar treaties with some South American countries, thus furnishing the model arbitration treaty, and at a date prior to the signing of any of those treaties which have broken out like stars in Europe's sky during the past decade.

(*Concluded next week.*)

NEW YORK CITY.

To the Memory of Sidney Lanier

BY WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN

LIGHT-POISED upon his slender quivering stem,
I watched a larkspur lift its spreading head,
A wealth of blue shot thru with white and red,
Each petal iridescent as a gem.
But in the night the wild wind's strategem
Snapped the slight stalk and left its promise dead;
And when I marked the buds unopened,
I broke my heart in pity over them.

Such wealth of beauty died, Lanier, with thee;
Such varied store of ever-changing hue;
Unfathomed deeps of faith and insight true,
Shot thru with passion and with purity.
If such the glory of thine opening,
What were the songs thou didst not live to sing!

NEW YORK CITY.

The Coming Political Crisis in England

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

WE are on the eve of a great political struggle. The next session of Parliament in England will open before the time usually appointed for such events, and this coming event certainly casts its shadow before in a manner which promises or threatens, according as the observer may chance to regard it, some memorable realities to follow. The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, announced in a recent speech the determination of the Government to carry out its program with the strictest resolve and with full energy during the session.

As my American readers already well know, the principal feature of that program is to be the measure for compelling the House of Lords to submit to the House of Commons on the great legislative proposals already made to the peers and rejected by them, and if the House of Lords should persist in the policy of obstruction the Government will dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country by means of a General Election. There can hardly be any question or doubt as to the course which will be taken by the country if the persistence of the peers in their recent, and, indeed, their habitual, policy should render necessary the appeal to the national tribunal. The vast majority of the people in these islands will sustain the Government against the House of Lords. Then, if the same Liberal Government should return to power, about which there can hardly be any reasonable doubt, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues will bring forward their measure of Home Rule, which I sincerely hope, and indeed have every reason to believe, will prove a genuine scheme of national self-government for my country and entirely unlike that poor little compromise offered not long since under the name of the Irish Councils Bill. That measure, as we must all admit, was offered only as a compromise and a merely temporary compromise, but it utterly failed, even as a compromise, to satisfy the demands of the Irish people, and it had to be withdrawn. The next attempt of Sir Campbell-Bannerman and his ministry, should they remain in power—or, rather, should they return to power—after the General Election, will, I hope and believe, proclaim itself and prove itself as a full and genuine measure of Irish national self-government.

In the meanwhile the prospects of the coming session are filling all the Tories, Conservatives and Liberal Unionists of these islands with a fury of wrath against the Liberal statesmen in office. Some of the London Tory journals are already insisting day after day that the ministers themselves are losing confidence and heart and are growing into a condition of utter despair. Some of these newspapers have actually insisted that the Cabinet itself is even at this moment becoming divided into two disputant parties, and that at any moment these two parties may break into open antagonism. Even the names of expected seceders have actually been put into print in the columns of certain journals. Now, it is well known, and always has been known, that some of the members of the present Cabinet are not quite so radical in their political principles as are the Prime Minister and many others of his colleagues. But then we all know very well that there never was a British Cabinet, Liberal or Conservative, which did not include among its occupants some men who were not nearly so far advanced as others of their colleagues in the political doctrines professed by the party. Be the Cabinet Liberal or Conservative, this fact always remains the same, and in most cases the stronger division of the Ministry is able to carry the other along with it thru the struggles which have to be encountered. The history of all the great ministries during my own recollection and during long generations before bears witness to the same fact. I am therefore quite willing to believe that some members of the present Cabinet—men, for instance, like Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer; Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Haldane, War Secretary —are not by any means as far advanced in Radical opinions as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and several others of his colleagues. But when certain Conservative journals inform me that Mr. Herbert Gladstone is among the statesmen who are falling away from the principles of advanced Liberalism, I can only say that I regard such an assertion as something rather too absurd for extreme Conservative partisanship itself to put forward as a serious announcement.

Nor do I believe that there is any probability whatever that the Cabinet will divide on any of the great questions now coming forward, and that the Government will have to be reconstituted or go to pieces. I feel well assured that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues in office will hold firmly together in the constitutional effort to reconstruct the upper house of Parliament, and if the Lords do not give way will make united appeal to the decision of the country. Then, when the General Election comes on, it seems to me quite possible that there may be here and there, in this or that constituency, some diminution in the numbers of ministerial voters.

The Socialist question will probably do something toward this result, for a large number of Socialists are inclined to set themselves against any Ministry, on the ground that no Ministry likely to be constituted just at present would go far enough to satisfy the Socialistic demands. Then there are no doubt some Liberals of the old-fashioned order who are still not won over to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, and who, altho they probably would not vote for a Conservative candidate, might easily make up their minds to abstain from the ballot-box altogether on this occasion. There is also a small section among professing Liberals who are rather inclined to take conservative views with regard to the admission of foreign goods to British ports without the payment of any import duty, and who might, for that reason, allow the election to go thru without contributing their own votes. But when all allowances are made for these possibilities or probabilities, I feel as certain, as well as one can be of anything in the future, that the Liberals will return to power with a very large majority, and will be enabled to go on with that great Liberal program which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his latest public speech declared to be still in its every article the purpose and the resolve of their official existence.

While still dealing with political subjects I take the opportunity of making some reference to a letter lately received by the editor of THE INDEPENDENT with regard to a phrase used by me in one of my INDEPENDENT articles, the phrase "English politics," as describing what the writer of the letter thinks should be spoken of and written of as "British politics," because the word "English" only includes the southern part of this island and does not apply to Scotland or Ireland. My readers may remember that in a more recent article of mine I said in my own defense or excuse that I used the word "English" quite casually and merely in its ordinary colloquial sense, and admitted that it could not properly be held to include Scottish political affairs. But I also pointed out that the word "British" would not of itself have correctly set forth my meaning, because the word "British" does not in any sense apply to Irish political affairs, and that the Imperial Parliament is always distinctly described in official phraseology as the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. The writer of the letter, who is a Scottish gentleman, has written a second letter on the same subject. I have already so fully admitted my error in the use of the word "English" that I do not think it necessary to make any further allusion to that subject, but the writer, who is evidently a sincere and patriotic Scottish Nationalist, concludes his letter with the words "I fear that the strongly Anglicized atmosphere of St. Stephen's has not been without its influence on our good friend Mr. McCarthy." The writer apparently is under the impression that I have become Anglicized by my many years of Parliamentary life, and that I am entirely indifferent to the national feelings, the national claims and the national rights of Scotland. This is the one point concerning which I desire to make my views clear. My long occupation of a seat in the House of Commons has certainly never Anglicized me

as regards the national sentiments and rights of my own country, nor has it Anglicized me any the more with regard to the political position and feelings of Scotland. I count many dear friends among patriotic Scotchmen; I was during many years a frequent visitor to Scotland, and my voice has been heard again and again from many public platforms on the northern side of the Tweed. No spoken or written words of mine ever showed that I had fallen away in any sense from my sympathy with Scotland's national feelings, and I should have to change my whole nature before any such change as that could be brought about in me. I had always believed that my views with regard to Scottish nationality were perfectly well understood wherever anything was known or noticed about me and my political and literary work, and I am certain there are many Scotchmen at the present day who could assure the writer of the letter to THE INDEPENDENT that I have never proved myself Anglicized in any such sense.



THE HON. MRS. HENNIKER.
Author of "Our Fatal Shadows."

I now turn from politics to literature. One of the most remarkable novels given to the world here for some time in this age of novel writing is "Our Fatal Shadows," by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker, and published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, London. Mrs. Henniker has already won a high reputation for herself as the author of "Sowing the Sand," "In Scarlet and Gray," "Contrasts," this last an especially delightful volume of short stories, to which I invited the attention of my INDEPENDENT readers at the time of its publication. "Our Fatal Shadows" is a story told after a fashion once more familiar to the writers of romance than it has been for many years past—a story told entirely thru the medium of letters supposed to have been written by the principal character in the book. It is, therefore, above all things else, a revelation of the heroine's inmost feelings, for the writer of the letters in "Our Fatal Shadows" is the heroine, and she writes only to her most intimate friends.

The story is a wonderful study of emotion, and the emotions it illuminates are caused by incidents often in themselves exciting and thrilling. The heroine is not by any means presented as that faultless, perfect creature which the reader generally expects to find in the heroine of a romance, and she reveals herself all the more effectively because she evidently always believes she has good reason to give in justification of her sometimes self-centred, if not quite selfish, impulses and decisions. The book seems to me to touch a new chord in the harp of our present-day romance, a chord more familiar in the days when the novel writer dealt more with emotion and character than with incident and plot, the ways of society or the contrasts between poverty and wealth.

I shall not attempt to give any condensed version here of the story told in "Our Fatal Shadows," for I think I have

already made it quite clear that the great charm of the book is the manner in which its purpose is revealed by its author. But I can cordially recommend the book to American readers, and I feel well assured that among those readers there will be many to appreciate and to admire. Mrs. Henniker is a woman of aristocratic birth, position and surroundings, but a woman who has ever taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the poorest and the lowliest in the land.

Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole, whose novel, "The Crimson Azaleas," was one of the successes of the early part of this year, has just published, in collaboration with Mr. W. A. Bryce, a most delightfully amusing story called "The Meddler." I have seldom read a story which has amused me so much. The episodes in it are wildly funny and are all the more so because they are not impossible, and the characters are like real human beings and not mere caricatures, as is so often the case in stories of this kind. The adventures of Mr. Lamb and the "Prince of Bohemia" in London are most diverting. All the characters are individual and distinct, and one is very sorry to have to part from them and their amusing adventures. The writing of the story has a literary charm one does not often find in stories of this light-hearted type. "The Meddler" is published by Alston Rivers.

The London world is just now deeply interested in the publication of "The Letters of Queen Victoria" in three volumes, being a selection from the late Queen's correspondence during the years between 1837 and 1861. The book is edited by A. C. Benson and Viscount Esher, and is published with the authority of King Edward. [Longmans, New York. $15 net.] These volumes have only made their appearance this day on which I am writing, and I can therefore form only a rapid impression of their contents; but they seem to me to be full of enduring public interest and to give an illuminating idea of the late Queen's sincerity and straightforwardness, of her devotion to her constitutional duties and her simple, absolute integrity of purpose.

London, England.

The Relationship of Plants and Animals —A Scientific Fantasy

BY CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS

[Camille Saint-Säens, altho one of the greatest of living composers and musicians, had always taken a profound interest in literary and scientific matters, as the following suggestive essay shows.—Editor.]

THE object of these reflections is to show that a close relationship exists between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. They are addressed solely to persons who are already familiar with the theory of evolution and ready to accept all its consequences; those who are inclined to reject evidence rather than admit any kinship whatever between man and the other animals will have the opportunity to make fine sport of my conclusions, for I do not offer any evidence in support of my contention, and, in fact, it will require a considerable effort to follow me in a line of thought so little in harmony with received ideas. It has for a long time been the custom to say *"Omne vivum ex ovo,"* and also to assimilate the seed of vegetables to the egg of animals. This assimilation is not quite correct; in reality, to find the equivalent of the egg we must go back to the obule. Between the latter and the egg of the mammifers there is more than the analogy between them. Both, after a fecundation, develop in the same manner, by a proliferation of cells obtained by segmentation. The analog of the seed is the embryo. Look at a human embryo, for instance, before the develop-

ment of the members, and then observe the young seed of a kidney bean; you see that both have the same curvilinear form, with an umbilicus in the center, giving birth to a nutritive cord. If all seeds have not this form, that is to say, this external resemblance to the embryo of the mammifers, they, nevertheless, exhibit such a close analogy with it that the membrane to which the young seeds are attached has received the name of *placenta.* The seed developing in the fruit occupies the same situation as the embryo in its envelopes.

Let us now follow both in their several developments. In each case we notice an axis, one extremity of which, called the inferior, terminates in a point, while the other assumes a rounded form; and, on each side of the axis, are developed, sooner or later, appendages, which are invariably directed toward the extremity to which they are nearest. Two proceed in one direction, two in another, as, among vegetables, the branches and the roots. All four present the same structure. To an articulation at first succeeds a bone, which terminates in a second articulation bearing *two* bones. The advantage of this subdivision is extremely problematical; it does not seem to answer any need; its most apparent result is the enfeeblement of the resistance which the member might be capable of opposing to shocks, to agencies of destruction. Every one knows, in fact, that fractures of the forearm and of the leg are much more frequent than fractures of the thigh or of the arm.

Starting from the third articulation, we find that articulations and subdivisions are multiplied; we come to the five fingers of the anterior and inferior paws, of the hand and of the foot. The hand has become, in the case of the monkey, and, above all, of man, such a marvelous instrument that it is very difficult for us not to believe it to have been specially organized for the employment which it exercises actually. There could be no possible hesitation, if the paw were a degeneration of the hand, or if, at first simple, it had gradually grown complicated, in order to arrive at the perfect form. But such is not the case. The hand exists only among the superior animals, and those that have come last in the chronology of beings. And yet its complicated structure has been found in certain ancient animals, among which its presence is inexplicable. We meet it, in remote epochs, in the powerful paddle-like flippers of the ichthyosauri and the huge swimming turtles. Of what use can these fingers, with their numerous phalanges, have been, imprisoned as they were in a sheath which held them immovable, and acting in unison, all of a piece? They are useful for opening and shutting the wings of birds and the fins of fish; but even there the phalanges are a luxury, for, if the wing and the fin have need of a certain suppleness, they are not designed to bend transversely. Many animals, to which fingers are necessary or simply useful, only utilize a part of them; finally, their usefulness in the human foot is of a very restricted character; it is certainly still more so in the massive foot of the elephant. If we question, on the other hand, certain teratological examples, they will show us supplementary fingers, often even claws on other fingers.

All these considerations lead us to suppose that we are in the presence of organs formed, not by necessity, but in virtue *of a general law of ramification,* which attains, in vegetables only, its complete expansion, a law which we discover even in the crystallizations of metals, and with which is probably connected the *law of segmentation,* by virtue of which is accomplished the proliferation of the cells, the essential condition of the development of all living beings.

Let us now consider the anterior part of the animal and vegetable axis, which bears in both cases the name of *head.* In the case of the plant the head supports the principal inflorescence, at times unique; in the case of the vertebrae, the brain. Evidently these functions are very different; but the difference will seem less great if we but reflect that, in both cases, this place is occupied by the organ that is of most importance for the conservation of the species. In fact, for the plant, motionless and defenseless, fecundity is the principal agent of this conservation; it is in the function intended to secure it for the plant that the plant concentrates all its vitality and displays all its luxury. In the case of the

animal, as soon as the development of the nervous system has brought into existence intelligence and conscious will, everything changes; the future no longer appertains to the most prolific species, but to the most intelligent; of this fact the power exercised by man is a proof to which there can be no reply. From that time the organs of fecundity have been relegated to the second plane; they have lost their place and their beauty, and what they have lost, the brain, and those purveyors of the understanding, the organs of the senses, have gained.

It now remains for us to study the inferior extremity of animals, the tail, which has already played so great a part in the history of evolution. It is impossible not to be struck by the disproportion that exists between its seemingly enormous importance and its really trivial importance. The great majority of animals were provided with a tail, and it often happens that those animals which were destined ultimately to lose it have possessed a very developed tail in the embryo state. For nearly all of them it is useless. Some, it is true, have managed to utilize it; the kangaroo has made a fulcrum of it; the scorpion a weapon; the giraffe and the horse have made a fly-flap of it, and some monkeys use it as an organ of prehension. Do not the rarity and the variety of these adaptations show us that we are in presence of an organ without determinate destination? In regard to many animals, the tail may be suppressed without any damage to the individual apparently resulting from this suppression, as if, in their case, it could be regarded only as a simple ornament. But how can we be reconciled to seeing nothing but an ornament in an organ which, among vertebrates, is a prolongation of the vertebral column, and which, in the case of some of them, is completely developed in the embryo at a time when the members are still only formless buds? This is inadmissible.

Everything is explained, it seems to me, if we admit that the tail of animals is nothing else than the *pivot* of vegetables, which became useless when the living being had found and had adopted another mode of alimentation than that of which the root is the organ. But how has such a profound change in the conditions of existence been produced? The solution of the difficulty may, perhaps, be discovered in the so-called carnivorous plants. Darwin, who made a long study of them, ascertained that some of them, as, for instance, the *utricular,* fed upon the products of the decomposition of captured animals, but that others, like the *Dionœa muscipula,* gave evidence of real phenomena of digestion. These plants, in view of their rarity and of the small number of species, seem abnormal; but there is nothing to prevent us from supposing that those with which we are acquainted represent the last survivors of a group, at one time numerous, in which the new manner of nutrition was probably substituted gradually for the old, and which thus served as a transition between the plant and the zoöphyte; the latter still bears a striking resemblance to the plant in its external form. We know also that the zoöphytes do not possess either mouth or stomach, properly so called, but a simple digestive cavity.

If all the preceding considerations be admitted, it will no doubt be acknowledged that they authorize us to formulate the following conclusions:

1. The plant and the animal, having started from the same point of departure, *evolve according to the same laws,* and differ only by a simple divergence in their mode of evolution, analogous to those which produce such profound differences in remotely related species of the same kingdom; 2. the prototype of vital evolution is vegetable evolution.

Examined from this point of view, many mysteries are at once cleared up; and we are no longer surprised at the phenomena presented by animal appearances observed among vegetables (the spores of the algae, the antherozoids of the cryptogams, the movements of the sensitives, etc.) nor at the vegetable forms affected by the polyps and the zoöphytes.

When we descend to details we meet with difficulties; this is the peril to which everything connected with the transformist theory is exposed. These difficulties are not insurmountable; it would be easy for me to anticipate many objections, in order to give myself the pleasure of refuting them; there are

other objections, on the contrary, that would embarrass me very much. But every one who is sincere will admit that in such matters we should take cognizance of the great lines especially, because, inasmuch as our incomplete knowledge does not allow us to gain a sufficiently intelligible comprehension of details, by giving an excessive attention to them, we risk losing our way, or, at least, remaining stationary until nature is known in all her mysteries. It would take a long time to acquire such knowledge, and, in certain cases, its acquisition would be absolutely impossible, as, for instance, when the question regards early beings, easily destructible, which paleontology is powerless to restore to us, and whose existence we are simply obliged to suppose.

I leave to a naturalist, if there is any naturalist ready to adopt this hypothesis, the task of defending it, as well as that of pushing it farther, of seeking, for example, whether the *neck* of the plant, from which issue the roots, has not its analog, perhaps, in the pelvis of the vertebrates, the starting point of the lower members; whether we might not connect with this idea the existence of the apophyses, that of the embarrassing antlers of the cervidæ, the brilliant attire with which certain animals invest themselves at the moment of the *"floraison,"* all of which I confine myself to indicating, being afraid that, should I do more, I might fall into fantasy. But I cannot refrain from mentioning that zoölogists have already compared the skeleton of the vertebrates to a plant, and that between the articulations of vegetables and those of animals the resemblance is striking.

Painters, in certain fantastic pictures, often give to trees a human appearance, transforming their branches into arms and their roots into legs; perhaps they are nearer the truth than they imagine.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Lumbering in the State of Washington

BY ADELE M. FIELDE

AUTHOR OF "A CORNER OF CATHAY," "PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE," ETC.

IN traveling thru the vast wooded tracts west of the Rockies one is everywhere impressed by the prodigious waste of excellent wood in all the lumbering districts. The most extensive primeval forest, the only great timber tract now remaining on the globe, stretches from Canada thru western Washington and Oregon to Humboldt Bay in California, a mighty area of evergreens.

In the State of Washington the forest is the greatest single natural resource. It is difficult to conceive of forests more magnificent. The trees of tropical jungles are also evergreen and of towering hight, while their foliage is more varied, more vividly green and more strikingly luxuriant. But in the tropics venomous creatures crawl and fly among the trees and noxious exhalations vitiate the air, while these Northwestern woods are free from poisonous reptiles and insects and their resinous odors are wholesome and invigorating. They have a certain dignity and solemnity, too, befitting the years that have brought them to their majestic maturity.

The Easterner may possibly miss in these forests some of the charms of the deciduous trees. He may note that the wild flowers growing underneath are but few; and he may observe that they lack the freshness of springtime verdure, the cheering luxuriance of summer foliage, the glory of multi-colored autumn leaves, the grace of dark, bare limbs displayed against a wintry sky. But there is something in the enduring cleanness and innate majesty of these somber forests that captures the imagination and holds the affection of the lover of trees,

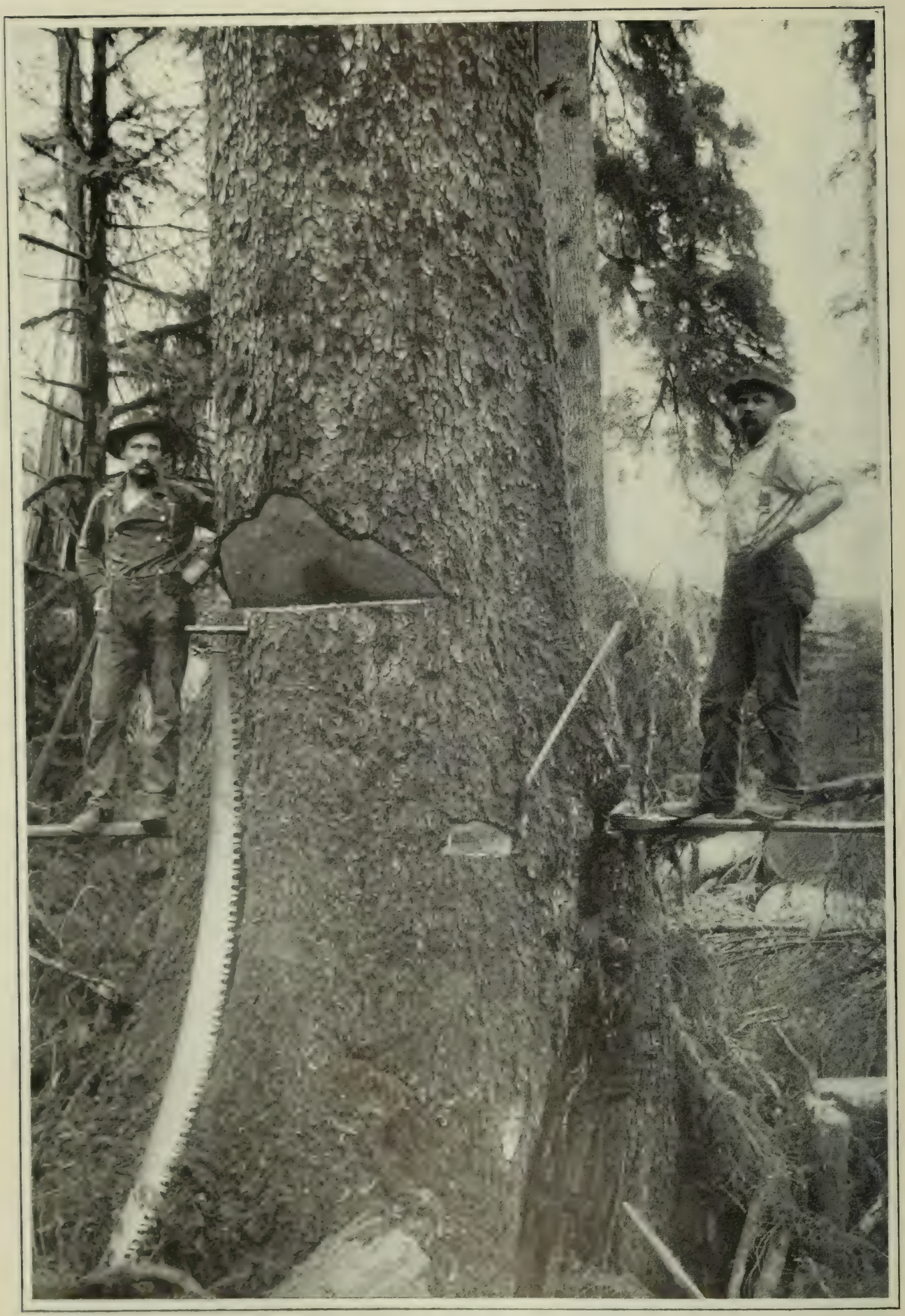
and perhaps contents him perfectly. A reckless destruction of them is a bitter wrong to future generations, even tho concrete supersede wood as a building material, aluminum replace it for furniture, and radium come into common use for heating purposes. And at the present rate of destruction they will last only a hundred years.

The Chamber of Commerce in Seattle now joyously records that if the trees of the State were sold at their present value, standing in the forest, they would bring more than three hundred millions of dollars; but if cut into lumber and placed in the market at present prices they would bring more than three billions of dollars, or three thousand dollars for every inhabitant of the State.

The monarch of these forests is the fir, with two hundred feet of bole rising cleanly to its lowest limb and with a



LOGS IN THEIR PASSAGE FROM THE WATER TO THE SAW-MILL.



THE FIRST CUT IN A FIR TREE,
Determining the direction in which it shall fall.

coronal of dark green swaying gently in the breeze for a hundred feet more. This is the sort of tree that, under the name of "Oregon Pine," has furnished masts for ships sailing on every sea and has supplied the sawn lumber for dwellings under every sky of the world. Its wood is elastic, has great tensile power, is straight-grained and stands pre-eminent among commercial timbers.

Associated with such superb firs are colossal spruces, cedars of lofty hight and satiny texture, somber, aromatic hemlocks, pines of several species, with a sprinkling of larch and tamarac. Beneath the giant evergreens, vine maple, dogwood, hazel, briars and berry bushes form a dense thicket, and in opened spaces maple, alder and ash spring up. So dense is the forest that the sunshine scarcely filters thru the foliage, and the trails alone offer chance of making rapid headway thru the wilderness.

In these forests lies great wealth. Single trees may contain sufficient lumber for the building of a five-roomed house. Single acres have yielded a half-million feet (the foot of lumber being twelve inches square and one inch thick). The annual output of the State exceeds two billion feet. The lumber industry gives employment to over thirty thousand men, in about three hundred logging camps, the annual payroll amounting to twenty millions of dollars and the value of the products to thirty-five millions. During the year 1906, 86,585 carloads of lumber and shingles were shipped from the thousand lumber and shingle mills of the State.

The cities on Puget Sound are centers of the lumber trade, and are themselves important consumers of lumber in their extensive manufacturing and building operations. The city of Seattle alone buys lumber to the amount of many millions of dollars every year.

The coastwise trade is far greater than that with foreign lands, and a fleet of steamers carry lumber from Puget Sound to Alaska, British Columbia, California, Hawaii and South America. Much lumber also crosses the Pacific to Australia, the Philippine Islands, China, Siberia and Japan, and many shipments go to other countries, especially the long and strong timbers that are required in the construction of bridges and in buildings where beams and joists of seventy feet and upward are demanded.

The lumber camps send to the sawmills logs of various sizes up to one hundred and ten feet in length and eight feet in diameter.

The ordinary demand for boards is for widths of twenty inches and under, and the large logs are sawn on four sides consecutively, the outer layers of fiber being of handsomer grain than those near the heart.

Many of the mills have kilns in which the sawn lumber is dried for five days at a temperature of 185 degrees Fahrenheit before it is shipped upon car or boat.

It is not the wood that is used, but the wood that is wasted that gives the observer cause for much thought. The expert woodman can make a fairly exact estimate of the amount of lumber upon the acre of forest, of the cost of felling the trees and the probability of profit in transporting the logs to the sawmill. Four or five dollars per acre may be paid for all the standing timber that the purchaser desires to remove from the tract. The foreman of the lumbering crew decides at a glance where a tree shall lie, and the first excision in its side determines the direction of its fall. The branches are lopped from the fallen tree, chains are attached to the log, and it is drawn to a chute, down which gravity carries it to the water to float with its fellows in a great "boom" to the sawmill, where it is drawn up by machinery to pass under marvelous steam saws. There are mills in the State having a capacity for sawing a hundred and fifty millions of feet of lumber annually.

But the lumbering only partially denudes the land, and from one to three hundred dollars per acre needs be spent in clearing it for agricultural uses. It "does not pay" to cut the smaller timber, and trees of even so much as two or three feet in diameter are often burned with the underbrush. Two auger holes, one for inward draft and one for the exit of smoke, are made in the bole of the tree, an inflammable wad is lighted in its heart, and it is left to burn itself up, adding its great tongues of flame to the destroying fires that are consuming its fellows.

Stumps twice the hight of a man often

remain on land that has been lumbered, and one wonders at such neglect of the largest portion of the tree trunk, until one learns that the lower part of the bole is a great reservoir of pitch, that is avoided because it clogs the saws.

Trees in a forest are all screened by neighbors, and therefore their grip upon the earth is but superficial. Any tree left in isolation soon falls, and its upturned roots appear like aerial branches. These roots are added to the extracted stumps and other debris of the land under clearing, and vast piles are formed and ignited, to burn for many days and fill the country with blue haze.

To one who has lived in the Orient, where all wood is costly, and where children of school age are sent out to gather fuel for domestic use, and think the time well spent if they collect a bushel a day, this woful waste of wood in the West appears culpable. It is true that "it does not pay" the American to utilize this refuse of the lumberman. Then why should not the United States Government present it to Japan or China, that the government of one of those countries, where every twig and knot and chip is made to be of service, may send junks and men to take away that which encumbers our acres? Oriental laborers will gladly work for their rulers at twelve cents a day and can be recalled to their native country when their work abroad is completed. The agriculturist here would benefit by having the wood taken from his land without cost to him.

And what is, after all, most important, we should be less chargeable with wastefulness. We have been accustomed to justify our own occupancy of the country of the Indians by the plea that they did not make sufficient use of the area possessed. If we also fail to utilize the gifts of Nature to us, there will surely come more able people to oust us and to hold fast what we reject. After all is said, moral justification for a condition or action has in the long run great potency in bringing it to pass.

SEATTLE, WASH.



LOG BOOM READY FOR ITS JOURNEY ON THE CURRENT.

Advice to Young Ministers' Wives

BY HENRY'S WIFE

ADVICE is always the swan song of the passing generation, the quavering high treble of our experiences which we insist upon dedicating to those who come after us. And so the admonitory tone of the following pages may be pardoned on account of the age and experience of the writer, who has been a minister's wife for many years and who knows the peculiar difficulties of the position.

In the first place, do not take your husband too seriously, nor act as if you regarded him as peculiarly sacred. The very meekest preacher will look out after his own halo unconsciously, and with many of them humility is strictly a knee attitude toward Heaven. They are not so humble as they should be except before the Lord. Also, they are more often tempted to fall into a kind of unctuous vaingloriousness than other men, because if one of them has the gift of expression certain people of his congregation are disposed to spoil his sincerity with compliments after each sermon. And, spiritually speaking, it is one of the most egregious customs church members practice toward their pastors.

Do not worry if he gets "in the brush" now and then and makes a flat failure of his Sunday morning discourse. When you consider that he must preach one hundred and four times a year, make fifty-two prayer-meeting talks, besides funerals and revival services, you will know that it is only thru the direct interposition of divine Providence that he does not become a driveling idiot, and you can be thankful. Neither must you meddle with his sermons. The Lord called him to preach, not you, and so you had better leave even his palpable blunders alone. They may be the results of a kind of cross-eyed inspiration especially suited to some spiritually astigmatized person in the congregation. And never question his right to minister, no matter if he is not a perfectly modulated saint in his home life. Forgive him his faults quickly, remembering that he is on tenterhooks to Heaven anyhow and usually disposed more than other men toward remorse for his faults. The preacher whose wife discredits his ministry in any way must quit or become a conscious hypocrite. He simply cannot hold out against the sneer or even the doubt upon the face of the one human being whose relations to him are so intimate that she knows all his uprisings and downsittings as well as does the recording angel. Just bear in mind that a man is probably called to preach because he is needed for that purpose in the scheme of things, and not because he is by nature so much better than others. He may not have the more common grossly carnal faults, but the average preacher only manages to be moderately better than other men by the very skin of his teeth, so to speak. And nothing could be more unjust or exasperating than to have a wife who, for the lack of sympathy and some tender, benignant sense of humor, holds him up, unresting, to a God-awful standard of celestial excellence.

Do not gossip adversely about members of your husband's congregation to him. This is one of the gravest and most common faults among ministers' wives. You should remember that his relations to the worst of sinners is peculiar, and must not be critical. I have sometimes thought if a preacher could serve his people without knowing anything about the skeletons in their closets, and without always having to recollect the whispered catalog of each one's faults, he would have better success. And preachers' wives who tattle to their husbands about everybody's sins, especially those that the poor souls have tried to bury, are often responsible for the development of that beak-pecking instinct which makes some ministers sustain a butcher-bird relation to the sinners in their congregation.

Do not feel that there is anything peculiar in the fact that there is always a saint in every church who is the thorn

in the pastor's side. In the first place, he may need a thorn. Some preachers require a good deal of urging of one sort or another. In any case, nothing is more disgusting than the martyr-mind preachers and their wives often adopt in regard to this kind of persecution. We all come up thru great tribulations if we get up, and they are as necessary for the perfecting of a minister's character as they are for the rest of us.

Do not sustain a funereal relation to the best worldly society in the community because your husband is the pastor of the church there. If you are invited to a reception, be sure to go, but do not wear your dark wool prayer-meeting dress, nor look like a peaked-faced catbird in a cage full of brightly hued, chirruping canaries. If you cannot afford anything better buy a five-cent muslin. The idea is the same as if you had a silk, and it is the idea you want to realize; make it with elbow sleeves, and do your hair as nearly as you can like the most fashionable woman's in town. Put a little powder on your nose and chin where you have burned your complexion over a hot stove, and sally forth in a good humor to have a good time. This is not worldly mindedness—this is being as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove in dealing with the worldly minded. It is an innocent and becoming concession to make to their customs, and it will be easier later on for your husband to get them to come to church on Sunday.

Do not let the good people in your husband's congregation spoil your children. They will do it without a qualm, and then relate to the next preacher's wife how bad they were, without giving a hint of the real reason why Bessie and Johnnie became gluttons and mendicants. Nothing that children ever come in contact with, as children, is more subtly demoralizing than the humoring they get from these fat old lady saints. And no enemy in after life will surpass the damage done to their young reputations by these same old dames, who are fond of saying that it is queer how preachers' children are always worse behaved than anybody's else.

Do not let your husband make a better appearance than you do. There is something disgusting in the contrast one sometimes sees between the minister in his broadcloth clothes in the pulpit and his wife in the pew below wearing her rusty dress and bonnet, with the dim, sweet air of a martyred scarecrow. It would look more godly to all thinking people if she wore the broadcloth and if he wore the rusty coat. But men do not think of these things unless they are taught. And it is the wife's business to see that her husband does not look like a selfish monster to those who observe and compare and think. In particular, it is a mistake not to take as many vacations as your husband takes. Ministerial forms of domestic selfishness are very easily contracted, especially when all the spare money is used to send him to conventions and institutes and what-not while the wife stays at home to retrench expenses accordingly. It would make the average preacher feel a great deal better morally if he stayed at home and minded the children now and then while his wife made a visit to her "folks." He could cook, clean the house and keep the baby from falling downstairs if he really wanted to do the square thing, and with less fatigue than his wife suffers, because he is stronger. But I have never seen a preacher's wife yet who could grasp this fact with sufficient courage to live up to it. Nearly all of them do their best to make their husbands selfish, and it is a moral wonder that ministers are not monsters of egotism and general meanness.

And, finally, do not develop a morbid self-consciousness in your husband by criticising his little mannerisms in the pulpit. We all have them, and they are usually an evidence of sincerity and self-forgetfulness. For example, the first Sunday after we were married Henry preached on the Beatitudes—all of them. Since then I have heard him deliver longer discourses on half of one of them, but no sermon I ever heard impressed me so deeply as that first one that I listened to from Henry's inspired lips—not spiritually, but as a performance. I had very little idea of the substance, but the manner of his delivery, the effect of certain slow-clenching sentences were subjected to the worldly minded analysis of his young and ambitious wife. One thing in particular I noticed was a little absent-minded gesture he made about the time he reached that division of his sermon

which dealt with the blessedness of peacemakers. He began to stroke his left eyebrow with the forefinger of his left hand, and with the dim meditative air of a man who has forgotten that he is not absolutely alone before Heaven with his idea. Since then I have heard him preach many times, but whenever he gets thru the introduction without that passing of the spirit gesture I am sorry, for I know that he is not free, that he has not what he calls "liberty." And I would not tell him of it on any account, no matter if it made some nervous critic in the congregation have a conniption fit to see how regularly he does it.

How the Colored People of Washington Raised $25,000 in Twenty-six Days

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

SOME time ago Mr. John D. Rockefeller offered to give $225,000 toward the erection of Young Men's Christian Association building for the colored of the District of Columbia on the condition that they would raise an additional $25,000. The required sum and something like $6,000 more was raised in less than a month, in twenty-six days to be exact. The story of the campaign to meet the requirements of Mr. Rockefeller's gift is an important chapter in the history of the colored people of Washington. It shows their ability to act in an organized capacity and illustrates a disposition which, I think, is increasing among the members of my race in every part of the country to unite to help themselves.

The first attempt to establish a Young Men's Christian Association for colored men in Washington was made in 1904. A group of some twenty men, representing various occupations and different religious denominations, composed the first organization. During the first year they added some 600 others to the organization. With this number of active workers they decided to erect a building, one that would be adequate to meet the wants of the city of the largest negro population in the United States, and a building at the same time appropriate to adorn the capital of the nation.

They secured the services of Mr. Lewis E. Johnson, secretary of the association at Buxton, Ia. Buxton is a negro mining camp, which has been converted into a model town, largely thru the influence of the Young Men's Christian Association at that place and to the control exercised over the community by Mr. Johnson thru the association. Mr. Johnson obtained leave of absence for three months and took charge of the Washington campaign. He was assisted by J. E. Moorland, one of the three secretaries of the colored department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The central association had offered to give one-third of the $25,000 necessary, provided the colored men of Washington would raise the other two-thirds, but Mr. Moorland and Mr. Johnson made up their minds that the whole sum should be raised among the colored people. They spent two months in preparation. They began by sending out letters and making addresses urging all members to attend Sunday meetings. Then they secured a storeroom in a building at the corner of Twelfth and V streets, owned by the True Reformers, a colored fraternal organization. This is where they made their headquarters.

Lists of names were made out, embracing every vocation in the community, from business and professional men to day laborers. These names were classified, placed on properly prepared cards, with the amount which it was estimated

that each individual could and should give.

While this work was going on at the headquarters a remarkable series of meetings for colored men were being held Sunday afternoons. Frequently the talks were illustrated by stereopticon, showing the growth of the Young Men's Christian Association and the character of its work. At the end of the first month two committees were chosen, a Citizens' Committee, with a prominent physician, Dr. J. E. Shad, as chairman, and a Young Men's Committee, with Benjamin Washington, a teacher in the Manual Training School, as chairman. These committees met separately, each preparing its own plans of campaign, and after all of the preliminary work had been completed two joint meetings were held. Then the canvass began.

The Young Men's Committee divided itself into teams, each with a captain. A generous rivalry at once sprang up among the different teams, each seeking to accomplish more than the other in the work in hand, and they were all united in their desire to outdo the Citizens' Committee.

In order to stimulate interest a chart was designed and hung on the wall, upon which was recorded every day the amount raised by each one of the teams and by the Citizens' Committee.

A large clock was devised with a dial four or five feet in diameter, which showed every hour of the day the amount of money that had been raised up to that time. This was placed in a window with a strong light to illuminate it at night. A thermometer was constructed to show the total amounts raised every day. A careful report was kept of each day's work, the names of the people visited by the canvassers and the amount of their subscriptions. As the canvass progressed the enthusiasm grew. At one public meeting subscriptions amounting to $1,000 were obtained. Henry W. Chase, an employee of the Government Printing Office, gave $500. Mr. Chase was born a slave, a plain, simple unassuming man who has saved his wages and invested his capital until he is now well-to-do. Having no family of his own, he thought this, as he says, "A fine investment for his money." Another young man, a teacher, gave $200. At the end of four weeks the sum of the subscriptions amounted to $31,000. At the present time it has reached the sum of $45,000. About one-half of this money has been paid in. With this money a lot has been purchased at a cost of $9,000. It is now proposed to raise the amount of money to be expended on the land, building and equipment to $100,000. Part of this sum will undoubtedly be furnished by the central association. It is believed the rest of that amount can be obtained in Washington. With this sum it will be possible to erect a building that is in every way adequate and architectually beautiful. It should be a monument to the good will of the people of Washington and to the self-sacrifice of the colored people. I should do wrong if I left the impression that the white people of Washington were not interested and had not aided in the raising of this money. The committee in charge was composed of both white and colored men. President Wilbur P. Thirkield was president. Many others were generous in the aid they lent to the enterprise.

The erection of such a building, so largely thru the efforts of the colored people themselves, will have a far-reaching influence for good in the community. One prominent business man has tried to express the thing in figures; he said: "This is worth a million dollars to the city."

The success of the effort to build a Christian Association in New York and in Washington has encouraged other cities to attempt the same thing. Kansas City, I am informed, has during the past summer raised $10,000 for a colored Y. M. C. A. building in that city. It is believed that other cities, North and South, will follow the example of Washington and Kansas City. Meanwhile the generous enthusiasm which united all classes and all denominations in the effort to accomplish this good work has created a spirit of co-operation and a sense of solidarity among the colored population of Washington which will be of lasting good both to them and to the city.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.

Literature

Meditative Fiction

THE literature of introspection, to which Mr. Benson's books* are a contribution, has a peculiar and delicate function to maintain. It must supply, amid the withering influences of our materialistic and superficial generation, those inner springs of wistful aspiration which only can refresh the spiritual life. Its access is thus restricted to quiet minds in quiet occupations, and to those "serenest of the progeny of God," who, like Brother Lawrence, preserve amid all outer and sordid confusions the happy sanctity of an unruffled soul. Mr. Benson, accordingly, will reach but a limited society of congenial minds.

The narrative which Mr. Benson employs is so tenuous as to awaken no interest by its perusal and to occasion no regret when finished. For the narrative is but a subterfuge of style. In the guise of very fragile fiction, Mr. Benson, speaking from the grave cloisters out of which his college window looks, gives us a scholar's philosophy of life. The style is sure, chaste and at times beautiful. In the later volume there is a finer restraint than in its predecessor, where here and there perhaps a simile from nature is overwrought, but the total effect is of one whose love for and familiarity with Pater, whose biographer he is, has given him something of the witchery of Pater's lucid prose.

The Altar Fire is not a pleasant book. Mr. Benson admits that it is morbid. It contains, in the form of a friend's diary, Mr. Benson's conclusions upon many things, from the doctrine of the Atonement to the Browning Letters, but chiefly on the processes of personal religious life. Bound together by an introspective melancholy which wearies with its insistence, the essays hangs together but distantly, lacking an inner cohesiveness. Much of the varied counsel is wisely good, but that which deals with religious

*BESIDE STILL WATERS. *By A. C. Benson.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE ALTAR FIRE. *By A. C. Benson.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.



THE HUNTER.
After the painting by Homer. From McSpadden's "Famous Painters in America." Crowell & Co.

theory has only the academic point of view, an amateur assurance thinking to sap, in a clever sentence, the tragic earnestness of martyr-making centuries, asserting a new truth where it has but fallen upon some long-discarded fallacy.

One feels there is a message, but hardly formed and loosely articulated and lacking the virile note. Perhaps Mr. Benson has felt this himself, for he wrote:

"Books like the *Life of Carlyle* and Mrs. Carlyle's *Letters* take the wind out of one's imaginative faculties altogether, because one is confronted with the real stuff of life in them."

And then, out of the tedium of the volume, with its monotonous letter-press, there flashes the exquisite pathos of the boy's death, and a searching analysis of profound emotion, expressed in perfect prose, one is swept on solemn tides of suffering to a passionate, yet quiet, acquiescence in the smiting tenderness of God.



A. C. BENSON.
Author of "Beside Still Waters."

The succeeding catastrophes contribute less strikingly to the priestlike serenity of the resigned life. But if the book slopes to the end like a valley from some flaming peak, there is a retroactive gospel in it which illumines all preceding tedium as a sunset glorifies the duller east. The message finally is such as came to Lanier, dying by the marshes of Glynn, of

"—the catholic man who has mightily won
God out of knowledge and good out of infinite pain
And sight out of blindness."

One cannot but wish the book a larger reading than its somber monotony will invite.

Of the message of *Beside Still Waters* there will be little criticism. This eager, impatient generation needs the summons to a serenity of purpose which does not reckon life in terms of action and achievement only; which has but an incidental interest in profit and loss; which is intent upon a discipline of self, to culminate at last in reverence and confidence of soul, alert for every influence from the realm of spirit; content to the heart with worth and sincerity, and reckoning not at all of recognition and reward.

But Neville, for all his protests, can be convicted of dilettanteism in life as in literature. He is no ensample to the modern flock. He is too reticent, too much given to reverie, too eager to haunt churchyards, too easily passing from sentiment to sentimentality; a man out of touch with the grimmer, redder-blooded brethren of the practical world around him. He would admit all this with a patronizing acquiescence. And the grimmer, redder-blooded world, which has to work for its living as Hugh Neville had not, and which resents his patronage and implied superiority, needs much more of the temper of his unassuming spirit, pursuing with mild but relentless fortitude his quiet path to the highest personal quality and appreciation. At the same time, it will have none of his message from him. He will speak comfortably to those who do not need his speech; he will be unnoted by those who need him most. He speaks from too distant a plane. He is too cloistered and remote. Prophets do not preach with power from towers and city walls; they walk like Isaiah, suffering, upon the city streets. Neville has never known the stress of commonest necessity. The man whose days are driven by the needs of life he will never reach. He will never reach the man whose giant enterprises, waged amid the accouterments of wealth, are urged by the impulse of irrepressible constraints within him. Such men are of an alien world. Neville has no constraints. He is intent upon himself, the center of his own solar system. The thought of service has glanced harmlessly from his well-guarded self-esteem.

Give Carlyle that sound-proof upper room in Chelsea, with its window opening only toward the sky, and let him spend his days therein content to write

his journal of his own complaints, discomforts and unachieved ambitions, and you would have in life Hugh Neville's career as portrayed in Mr. Benson's fiction. But Carlyle in his upper room stormed, suffered, wrote, served in agonies his generation, alert to all the current ugliness and emptiness of industry, society and politics—in other words, wrought out a practical contribution to the fabric of the current but eternal life of men. Such biography as Mr. Benson himself has indicated will be a sure corrective to the beautiful but fallacious appeal of Hugh Neville. And it will endure among the widening generations of sincere and consecrated minds when the chaste philosophy of Neville has been long since forgotten.

Both Sides of the Alcohol Question

THE two volumes that we review together* represent very nearly the opposite poles of medical opinion with regard to alcohol. There is no doubt at all that in recent years physicians have been abandoning the use of alcohol more and more, tho a certain number of them still cling to its medical value. While Sir Victor Horsley is the protagonist of the English school of scientific medical thought which condemns the use of alcohol in medicine, Dr. Starke's book represents the German school of opinion which still favors the employment of alcohol, and considers that the moderate use of it not only not harmful, but is distinctly useful, especially in times of fatigue, and when serious crisis threatens to exhaust vitality before the natural reaction of the bodily powers can provide sufficient resistance to overcome threatening symptoms.

As in most cases of controversy, the truth lies probably somewhere between the two extremes of opinion. Dr. Starke's book brings out very forcibly the fact that the morbid impulse to drink to excess must not be mistaken for the ordinary craving for mild stimulation which has characterized every people that has ever been studied in history, and for which some substance has always been found as a response. While alienists generally, as quoted by Professor Horsley, are very much opposed to the use of alcohol and consider that it is an active factor in the production of mental disease, Dr. Starke urges that indulgence in liquor to excess is probably rather an effect of already lowered mentality than a cause of the mental state which sends the individuals studied by the alienists to the asylums.

One thing is perfectly clear after the reading of the two volumes. It is that the status of alcohol is very different from what used to be claimed for it in the comparatively recent past. While it was the custom to proclaim very confidently that alcohol was a precious stimulant, the use of which could not be dispensed with without seriously impairing the efficiency of the means which the physician has at hand for the control of disease, now its employment is urged more or less apologetically and the possibility of its evil influence palliated in order to provide a rational basis for its medical use. The change in the sentiments of the medical profession in this matter is very well represented by the interesting statistics from the London Hospital. Forty years ago the cost of the alcoholic liquors provided for the London hospitals was three times as much as that of the milk for patients. At the present time the milk supplied costs three times as much as the alcohol. Nutrition has taken the place of stimulation. It has come to be realized that nature's ordinary forces if only properly encouraged are even more efficient than the artificial energies produced by stimulation, to enable the system to overcome even the serious inroads of disease.

*ALCOHOL. The Sanction for Its Use, Scientifically Established and Popularly Expounded by a Physiologist. *Translated from the German of Dr. J. Starke.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY. An introduction to the Study of the Subject. *By Sir Victor Horsley, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S., Lond., Hon. M.D. Halle, Etc. and Mary D. Sturge, M.D., Lond., with a chapter by Arthur Newsholme, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Struggle for Canada*

"IT is not in the power of any man to command success," wrote Washington to General Arnold in December, 1775,

*OUR STRUGGLE FOR THE FOURTEENTH COLONY: CANADA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *By Justin H. Smith.* Two Vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.00.

"but you have done more—you have deserved it." Just how far Benedict Arnold was actually entitled to the praise of his chief is well revealed in Professor Smith's two imposing volumes on the struggle for Canada; for the Canadian venture was Arnold's own idea, and it was his skill and perseverance that make the enterprise stand out as one of the most honorable of the near-victories of the American Revolution. Were we not already disposed to regard Arnold highly on the score of his ability and service, we should find here ample foundations for his reputation. Indeed, we have no desire to accuse the author "of palliating treason, because he sets down some things to Arnold's credit," and we regret that he finds it necessary to apologize for so doing (I. 117). The treason of Arnold was, after admitting all palliatives, bad enough; but he paid for it. Before treason he has a right to be judged by the creditable things that he accomplished.

Some years ago Professor Smith established his position as the historian of the Canadian campaigns thru his critical study of "Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec," in which he displayed a wealth of knowledge of military, biographical and geographic details not elsewhere applied to this theme. The patron of his own college, the Earl of Dartmouth, had played a first-hand part in the story he was telling; and his own vacations in the Maine woods had brought topographical reconnaissance to the aid of the historian. As he now tells us, this earlier volume was meant to be a preliminary clearing of the path, to remove the accumulation of driftwood of tradition that obscured the course of the Quebec campaign. The present work covers the whole history, as he describes it in his title, of *Our Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony; Canada and the American Revolution.*

The story is told at great length. It begins with the Quebec Act, altho it has some introductory pages on the French colonial system, drawn chiefly, as the author states, from Parkman. It ends, approximately, with the confusion and failure which Lafayette called a "hell of blunders, madness and deception," and with the resulting withdrawal of Congressional aid in 1778. It is not likely that any facts of importance will be added to those which Mr. Smith has unearthed and worked into his mosaic. Certainly they cannot change its general aspect. So great have been his diligence and accomplishment, so careful his efforts to reconcile geographic description with geographic fact, that we believe the detailed statement of the Quebec enterprise has been made once for all.

Yet we are so ungracious as to wish that this definitive work had been done differently. Professor Smith was on firmer ground in describing the military details of Arnold's march than he is in discussing Congressional policy in general. Here his eye is somewhat too close to the object for broad vision. And thus his defects in point of view make his attempt to fix this episode in general revolutionary history the weakest part of his book.

In literary style the author manifests a desire to free his book from the heaviness that is the bane of many scholarly histories. At the very start we find Canada likened to "a thatched roof," a "magazine of gunpowder," a "wall of ice"; and Cartier ascending the St. Lawrence in "a water-fowl never seen before in that region" (I. 13). At the close we are assured that the hopes and fears of America "do not hover like unshriven ghosts about the rocky pinnacle of Quebec" (II. 571). Thruout both volumes this picturesqueness of expression runs riot. We find "that fledgeling, the first Continental Congress, had nested timidly in Carpenter's Hall" (I. 86); "Pittsfield, reclining like a conscious beauty among its fair hills" (I. 124); "Arnold's luck had placed him in the thicket just where Abraham was looking about for a lamb" (I. 188); "War is the grand opera of nations, . . . and it was now as if the good people of Beaver Meadow . . . should undertake to give 'Parsifal' on a week's notice" (I. 261); Northern gallantry emerges "from the dust and smoke like a Gibraltar in motion" (I. 416); Carleton has a smile "like a prickly pear in the desert" (II. 5); Montgomery has a will like a flexible penetrating "Damas-

cus blade," and "This Damascus blade had an Aeolian cord strung in its groove, and every stroke was a song, a song from Tara's ruined halls, powerful but sad, and yet forever breaking into a sparkle of gayety like the waves on the beaches of Sligo" (I: 370). For every historian there is this problem of illuminating a heavy text. Mr. Smith has been spendthrift and ostentatious with his lights.

We deplore the localism of Mr. Smith's point of view, and certain tendencies of his literary style, but we leave his book with a feeling that a rather important task has been well done. His arrangement of notes is unusual and somewhat difficult, but he has at once given the scholar an opening into all the source-material of his subject, and the reader a picturesque narrative that errs only in being too picturesque.

The New Religion: A Modern Novel. By Maarten Maartens. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The doctors have a bad time of it. If they stick to the bald blunt truth and tell their patients how sick they are and how little they can do for them, they go away and seek consolation and encouragement of the faith-curist and the patent-medicine man. If the doctors, in their desire to keep their patients and to relieve at least their minds, give them doses of bread pills and injections of *aqua pura,* then our sharp-penned Dutch satirist writes them down or shows them up as hypocrites and fakers. This volume contains specimens of all the kinds of practitioners who live off of the ills of others; the well meaning but ignorant country doctor; the specialist who bleeds his patients in a different but no less fatal way than his predecessors; the trained nurse, who knows nothing but the rules of the code; the dietarians, who study the habits of the Moroccan monkeys to learn how human beings should live; and especially the sanatorium managers, each with his peculiar system of medication and rigorous regimen. As one of these successful quacks puts it:



MAARTEN MAARTENS.
Author of "The New Religion."

> The parsons had better look out. They've had their day; it's the doctor's turn. The world has given up caring for its soul; it has got all the more anxious about its body! The old beliefs have gone; your digestion's your conscience to-day. . . . Is it our fault if it crowds to the new shrines, the new confessionals, and babbles of its symptoms, not its sins? We can't make half out of our 'homes' what the priests made out of hell. But the convents of the twentieth century to which the new fanatics come crowding are the Sanitoria. . . . 'Tis the new religion. The old medication with its incidental draft and bolus, is forgotten: hygiene, as a persistent occupation, is the medicine of the future. The coming age is going to live for, and think of, the body."

As a novel this latest work of Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz will not bear comparison with "Dorothea," still less "God's Fool," but it contains interesting characters, witty comments and pathetic scenes, and its satire, unfair and exaggerated, like all satire, nevertheless has point and significance.

Famous Painters of America. By J. Walker McSpadden. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50.

This is a book about painters, not about paintings. The author makes no pretensions to art criticism and confines himself to giving a sketch of the lives of eleven artists he has selected, with lively anecdotes, illustrative of their character, collected from their biographers and acquaintances. The names and somewhat forced appellations which he has attached to them are Benjamin West, The Painter of Destiny; John Singleton Copley, The Painter of Early Gentility; Gilbert Stuart, The Painter of Presidents; George Inness, The Painter of Nature's Moods; Elihu Vedder, The Painter of the Mystic; Winslow Homer, The Painter of Seclusion; John La Farge, The Painter of Experiment; James A. McNeill Whistler, The Painter of Protest; John Singer Sargent, The Painter of Portraits; Edwin Austin Abbey, The Painter of the Past; William Merritt Chase, The Painter of Precept. There is a portrait of each man mentioned and two or more specimens of his work included in the present volume. The author has done what he has tried to do, which is more than can be said about every writer.

Richard III: His Life and Character. By Sir Clements Robert Markham. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 325 pp. $3.50.

Who has not vowed a thousand curses on King Richard III when Tyrrel, in the fourth act, exclaimed:

> "The tyrannous and bloody deed is done.
> The most arch act of piteous massacre
> That ever yet this land was guilty of."

At last Sir Clements Markham would have us believe that it was not King Richard, but Henry Tudor—Richard's victorious foeman at Bosworth—who did the young princes in the Tower to death, as those tender babes lay "girdling one another within their innocent alabaster arms." The author's argument, which has been known for some time to readers of the *English Historical Review*, is too long and intricate to be traced out here, but Shakespeare students as well as those interested in English history cannot afford to neglect the volume. It is based upon critical research, and makes out a strong case against Henry—who was undoubtedly capable of the cruel deed—tho one would hardly want to hang him on the evidence. At all events, Richard III has never had his due (for he was not without royal virtues), owing to the fact that so much of our information comes from men who wrote under the favor and patronage of his victorious successors. Richard as a revolting monster, deformed and hateful to behold, has now disappeared in creditable modern accounts, and many would like to see the blood of the poor little princes removed from his garments, tho they may not agree with Sir Clements. Evidence is a subtle and elusive thing—unless one has Professor Münsterberg's measuring machine—and the problem of Richard III seems hardly solved; perhaps it must ever remain unsolved to the satisfaction of all.



KING RICHARD III.
From a picture in the National Portrait Gallery.

The Development of Western Civilization. By Jacob Dorsey Forrest. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 406 pp. $2.00.

There are some books which defy the most experienced and patient reviewer. Professor Forrest's *Development of Western Civilization* is surely one of them, for if he had not stated its purpose in the preface no one would have ever discovered it. The professor finds himself confronted by certain conditions and institutions in which he is deeply interested, and he turns to the past for the facts that will explain them to himself. That he has made patient research and knows good books when he sees them there can be no doubt, for every page is bristling with facts gathered from the four corners of the field of learning. He starts with the contribution of antiquity to modern society and then takes up what he calls "the problem set for medieval society"—a peculiarly metaphysical proposition for the patience of the hard-minded person. This is followed by extensive accounts of medieval agriculture and commerce, and "the end of the Middle Ages," which, according to our author, do not seem to have ended at all. The volume concludes with a chapter on social movements of today, and here we have the industrial revolution, labor unions, capitalism, the economics of distribution, culminating in inconsequential inanities.

Editorials

The Independent

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen.
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen.
130 Fulton Street, New York.

Reforms Suggested by the Panic

REFORMS, both national and local, are forcibly suggested by the financial panic of the last two weeks. As the immediate causes of the disturbance were in New York, the banking reforms needed here may first be considered.

Panic was precipitated when certain speculators and promoters were summarily ousted from the banks and similar institutions of which they had obtained control, and whose resources they were using in their projects. Such men should not be permitted to own banks in New York and to hold offices in them which give authority for the handling of depositors' money. If the men in question had been excluded from the banks and offices which they have now surrendered, this panic would not have taken place. The New York Clearing House Association of banks possesses great power. It should be exercised in guarding carefully the condition of all banks subject to the Association's influence, in scrutinizing changes of ownership, reorganizations and the character of directorates. Thus may great loss, and even disaster, be prevented.

In some way the banking business of the New York trust companies should be separated from their trust business, and the former should be subjected to the restrictions and safeguards required for the banks of the Association. The trust companies should become members of the Association. Banks in the Association must carry a reserve of 25 per cent. against their deposits. This is not too much for the banking business of the trust companies. Their demand deposits are said to exceed $700,000,000. For these there should be a cash reserve of 25 per cent. Under the statute recently enacted, trust company reserves are required to be 15 per cent., but only 5 per cent. must be in cash; half of the remainder may be in deposits with approved banks and the other half in approved securities. This law should be amended. Undoubtedly it will be, as a direct result of the panic.

There is need of national currency legislation, and the need is greatest in New York. It should be possible in time of stress to increase quickly the volume of our banknote circulation, under reasonable safeguards. Such a time is the autumn of almost every year, when currency is drawn from New York to meet the harvest demands of the West and South. This year, to such drains upon resources at the money center have been added the panic runs upon banks. Statutory authority is needed for such emergency additions to the circulation as are made under similar conditions by the Imperial Bank of Germany. The plan recommended by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the American Bankers' Association should be the basis of legislation at the coming session of Congress. If the national banks of New York could have issued, last week, new circulating notes to the extent of 40 per cent. of their bond-secured notes, protected by assets and a cash reserve of 25 per cent., and subject to a tax, the situation would have been greatly relieved. There should be provision for such emergency circulation, automatically coming into existence to be in due time automatically retired.

Is it not possible by reforms, not necessarily enforced by legislation, to restore popular confidence in corporation finance and corporation securities? Following the disclosures of Saturday's New York bank statement, prominent financiers sought to convince the President that he ought at once to call a special session of Congress, altho the regular session will begin only four weeks hence. "The request," said the dispatch of the Associated Press, "comes from, and represents the judgment of, the conservative leaders in the financial world,

who have represented the present situation as one compelling action of a character which will affirmatively eradicate all ground for suspicion of American industrial methods." This eradication could be accomplished, in their judgment, by Federal control of corporations, which the President desires:

"The benefit of having Federal legal machinery to detect and eradicate unwholesome business methods at this time was said to be the desirable end to be accomplished. This would mean, it is pointed out, a practical wiping off of the slate and a starting afresh under business conditions which would have and could bear the closest public scrutiny."

Now, this Federal control of all corporations engaged in interstate business is something that, even if it be needed for the public welfare, cannot easily be obtained. Legislation to this end would be opposed bitterly in the interest of State rights and State power.

Has it ever occurred to these "leaders in the financial world," whoever they may be, that the eradication which they desire might be accomplished by the ousting of certain other financial leaders from high office in corporations and from other places of great financial influence? For example, have they considered what the effect upon public sentiment and confidence would be if a certain very well-known railway financier should be induced to withdraw from his companies and the railway business? Is it not true that the resources of great life insurance companies were used for more or less selfish purposes by very prominent financiers who are still in the front rank of financial leadership, and that the operations of some of them with depositors' and policy-holders' money have not differed greatly from those of the bank officers who were recently required by the Clearing House Association to retire from the banking business? Suppose that the conservative leaders who desire to eradicate all ground for popular suspicion as to American corporate finance should begin by sending to back seats all those corporation officers and corporation capitalists whose exposed offenses have excited public resentment and hostility. Undoubtedly there would straightway be a revival of public confidence.

It may not be feasible to cause by the suggested Federal legislation that change in the public attitude which these gentlemen desire, but reform by the action of the financiers themselves is possible. There has been no time in the last ten years when the united efforts of a dozen powerful men could not have compelled the railroads of the country to obey the rebate laws. The same men today, with the aid of a few more, could, by their action and influence, satisfy the popular demand for square dealing in the management of great corporations, if they should undertake the work with sincerity and earnestness.

Fifty Years of the Atlantic Monthly

THE present writer remembers well the extraordinary impression made by the appearance of *The Atlantic Monthly,* which, in its November number, celebrates the fifty years of its distinguished literary career. It marked an era. We had had previously the *Harper's Magazine,* with its miscellaneous pictures and stories and travels; and we had had *Putnam's,* with its higher ambition and the distinction given to it by George William Curtis; but here was a new, fresh coterie of writers, all of whom discovered the literary art, and nearly all young and less known than the elder Irving and Poe and Cooper and Bryant. The elder generation of writers were passing away and a new generation were here claiming their own.

Longfellow and Lowell and Holmes were young men. Mrs. Stowe had won her sudden fame, but was of the same period. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Edward Everett Hale were in the strength of their youth. So was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; and Hale and Howe are still with us. Hawthorne had already reached his perihelian. Then there were the ambitious writers, especially girls scarce out of their teens, Rose Terry (Mrs. Cook) and Harriet Prescott (Mrs. Spofford), Gail Hamilton and others of similar fame or promise, who lived nearly all in the country's literary center and were able to meet and converse in the Corner Bookstore. It was a most extraordinary company of authors that followed with

The Atlantic, the greatest our country has yet seen.

The one of them all who gave especial distinction and favor to the new magazine was Oliver Wendell Holmes, and we were surprised to see him break out in so new and splendid a form. We had known him chiefly as the writer of mirthfully extravagant and ridiculous verses, and of others which most skilfully joined the tender with the ludicrous. But who had thought him capable of that most remarkable, successful and popular series of articles which appeared under the title of "The Poet at the Breakfast Table." That was a new creation, and the characters who sat together at the boarding-house table were wonderfully well outlined, as distinct as Shakespeare's creations. To Holmes's contributions we turned first, even before those of Lowell. But the short stories, "In a Cellar" and "The Amber Gods," were scarcely less our delight, and it delighted us to learn that the women had come to the front.

Since then the range of *The Atlantic* has been wider, but its quality no higher. We have had editors from the West, and even the Pacific Ocean has flooded over to the Atlantic Coast. We do not say that Howells and Bret Harte shine dimmer than some of those earlier lights, but there has been since no such famous galaxy of stars as represented those earlier years.

Then *The Atlantic* was the premier monthly of the country. It has kept pure its literary aim, and has not fallen to pictures, but now we are flooded with magazines of every sort, which compete for every mushroom writer that appears. But the general aim is no longer literary. Even the story ceases to be literary, altho we have still Mrs. Phelps Ward and Mrs. Wilkins Freeman. We seek the exciting, or the scientific, or the historical, or the economic. It is less an aim to find one who says a thing well, and more to find one who has something to say, no matter how poorly he says it, or one whose name will deceive men into expecting him to say something, and the higher level of pure literature, the poetical, was never so hard to reach as now. Everybody writes rhymes, limericks, indeed, but few are able to write good poetry. This is a scientific age, the age of achievement in physical success, not in the art of permanent expression. Who is there to take the place of Poe and Bryant and Holmes and Lowell and Longfellow and Emerson? Lanier died young. Stedman has given up poetry for business. Stoddard was of a second rank, and he is gone with Celia Thaxter and Helen Hunt Jackson. It would be hard to find one single poet name that stands out pre-eminent today in our great company of warblers, no hermit thrush among the woods full of chirping sparrows. But the voice will come again, and we shall be glad to give once more the first rank not to mountainous wealth, not to the product of the laboratory, not to science or invention, but to that art supreme over all arts which welds wisdom with fit words, beauty of thought with sweetness of utterance, and so fits together the breath of sounds with the grave and gracious weight of sincere and serious thought. After all it is the great poets who link the centuries in the chain of one human fellowship.

The Recovery of Menander

It is too much to say that the diggings in Egypt have quite recovered for us the lost Menander, of whom Quintilian said that his brilliancy quite obscured the fame of all others who essayed that sort of drama, for "his plays presented the very image of life"—*omnem vitæ imaginem expressit.*" For while we have now thirty-four pages of Menander, where before we had only a few lines, these are disjointed and belong to four different plays. There are, however, some complete scenes and they are sufficient to justify Quintilian's estimate. One of them, which fortunately is an episode, we can give to our readers, following M. Maurice Croiset's paper, read to the French Academy, October 25th.

It is a story such as might have been dramatized of the two women who appealed to Solomon to settle the rightful possession of an infant. In this case an infant has been exposed in a wood and the dispute is as to who shall have the infant and its little objects of jewelry. It has been found by the shepherd Daos, near Athens, by an oak grove frequented by shepherds and charcoal burners. He

took it home, thinking he would adopt it, but when he considered the expense, he decided the next morning to dispose of it. The charcoal burner Syriskos comes along, as rudely dressed in goat-skins as is Daos, and he instantly offers to take the child to replace the infant his wife has just lost. It is given to him, but Daos says nothing of the little ornaments found with it. Syriskos later learned of them and demanded them, but they are refused. Just then Smikrines, a crabbed, miserly old fellow, comes along, who, it turns out later, was the grandfather of the child, and they appeal to him to settle the dispute. The story proceeds:

Syriskos (addressing Daos and pointing to the old man)—See that man—will you have him for judge?

Daos—Yes; by good luck.

Syriskos (going to Smikrines)—In the name of the gods give us a few moments.

Smikrines (rudely)—You? Why?

Syriskos—We have a quarrel over a certain matter.

Smikrines—What business is that of mine?

Syriskos—We need an impartial judge to decide between us. If you are not too busy settle our difference.

Smikrines—You good-for-nothing, do you expect to plead a law case here, dressed in your goat skins?

Syriskos—Well, well; it is a short matter and easy to understand. My father, do us this favor. In the name of the gods do not deny us. You ought to do it; chance brought you here, and you should fill your part.

Daos (aside)—My opponent has spoken not badly. Why did I give him any part of what I had found?

Smikrines (more pleasantly)—At least tell me if you agree to accept my decision.

Syriskos—Yes; fully.

Smikrines—Well, I agree. After all, why not. (To Daos)—You have hardly spoken; speak first.

It will appear that Syriskos, honest fellow, took the child out of love and pity, while Daos is purely mercenary, but pretends he has done a favor in giving the child to Syriskos. The case opens:

Daos (to the judge)—I must go back somewhat before the meeting which raised the dispute, so as to make the case clear to you. In the bushes near here, while caring for my sheep, some thirty days ago, I found on the ground this child left all alone, a little baby, with a collar and some ornaments—

Syriskos (interrupting, rudely)—Yes, that is exactly what we are disputing about.

Daos—Ah! he will not let me speak.

Smikrines (to Syriskos)—If you do not hold your tongue while he is talking I will strike you with my staff.

Daos—Yes, that's right.

Smikrines (to Daos)—Go on.

Daos—Yes. I took up the baby and carried it home. I proposed to bring it up. But during the night, as everybody does, I thought it over and made my calculations. "Why, what business have you to bring up the child and have all the bother of it? Where will I find the money it will cost? What will be the use of all that trouble?" That is what I said. The next morning, when I was herding my sheep, this charcoal-burner here happened to come along to pick up fire-wood where I was. I knew him, and we talked a little while, when he broke out—"Why is it, friend Daos, that you seem troubled?" "Why," said I, "because I don't know what to do," and I told him the story; how I had found the baby, how I had taken it up. Then, immediately, without letting me finish, he turned to me and cried: "A thousand favors for you, Daos" (and he enumerated them), "if you will give me the baby. So you will be free of it. You see," he added, "I have a wife who has just lost a child." The woman he spoke of is the one who is here holding the baby.

Smikrines—Is it true, Syriskos, that you asked for it in that way?

Syriskos—Yes; just so.

Daos (continues)—All that day he did not cease to beseech me. At last, he persuaded me. I promised him the child; I gave it to him. He went away repeating his desires. He took my hands and kissed them.

Smikrines (to Syriskos)—Did you do all he says.

Syriskos—Yes, I did.

Daos—Then he went away with his wife. Afterward he met me and demanded the jewelry which had been exposed with the child; only small, silly things, worth nothing at all, and he pretended that I had done him a wrong because I would not give them to him, and intended to keep them as my own. On the contrary, he ought to recognize, I say, that what he has was my gift in answer to his prayer. And if I don't give him everything that is no reason why he should ask me to give account of the rest. What! if in walking he had made the discovery at the same time as I, if Hermes had favored us equally, he would have had his part without doubt, and I would have had mine. But when I am the only one who made the find, do you pretend that you, who were not there, must have the whole, while I should have nothing? In fact, I have voluntarily given a part of that which belonged to me. If that part suits you, keep it; if that part does not suit you, if you don't want it any more, give it back to me. Indeed, you have a part of the find, thanks to my kindness, but that you should take the rest without my consent—no that cannot be—I have said my say.

It was a telling argument, but a specious one. It overlooked human rights, the rights of the infant; and Greek thought had a strong sense of the rights

of man. Menander will not forget that, and he will let the charcoal burner speak hesitatingly, roughly, but with a rustic eloquence very different from the polished terms of Isocrates.

SMIKRINES (to Syriskos)—Daos has ended (seeing that he remains silent). Don't you understand? He is done.

SYRISKOS—Ah, yes; then it is my turn to speak. Yes, he found the baby all alone. Yes, all he has said is true. Everything happened, just as he says. I do not deny it. I did pray him, did beg him, and just so I did persuade him to give me what I wanted. He has told the truth. Only, one of his men, a shepherd, came and told me that he found with the baby certain ornaments. O my father, consider that the infant is here present pleading his own cause. Yes, Daos, this infant demands of you an accounting. (Turning to his wife): It says, "Woman, give me the necklace and the things which show what was my origin." The child says that those things were put about him not to please you, but to adorn him, and I join my word with his, because I am now his guardian. It was you, Daos, who made me such when you gave him to me, and now it is for you, our judge, to decide whether these golden ornaments and other things, valuable or not, ought, as the mother wished they should be, to be kept for the little one until he is grown up; or whether it is right that this man, after taking them off the child, should keep what does not belong to him because he found it first. But you say, when I took the child, why did I not demand these things, too? Why? It is because then I had not the witness at hand who now speaks for him. And now it is not for myself that I demand these things. Oh, I know what you say, "What is found belongs to the first comer." No, no! Not when it belongs to a human being from whom the taking of it would be a wrong. This here is not a find; it is a theft.

This rude woodsman calls things by the right name. Menander adds the great thought of human rights to his humble story. Syriskos feels that this little outcast has rights which may some time be reclaimed. It was no unfamiliar story in the plays of Euripides or Sophocles that the son of a king was thus exposed, and as he grew up felt the impulse to slay lions or tyrants and to learn his own parentage. So Syriskos proceeds:

And further, father, consider this. Perhaps this child is of better blood than ours. Brought up among humble people he will one day disdain our poor life. Following his nature he will want to do some great thing—to hunt lions, to carry arms, to run in the arena. You have certainly seen the tragedies played, and you know what I mean; how an old goatherd found a certain Neleus, and also Pelias, those famous heroes—a goatherd who wore a jacket of skin, like mine. Seeing that these infants were superior to himself, he told them everything, how he had found them, how he had taken them up. Then he gave them a little bag which contained the things by which they might be recognized. It was thus that they found out the whole secret of their birth, and became kings, after they had been goatherds. Supposing that Daos had taken those things and sold them to get a dozen drachmas, they would have always remained ignorant, those heroes, that were sons of a noble race. It is not then right, my father, that I should bring up this little child, and that Daos should take and lose the hope of the child's future. One who was about to marry his sister was stopped in time because certain objects he had were recognized; another delivered his mother, whom he happened to meet; another saved his brother. The life of all men, you see, is exposed to dangers. We must guard against them by foresight, my father, by taking care a long while beforehand.

But he says, "Give back what you had if you are not satisfied," and he thinks that argument ends it. No, there is no justice in that. Because you will not give up a part which belongs to the child, you want to take back the child, too. You think that then you can steal with less risk if you can hold that which belongs to him. I have said my say. Do you, judge, now decide what is right.

SMIKRINES—The decision is easy enough. All that was exposed with the infant belongs to him. That is my decision.

DAOS—Very well; but the child, to whom does it belong?

SMIKRINES—To whom? By Jove, it is not to you that I give it; to you who wanted a little while ago to steal what belonged to it. No, it belongs to him who protected its interests, and who has fought you when you wished to do it wrong.

It is a pretty story and we may be sure that an Athenian audience applauded the decision. It is a great gain to have learned this much and something more of the real merits of the comedian whom Greek and Latin critics put at the head of his class. Such discoveries pay for the expense of exploration.

Another Basket of Apples

THE rural editor had been skirmishing. He found the Grand Duke plum trees still full of purple fruit, altho the leaves had crisped to the frost. The flavor was fine, yet it is a pity to carry appetite to spoil such a beautiful sight. This is the hard part of it at this time of the year. Last night Nature left the knob turned so that the northwest wind

had the full mastery of our beautiful valleys; and this morning every leaf is loosened, and the great exposition of a year's work has closed up. The gay maples (and they love gayety) have lost heart. The big magnolia leaves had waited in their glossy brown for a hint to let go; they have now heaped themselves over the sod in a cushion of artistic beauty—brown, brown, and everywhere brown. The purple ash leaves have been littering the highways this last ten days, and most of them are already ground under horse hoof and wagon tire into incipient humus.

How wonderful it is, this morning, to look up thru the bared limbs at the birds' nests, now exposed. Little did we know how many neighbors we had, and friends and allies as well. Sensible fellows! Their houses were for use, not for permanent residence. Every one of them has gone southward, except a few who love to pick the scattered seeds that have been overlooked by the flock. Will you and I ever learn common sense—we mean bird sense — in the way of home building? Will we ever learn that it is not so much the house as it is the out of doors that makes the real home? "What a bother you are to yourself," says the Japanese; "for truly your house is not for comfort, but for hard work, and all the time!"

But at this rate we shall never reach the orchard. But reach it we do, and here we sit down on the stump of the dear old friend of our boyhood and give ourselves up to the eyes and the heart. A robin twitters a disturbed note or two and looks us boldly in the face—to know if we, too, have been belated on our passage, or if we belong to some flock of passage. These Northern flocks are still going southward, and one of them spent yesterday on our mountain-ash trees. This fellow had probably overslept when they started on their last night's flight. He will probably join in the next flock, or maybe will hide in our evergreens all winter. Mem.: look you for a belated robin, when the cold weather comes on, and see that he does not go hungry.

The apples are more than half picked, and the full barrels stand in their scarlet beauty uncovered beside the piles of cider apples. Who wonders that the boys are whistling or singing up in the trees? Yet "It goes hard," Tom says, "to set the pickers at the McIntosh and the Walter Pease and the Spitzenburgs, to rob the trees of their glorious beauty." Each tree has done its best, and nowhere in the world is there such individuality as in an apple orchard. Every kind has its own color, even its own number of stripes. The apple artist knows his kinds as readily as he knows the names of his children. Here are eighty sorts, but every one has its own features as well as its own juices. To test them all is like making music; it creates a gamut of sweet flavors. If you were all here we would sit down to a challenge to decide which of all among the apples is noblest. In Michigan they used to say that the big yellow Bellflower was fairest and finest, but that is not even a second-rate apple here; and the King, which is so heavy and full of rich juices that the trees of western New York can scarcely hold them, cannot lead here; nor even the Albemarle Pippin of the Hudson Valley. Each locality has its own prince. In response to an editorial on "A Basket of Apples" there came to us, from what used to be, on our maps, the Great American Desert, a basket of Jonathans, thrice painted in crimson, but even more gloriously golden at heart; but on these Eastern hillsides this superb apple is not half-size. Here are five which we lay at your feet, and you may name the best: McIntosh Red, Spitzenburg, Fameuse, Golden Pippin and Walter Pease.

Apple enthusiasm is something by itself. You should read the letters that come from over the whole apple belt. You would suppose that each writer was praising his own children, yet it is only his favorite apple that is calling out all his art of expression. Fortunately our tastes not only differ, but they change from time to time. What we like best one year we do not necessarily care for the next. This you must count on if you have regular customers for your orchard products. It is not a whimsy, but a real growth, that makes us call this year for a black Gillifleur and refuse a Rhode Island Greening. There is much also in the year, for truly the Seek-no-further is not always such an apple that it should

forbid us looking beyond itself. This year it is an ideal. It recalls the days when, with little Lucy, we filled our pockets as we started for the little red school-house on the corner—where the mint grew and the brook gurgled.

Yet one cannot identify himself quite as closely with his apples as with his pears—at least he cannot become quite so touchy over the criticism of his elegant Howells and his exquisite Bergamottes. The editor knows a friend whose admiration for the Seckel amounts to a passion. For our part we prefer a Sheldon—for which he quite holds us in contempt. There is a big quarrel raging in the Middle West, over the rival fruit of the Ozark Mountains and the Hood River—Missouri against Oregon. Both are so near perfection that the contention is unnecessary. It is not worth our while to live in an impossible apple section—nor in a poor one for that matter, unless it be to improve it. Fine fruit is the pride of fine minds. Every brainy farmer should determine to have the most perfect of trees and then the most beautiful apples in his county. The contention brings out the stronger qualities of a man's nature. It tests him, and sets him to his mettle.

The rural editor got some of his best primary lessons in and under the apple trees. He has not forgotten almost the only blow that he ever received from a kindly father, for engaging in an apple-throwing contest. "Apples are one of God's best gifts; not to be lightly tossed about, nor to be used like stones, my lad! Live to improve, and not to waste!" Even yet, as we look down thru these avenues of trees, over the wide valley, it is the goodness of God that crowds the sunshine, and makes the world so charming a home. Then there was but one white man's orchard in the heart of New York State, altho the Indians still tarried by the ashes of the great orchards burned by General Sullivan during the Revolution. Now all the hillsides are dotted with Northern Spys and the wagon loads go rolling down the valley, marketward into the city.

The misunderstood Indian has forever gone from his beloved valleys, and we are working out, very slowly, the American home. We have found it a problem hardly to be solved without an orchard—and best of all an orchard of apples. Together the human folk and the Rosaceæ move forward in the way to a perfect evolution. We lift our hats reverently, on this golden day, to the fruit that alone makes it possible for us to be artists in land culture, and lords with Nature. Nor must we forget the ethics of the orchard, which multiplies smiles and innocent joy, while rendering us wealth and health.

The Immortality of the Soul

Sir Oliver Lodge is trying to teach the teachers religion. His late "Catechism" attracted no little attention, adapted as it was to the teachings of physical science. He has now given a lecture which we presume will appear in *The Hibbert Journal*, in which he makes declarations on the immortality of the soul. He is thus quoted:

"Nobody knows what the controlling entity called life, soul and by other names is, but common sense rebels against it being nothing. No genuine science has presumed to declare it a purely imaginary nonentity.

"No really existing thing perishes. It only changes its form. Science shows this clearly enough concerning matter and energy, and it must so also regard mind, consciousness, will, memory, love, adoration and all the other manifold activities which strangely interact with matter and appeal to the bodily senses. They are not nothing and will never vanish into nothingness.

"They do not arise with us. They never spring suddenly into being from previous nonexistence. They are as eternal as the Godhead itself, and will in eternal being endure forever."

That conclusion is very satisfactory and comforting if somewhat apodictic. We wonder if this is all that science has to say.

The New Football

The Princeton-Carlisle game in this city last Saturday is another demonstration that football is still very much alive despite the acts of President Butler and the words of President Eliot. When twenty thousand people pay a good-sized fortune to see twenty-two lusty youths chase an inflated pigskin about a field and then cheerfully sit in a drenching rain for two hours rather than miss a single point, it can be said that there is a fascination in the game that far outweighs the

fear of pneumonia, bronchitis or grip. We are glad to bear witness that football as now played under the new rules is far more interesting to the spectator than formerly. The old close formations, monotonous mass plays and frequent injuries are a thing of the past. The ball is now visible most of the time, the opportunity for brilliant individual play is increased, luck plays a much more important role and, at last, agility counts for more than beef. Saturday's game afforded an interesting study in race psychology, if there be any such thing. Individually the Indians seemed more sturdy and agile and daring than the Princeton team, and yet at the psychological moments they did not rise to the occasion. It has always been said that the Indians do not play a good losing game, and, if this is so, it seems to indicate that the Anglo-Saxon blood of Princeton does in the long run tell. Football has its chief hold upon the populace, we think, because of its similarity to war. It is the only game where it is permitted for a strong combination of players to single out the weakest man on the opposing rush line and then seek to put him *hors de combat*. Moreover, with the exception of prize-fighting, it is the only sport where personal encounter is allowed, and personal encounter, it will be remembered, was declared by a Yale professor some time ago to be a necessity in some form or other for the development of all healthy young men. If it is true, as Ruskin has said, that war is the greatest of games because the stake is death, it follows that football is the next greatest. THE INDEPENDENT, as our readers know, has no special admiration for football as a phase of higher education, but as a game it surely stirs the blood.

Father Tyrrell

After all Father Tyrrell challenges excommunication. It is not usual for a Jesuit—now an ex-Jesuit—to be a disciple of Modernism. That school does not encourage anything but intellectual submission to authority. First, he tried in a long private letter, which got into print, to explain to a scholar of science how he could hold to the conclusions of his science and yet remain in the Catholic Church. But the kick of the gun wounded the gunner. He was suspended from the Jesuit order and commanded by superior ecclesiastical authority to submit all his correspondence to censors, as a condition of his being allowed to celebrate mass again, and thus earn his living as a priest. After some months came the report that he had submitted, but the fact was that he had only agreed to submit to the usual discipline, which requires a good Catholic, when about to publish any doctrinal matter, to get an imprimatur; but a censorship of his private letters he would not submit to. Meanwhile he had made literary engagements, one of which was the two letters to the London *Times*, which have now appeared. They are frank enough, but he declares that he does not and will not leave the Catholic Church, for he believes, if the Pope does not, that there is room for a liberal wing in the Church; and he declares that already it includes cardinals, archbishops and bishops. The letters are stiff reading, but they are plain in their conclusion that there is no truce between the scholasticism of the thirteenth century, to which Pius X sends the Church back, and the science of the present day. He brings out the fact that the Encyclical does not come under the conditions of infallibility, but is simply the judgment of one man and his *entourage*. He much resents the condemnation of that evidence for theism found in immanence and in the teachings of the multitude of mystics who have been among the most honored saints of the Church. We presume these two letters will be published in a booklet, but the Encyclical forbids any seminary to allow it to be read by teacher or pupil. The bishops must see that this is enforced, and must report to Rome as to their faithfulness in making inquisition.

Secretary Taft's Diagnosis

Secretary Taft sees clearly just what is the chief difficulty we have in securing the good will of the Filipinos for the American people and Government. It is, as we have often said, the arrogance of our assumed Anglo-Saxon superiority in our relations with them. Mr. Taft has over and over again by his own ex-

ample rebuked this snobbish offishness, and has taken opportunity to associate on equal and familiar terms with the people at public functions. In an address to an American club in Manila he is reported as emphasizing this danger and this duty. He urged the Americans not to hold aloof from the Filipinos, to take no action hostile to them, not to show racial feeling, and to avoid the Anglo-Saxon attitude of "better than thou." We commend this utterance, at a place where it was sadly needed and none too welcome, to those of another race in this country who believe, because of Secretary Taft's relation to the Brownsville affair, that he is unjust to them.

Bishop Ingram at Home

After the rest of the voyage following a very strenuous visit to the United States, in which the Bishop of London preached many times and attended the Episcopal Convention in Richmond, Va., he has returned to England, and in his first sermon at Paddington gave an account of his impressions gained from his visit to the United States. While here on so short a visit he was entirely devoted to Church matters, and naturally spoke chiefly of them. He was struck by the much more kindly sentiment between Episcopalians and other Protestant Churches than exists between Anglicans and Dissenters in England. He says he observed far greater generosity, love and trust between bodies of Christians and between schools of thought in the same Church here than there is in England. It was like another atmosphere, he says, to pass from the wrangles of Great Britain into an atmosphere where they are unknown. He found that the bitterness which disgraces the Church at home is unknown in the United States, altho there are conscientious differences there. It was quite a shock, amid the love and harmony there, to take up English newspapers and read the reports of the British Church Congress, to find the eternal wrangling which is going on today and which has been going on for fifty years. He says:

"If we want to keep and uphold the love and affection of our spiritual children let us pray for union and peace in our disturbed Church to-day. We only need more discipline of temper to have the same harmony in the old country to-day. It was a great lesson to be present at the general convention of the churches of the United States and to see the Chamber of Deputies elected.

He found it highly instructive to see the millionaire from Wall Street sitting side by side with the workingman representing New York. It was true democracy. There was a feeling of freedom, a sense that every individual member of the Church had to work for the Church. He added:

"There are no parlor cars in that Church. It is a living organism which has to be worked, and a splendidly inspiring feeling it gives to come in contact with it, and the English Church has got to get back that feeling. It is not a question of establishment or disestablishment. We have to realize that everybody has a voice in it and that there are no sleeping partners; and then what services we had out there! Talk of lively services! Talk of a mechanical ritual! Why, I have heard the rafters shake with praise, and there was no sneaking home afterward, dispirited and discouraged."

The creation of a parcels post ought to be one of the principal items of business before Congress at its approaching session. We are in this behind all civilized countries and ought to be ashamed of ourselves. The opposition comes from express companies and certain retail dealers, who fear competition with the mail - order houses and department stores. An example of our backwardness is given in the Consular Reports from India. Consul Denison, at Bombay, says that "the United States is the only large commercial nation that has no parcels post convention with India." The result is that to send small packages to India, such as samples of goods, the American manufacturer has to send them by express to England and there mail them to India. The failure of Congress is really a restraint of trade.

Under our prison system the punishment imposed by the court often falls far more heavily on the family than on the prisoner. The latter is sure of shelter, food and clothing; the wife and children, deprived of the bread-winner, often lack the necessities of life. The Prison Association of New York is trying to alleviate this suffering by extending the probation

system. Under this system the offender is not taken away from his work or his family, but is held under proper surveillance. If a fine is imposed he can pay it in instalments and not be sent to prison because he has no money, as happens in thousands of cases. In a single year probationers placed in the custody of the Association, in addition to supporting themselves and their families, have paid $4,800 as restitution to the victims of their crimes.

Savannah, Ga., has done its little best to stir up afresh an international difference by excluding a young Japanese from its evening schools. As soon as Superintendent of Schools Ashmore learned that this lad had been admitted he told the Board of Education that it would never do, because to admit him was a breaking of the racial line, to which the South would never consent. So he was excluded, and they luckily remembered that he was over age. One would have thought they would have been glad to teach the poor fellow a bit of English, remembering that yellow is not black any more than red is; and does not the best chivalry boast its descent from Pocahontas?

It is rather an inconsequent position taken by the London *Times* in seeing in the disastrous break in financial confidence the result of President Roosevelt's speeches. Hereabouts it is clear that it was nothing but the revelation of unbusinesslike conduct of the banks they controlled by dishonest financiers which brought the crash. It had nothing to do with any action of the President as to railroads or trusts. It was wholly the Heinzes and those of their sort who had to be driven out of their banks, not by the President, but by the Clearing House, that made the financial disaster, one that will leave conditions much better.

From June to September this year there were 41 persons killed and 313 injured in the State of Massachusetts owing to automobile accidents. Accidents result from speeding and incompetent handling of the machine. Those who propose to drive an automobile should be compelled to pass a strict State examination before they get a license, and then the license should be revoked for overspeeding. In addition, the machine should be seized for a few days or the owner put in jail if overspeeding or carelessness in the handling of the car can be proved. Small fines as a cure for automobile evils are a universal failure.

Harvard is not likely to be caught napping, or to be guilty of an indiscretion, but certainly it was a blunder that she sent to Berlin a British subject from her faculty, in the person of Professor Schofield, to represent America in the international exchange of good feeling between the two countries. Possibly President Eliot did not know he is a Canadian.

We are sorry to see so sedate and conservative a journal as the New York *Times* adopting the English craze and establishing a limerick contest, in which the readers send in, for a prize, "missing lines" to fill out the imperfect verse. There is some skill in it, but it is mainly a game of chance, as a multitude of lines equally good are likely to be presented.

We need not raise the question any more whether those are real double canal markings which have been seen on the surface of Mars, or only a visual deception; for Professor Todd, of Amherst College, brings back from Peru the photographs which now for the first time show these double markings. Now, will the wise men tell us what they mean?

A recent bookseller's catalog is divided into three departments headed "Famous Books," "Readable Books" and "Gift Books." No titles are duplicated.

Whenever we see a lady on the street we cannot help a shiver at the thought of the ostriches this winter.

Duty is what makes you feel bad when you don't do it.

Insurance

The Control of the Provident Life

In our issue of October 17th we called attention in these columns to the sale of a controlling interest in The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society to parties already in control of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life, of Philadelphia. It now appears that the buyers parted with $100,000 in cash and $1,000,000 in notes, but because of the recent disturbances in financial circles the sellers—F. Augustus Heinze, O. H. and E. R. Thomas and their associates, whose speculative operations were a considerable factor in the recent financial crisis—were unable to arrange for the delivery of the stock to the purchasers, because of the hypothecation of it to secure loans, and of the further impossibility of substituting other acceptable collateral. The syndicate members have accordingly agreed to consider the transaction as null and void, and the control of the company accordingly reverts back to its former owners.

This agreement was reached thru the agency of Timothy L. Woodruff, sometime president of the Provident Life, and prolonged litigation was, thru his diplomacy, happily avoided. It is now proposed to thoroly reorganize the company and to elect some practical insurance man as president.

The Conviction of Dr. Gillette

Dr. Walter R. Gillette, the ex-vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was last week convicted of perjury and was sentenced by Justice Dowling, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to six months in the penitentiary. Dr. Gillette is sixty-seven years of age. During the insurance investigation he first denied but subsequently admitted the existence of a "yellow dog" fund. The charge of perjury arose because of a statement made under oath by Dr. Gillette before the Grand Jury when he swore that an account in the Dobbs Ferry Bank which stood in his name, as trustee, consisted of his own money. It was found that the money really came from the funds of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Dr. Gillette has since been released on bail fixed at $15,000.

Nominations for Mutual Trustees

At a meeting of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company held last week steps were taken to invite members of the International Policy-holders' Committee, which was active in contesting the election of a year ago, to participate in the management of the Mutual. Colonel A. M. Shook, Stewart Shillito, Emile O. Philippi, James H. Wilson, Herman Ridder and Charles Emory Smith, all of whom were either members of the International Committee, of which Samuel Untermyer is counsel, or were candidates on the United Committee's ticket, were placed in nomination on the administration ticket for the next election, to be held in June, 1908.

Mr. Shillito is nominated as the successor of Charles Lanier, who will retire at his own request. Other changes contemplated are made evident by the nomination of Frederick H. Eaton and Alfred E. Marling to succeed Frederick Cromwell and James N. Jarvie. J. Rogers Maxwell is slated for the place made vacant by the recent death of Charles R. Henderson, who was killed by falling from the window of his residence a week ago Sunday.

George F. Baker, A. D. Juilliard and Julien T. Davies are the only members of the McCurdy administration on the ticket.

In addition to the gentlemen mentioned, the following are on the administration ticket:

Dumont Clarke, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, H. Rieman Duval, William H. Lambert, George P. Miller, Theodore Morford, Thomas M. Mulry, Leroy Springs, Henry W. Taft, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert M. Woodward, William F. Harrity, William B. Dean and Emory W. Clark.

Financial

Trade With Germany

On July 1st the temporary agreement with Germany concerning tariff rates went into effect. Opponents of that agreement, notably the Protective Tariff League, have asserted that the concessions made by the United States with respect to the valuation of dutiable goods would sanction undervaluation and largely increase imports of certain competitive merchandise. It is partly on account of this assertion that the Government has published the following statement, showing imports and exports for the quarter in question since 1902:

July, August, and September.	Imports from Germany.	Exports to Germany.
1903	$30,996,789	$33,016,659
1904	32,322,827	35,174,125
1905	34,207,897	49,508,211
1906	38,278,453	46,028,390
1907	43,844,495	50,307,064

It is evident that trade both ways has been stimulated and enlarged by the agreement. Comparison with last year shows increases of $5,500,000 in imports and $4,250,000 in exports. Figures indicating changes, if any, in valuations are not yet available. About $3,500,000 of the increase of imports is assigned to paper, toys, silk manufactures, cotton knit goods, wool dress goods, earthenware and gloves, the values of the additions being in this order. A comprehensive treaty of reciprocity with Germany will be submitted to Congress at the coming session.

Steel Corporation's Report

It appears that the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending with September were $43,804,285, a sum exceeded only once in the company's history. Below are shown the earnings for the first three quarters in each year since 1904:

	EARNINGS.		
Quarters.	1907.	1906.	1905.
First	$39,122,492	$36,634,490	$23,025,896
Second	45,503,705	40,125,033	30,305,116
Third	43,804,285	38,114,624	31,246,582

As had been expected, there was a decline in the volume of unfilled orders on hand, from 7,603,878 tons on June 30th, to 6,425,008 at the end of September. This appears to have been due not to less need on the part of customers, but to the monetary stringency. In the course of his remarks to the Board, at the meeting on the 29th, ult., Chairman Gary said:

"As to the future: If the results are measured by the necessities and the pecuniary ability of the people of this country generally, there should be no doubt of continued prosperity. There has existed during the last week a delirium of excitement. The feeling in a large measure has been without cause, and there is already a change for the better. If all of us do everything in our power to maintain a high standard for the conduct of affairs in our charge, we can be of great benefit in restoring the confidence necessary to success."

The company has $76,000,000 cash in banks, and its cash resources are greater than at any time in the past.

....Marshall S. Driggs, president of the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company, has been elected president of the Williamsburgh Trust Company, of Brooklyn.

....According to the *Financial Chronicle's* reports, railroad gross earnings continue to improve, the increase having been 13 per cent. for August, and nearly 14 per cent. for the eight months.

....It is interesting to know that one large national bank in this city during the recent panic loaned $35,000,000 at 6 per cent. and did not call a loan, and last week ordered from Europe $8,000,000 in gold.

....The Minnesota State Board of Equalization has decided upon $186,752,406 as the taxable valuation of the iron mines and undeveloped iron ore deposits in the State, against $69,851,845 last year, and less than $30,000,000 in 1903.

....The Boston Stock Exchange, on the 1st, inst., at a special meeting after the close of business for the day, adopted resolutions in which the president and members expressed "their great and deep admiration for the timely, disinterested, courageous and wise action of J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates during the recent crisis."

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1907 No. 3076

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Elections in the States

At the elections which took place last week, the issues were mainly of a local character. Considered with respect to their bearing upon national politics, they indicate no reaction against the President and his policies, nor any loss for the Republican party. In Kentucky, Augustus E. Wilson, Republican candidate for Governor, and his associates on the ticket were elected by about 14,000 majority, and the Republicans elected a Mayor in Louisville by 4,500. It is expected, however, that the Democrats in the Legislature will be able to elect Governor Beckham to the Senate. Henry Watterson, whose paper was silent during the campaign, says the cause of Democratic defeat was the one-man power established by Governor Beckham. He adds the following characteristic remarks concerning the prohibition issue:

"At the last moment the day might have been saved if the Democratic ticket had said, as indeed to all intents and purposes the Republican ticket did say: Prohibition does not prohibit. Nowhere has it resulted in anything but evasion and hypocrisy, adulteration and outlawry, smuggling and extortion. What shall it profit us if we confiscate one hundred millions of yielding property and a hundred years of productive trademarks, hundreds of millions of contiguous values, transferring two or three millions of taxes from the manufacture and distribution of distilled and malt liquors to the shoulders of the already overburdened farmer merely in order to make Kentucky as dry as Maine, which is not dry at all."

In Massachusetts, where the Democratic party had been divided by the disorderly convention at Springfield, Governor Curtis Guild, Republican, was re-elected by the large plurality of 105,000, Henry M. Whitney (candidate of the regular Democracy and an advocate of tariff revision) receiving 84,000 votes; Hisgen (Independent League), 75,000, and Bartlett (Democrat, opposing the railroad merger), 11,700. Mr. Hisgen is well known as an oil merchant who has fought against the Standard Oil Company. In Boston, District-Attorney Moran, whose administration of his office has been somewhat sensational, was re-elected by 27,000 plurality as a representative of the Independent League. Pennsylvania Republicans gave a majority of $175,000 to John O. Sheatz, for State Treasurer. He will succeed Mr. Berry (Fusion), who exposed the capitol frauds. A large majority of the independent Republicans of the recent Lincoln party voted for Sheatz. In Delaware, prohibition was the issue in an exciting campaign. Wilmington and Newcastle County, in the north, voted for license; Kent and Sussex Counties for prohibition. Austin L. Crothers, Democrat, was elected Governor in Maryland by 7,000, with a Democratic majority in the Legislature which will elect ex-Governor John W. Smith to the Senate for a full term, and Senator Whyte for the remainder of the late Senator Gorman's term. More than 30,000 votes are said to have been thrown out, owing to a bad ballot law. Rhode Island re-elected Governor Higgins, Democrat, by 2,400 plurality. The Legislature is Republican. In Nebraska, where the customary fusion arrangements against the Republicans had been made under the supervision of Mr. Bryan, the Republicans were successful, electing their candidates for the Supreme

Court and Railroad Commission by about 20,000. It was thought at first that the Democrats had carried New Jersey, and this was pointed out to Mr. Roosevelt by some of his newspaper opponents as a warning; but it soon became known that J. Franklin Fort, Republican, had been elected Governor by about 7,000. In the State of New York there was little change. In the new Assembly there will be ninety-five Republicans and fifty-five Democrats. On the 7th, President Roosevelt issued the following statement:

"The President regards the results of the elections as extremely gratifying. He has sent a letter of hearty congratulation to Mr. Heney on the result in San Francisco. The victory in New Jersey was precisely what happened nine years ago in the middle of President McKinley's Administration. He had carried New Jersey by 88,000, and two years afterward the Republican candidate for Governor had 5,500, the vote being cut down just as happened in the case of Judge Fort.

"As compared with the elections next preceding the last Presidential election we have done decidedly better than we did in 1903. Then, as on Tuesday, Rhode Island and Maryland went against us; but this year we have won a sweeping victory in Kentucky, for the first time since McKinley's first election, and the victory in Massachusetts was also remarkable. The showing in Pennsylvania and Nebraska is equally good. The showing in New York State, as a whole, was excellent—far better than was the case prior to the last Presidential election.

"That the result in Manhattan was due to purely local causes is shown by comparing it with the decisive triumphs in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and in the State generally. The President's own home county of Nassau made a better showing than it ever has in an off year. As a whole, the showing has been an improvement over what it was four years ago and eight years ago."

Considerable gains for prohibition were made in several States. In Illinois the number of prohibition counties was increased from ten to fifteen.

Results in the Cities

In San Francisco the foes of municipal corruption won a grand victory, electing Taylor Mayor by a plurality of about 10,000 (with an absolute majority of 1,000), and re-electing District Attorney Langdon by a majority of 10,000 and a plurality of 14,000. Taylor, now Mayor (having been chosen for the place by the supervisors, to succeed Schmitz), was opposed by McCarthy, nominee of the Union Labor party, and Ryan, candidate of the regular Republican organization. McCarthy was notoriously the choice of ex-Mayor Schmitz. Many Republicans and labor union men voted for Taylor.——A very active campaign in Cleveland, O., had attracted attention thruout the country. Congressman Theodore E. Burton had been nominated for Mayor by the Republicans, with the approval of President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft and Secretary Garfield, against Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who for three terms has contended against the local street railway company in the interest of three-cent fares. Mayor Johnson was re-elected by a majority of 9,313, winning an increased majority in the Council, where twenty-five of the thirty-two members will be in accord with him. For some weeks before the election, the street railway company sold seven tickets for 25 cents, but it is now selling eleven for 50 cents. Several of the company's franchises are soon to expire. If it refuses to sell tickets at 3 cents, a considerable part of its mileage may be taken by the company which the Mayor has promoted. Practically the sole issue in the election was Mayor Johnson's street railway policy. Upon similar issues, Mayor Brand Whitlock was re-elected in Toledo.——Colonel Markbreit, a journalist, was elected Mayor of Cincinnati by the Republicans, who gave him 20,000 plurality. He frankly promises a political administration, saying that "the lid will not be nailed down," altho the city will not be "wide open." On the whole, the municipal results in Ohio are not favorable to Secretary Taft. George B. Cox, the Republican leader in Cincinnati, remarks that Mr. Burton has been eliminated as a possible successor of Mr. Foraker in the Senate.——In Salt Lake City, the American, or anti-Mormon, party elected John S. Bransford Mayor by 10,000, the opposition being about equally divided between the Democratic and the Republican tickets. By a majority of 34, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., refused to adopt the Galveston, or commission, plan for its municipal government. In Bridgeport, Conn., Dennis Mulvihill, known as "the stoker Mayor," was defeated.——In Philadelphia, the Republican organization showed its old-time majorities, which were voted in favor of a loan of $10,000,-

000, three-quarters of which will be expended in public improvements. Opponents of the Reyburn government assert that the contractors have regained control.——In the city of New York Tammany was victorious in Manhattan Borough, electing its judges and other candidates, with Foley to be sheriff of the county. Foley owns several saloons and had been denounced by the clergy in their pulpits. The fusion of Republicans with Mr. Hearst's Independence League was a failure. It had been disapproved by many Republicans. The Democrats will have two-thirds of the new Board of Aldermen.

The Financial Disturbance

At the beginning of last week the most prominent subjects of discussion among financiers in New York were the unfavorable bank statement of the preceding Saturday and the conferences at Mr. Morgan's residence concerning the affairs of the Lincoln Trust Company and the Trust Company of America. The first of these conferences, attended by leading bankers and capitalists, was held on Sunday night and was not adjourned until 5 a. m. on Monday. Another followed, and it soon became known that the two institutions were to be supported, upon certain conditions. Experts had examined their affairs and had found that the America could pay all depositors and still have a surplus of $4,000,000, and that the Lincoln, after such payment, would have a small surplus. Complaint had been made that they were paying depositors very slowly. But the America's deposits had been reduced from $57,000,000 to $15,000,000. Authoritative announcement was made on Wednesday that a majority of the stock of each had been placed in the hands of a committee of the largest trust companies and that the two institutions would be supported. It appears that the Lincoln's directors had been required to furnish $2,500,000 from their private fortunes and to give the committee their resignations. The conditions imposed in the case of the other institution have not been disclosed. Thereafter, payments to the depositors of the two companies were made rapidly and the runs ceased. On Wednesday, President Thorne, of the America, published a long statement in defense of his company, pointing out that during the run it had paid out $34,000,000. Involved with these proceedings was a transfer of the ownership of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, in which the Trust Company of America and other institutions were interested by reason of loans upon the stock. This was one subject of the Morgan conferences. As a result of the negotiations the property past to the United States Steel Corporation. We refer to this elsewhere. This transfer caused a feeling of relief in banking circles. Further relief was given by the arrival on Tuesday of $7,100,000 in gold on board the "Kronprinzessin Cecilie." Owing partly to the American demand for gold, the Bank of England had increased, on Monday, its discount rate to 6 per cent. Gold engagements then amounted to $30,000,000. On the 7th the Bank of England made a further crease to 7 per cent., fixing this rate for the first time since the panic of 1873. This change was at once followed by advances at Berlin (to $7\frac{1}{2}$), Paris, Brussels, Calcutta and Bombay. The movement of gold was not checked, however, and at the end of the week the engagements had reached $51,000,000. On Friday the "Lusitania" brought $12,361,000, packed in 334 wooden boxes. From Mexico came $2,000,000, sent to that country some time ago as a guarantee of the new gold standard, and now returned in the original packages. Saturday's New York bank statement showed an enlarged deficit ($51,924,000) in reserve, but improvement during the present week was expected. The movement of wheat has been checked, and the price has fallen 17 cents in two weeks. It is said that the Government will prosecute persons who were connected with certain banks, for making false reports or for loaning money in violation of law. At times during the week currency commanded a premium of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The only large industrial suspension was that of the Arnold Print Works, at North Adams, Mass., which is said to have $15,000,000 of assets to meet $9,500,000 of liabilities.

The Steel Corporation's Acquisition

Immediately after the conference at Mr. Morgan's house on the night of the 3d, E. H. Gary (chairman of the Steel Corporation) and Henry C. Frick went to Washington and had an interview with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. It is commonly believed that they inquired whether the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company by the Steel Corporation would excite the Government's opposition. They returned promptly to New York, and the purchase was speedily made. It had been reported that the loans of New York banking institutions on the stock amounted to $10,000,000. About two years ago, control of the company was bought by the Gates-Schley syndicate, who dislodged the old officers and directors. These had been associated with the Hanover Bank interests. The capital stock, then $23,000,000, was increased, and the amount now outstanding is about $33,000,000. Among those representatives of the new control who went into the board were John W. Gates, Grant B. Schley, Anthony N. Brady and Oakleigh Thorne, president of the Trust Company of America. Mr. Brady's dealings with the New York street railway capitalists were recently the subject of investigation. The United States Steel Corporation now buys by exchanging for the stock, dollar for dollar, par value, the second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Corporation, which were in the treasury, and were quoted at about 84. At last accounts, it had taken $27,000,000 of the stock on these terms. It is reported that the Corporation unsuccessfully offered a very much higher price for the syndicate's holdings last year. Sales of the stock were made at 135 on the 4th and at 101 on the 7th. Mr. Gary says that the acquisition raises the Corporation's proportion of the steel output by 2½ per cent. to about 60 per cent. The property includes sixteen blast furnaces and a great open hearth rail plant, at Birmingham and Ensley, Ala., 105 miles of railroad and 450,000 acres of land containing iron ore, limestone and coal. It has been estimated that the ore supply is 700,000,000 tons, and that there are more than 1,500,000,000 tons in the coal deposits.

The Killing of Officer Walker

Joseph A. Walker, for many years a well-known and successful officer of the Secret Service, was shot and killed on the 3d inst., near the entrance of the Hesperus coal mine, a few miles west of Durango, Col., by Joseph Vanderweide, an employee of the mining company, who asserts that he acted in self-defense. This is also the assertion of William R. Mason, superintendent of the company, who was with him at the time. Officers of the Government, however, express the opinion that Walker, a very important witness in approaching trials of coal land fraud cases, was assassinated. The mine is owned by the Union Pacific Coal Company, which recently purchased it from the Porter Fuel Company. The officers of the latter company are under indictment for obtaining the coal lands by fraud. Walker had collected much of the evidence against them. In company with three experts employed by the Government, he was seeking additional evidence when he was shot. He was then alone at the mouth of the shaft, his three companions having gone into the mine. Important documentary evidence which he was accustomed to carry on his person is missing. He had an excellent record, and in twenty years of dangerous detective work had never found it necessary to use a revolver. On the 5th the President addressed the following note to Attorney-General Bonaparte and Secretary Garfield:

"My attention has been called to the dispatches in reference to the murder of Secret Service Agent Walker while in the performance of his duty investigating certain coal land frauds in Colorado. I trust every effort will be exerted by your departments to prosecute vigorously every violation of the land laws which Walker was investigating."

For ten months Walker had been at work on coal land fraud cases, and the indictment of the Union Pacific Coal Company and Porter Fuel Company was due mainly, it is said, to his efforts. Mason says he did not know Walker. There is plenty of evidence to the contrary. The inquiries Walker was making when he was killed related to the charges upon which twenty-one men were recently indicted. Among these

were the president of the Porter Fuel Company, the president of the Durango Lumber Company, several bankers of Durango and Pagosa Springs, a former clerk of the District Court, and the geologist of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company. Several of the accused men are millionaires. —— President Roosevelt has by proclamation added 490,451 acres to the Stanislaus and Lassen Peak national forests in California. The tract joined to the first of these reservations contains the famous Calaveras grove of big trees. He has also created on the Pacific Coast four reserves for birds and animals. This was done at the suggestion of the National Association of Audubon Societies, the purpose of the action being to prevent the extermination of the sea lions and of certain birds. One of these reserves is a group of rocky islets off the coast of Oregon; three are in the waters of the State of Washington and include islands near the entrance of Puget Sound. Wardens will be appointed.——Government Forester Pinchot, who has just returned from an inspection trip which consumed six months, says that at the present rate of cutting the timber supply of the United States, on private holdings and Government reservations, will be exhausted in twenty years.

Secretary Taft Starts for Siberia

Owing to the mutinous outbreak at Vladivostok, Secretary Taft said, on the 5th, that it might be advisable for him to return by way of San Francisco. On the following day, however, he decided to take the route which he had at first chosen, and he sailed for Vladivostok on the 9th. At a banquet given to him by the Progressive party in Manila he pointed out that popular governments could be conducted only by means of political parties, and remarked that voters on the islands should learn to be good losers. He commended the new Assembly, in which, he said, up to that time all matters had been "treated in a conservative manner by both the minority and the majority." On the day when he left Manila he gave this statement to the press:

"I feel deeply grateful for the reception and entertainment given me by the people of the Philippine Islands. It far exceeds in its warmth and spontaneity anything I expected, and I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude and satisfaction.

"The condition of affairs in the Philippine Government is most satisfactory, and, taken thruout, the progress made during the past two years is remarkable.

"From the first I had full confidence in the Legislative Assembly, a confidence which has been justified by its actions. So far it has taken a conservative form, and I have no doubt it will continue its useful, patriotic and diligent course. I have yet to see or hear of a single member who does not apparently feel a full sense of the responsibility of his duties toward his constituents and country, and I am sure that conservatism, rather than radicalism, will continue to mark the official conduct of this body.

"I leave the Philippine Islands with renewed confidence in the future of the islands. What I have seen and heard on this trip has confirmed my opinions on the subject, which I had previously formed and have frequently expressed."

At the time of his departure the people showed their respect and affection in many ways. The horses were taken from the carriage in which he was seated, and it was drawn to the dock by Manila schoolboys, thru cheering crowds of natives. Representatives of all factions and interests agree in saying that the effect of his visit has been highly beneficial.

Various Notes

Judge Wellborn, at Los Angeles, has imposed a fine of $330,000 in the case of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, which was recently found guilty of paying rebates on shipments of lime from Arizona to California. There were sixty-six counts. Under the law, the penalty could be $66,000, or $1,320,000, or an intermediate sum. Judge Wellborn said the evidence showed the concessions had been intentionally and systematically made, and that it was hard to believe that the company did not know they were unlawful departures from its established tariff. The company will appeal. It asserts that the payments were not rebates but allowances made on damage claims.——The fine of $15,000 which the Burlington road was ordered to pay for rebating on lard shipments from Kansas City to New York has been approved by the Circuit Court of Appeals.——In Texas, the Attorney-General has filed

suits against eleven oil companies, alleging that they are controlled by the Standard Oil Company and are doing business there in violation of the Anti-Trust laws of the State. He asks for penalties amounting to $75,900,000, and an injunction restraining the companies from removing their property to other States has been granted. Among the companies attacked are two as to which testimony was recently taken in New York showing that they were indirectly owned by the Standard.

London Fetes

The British public has had, during the week, an unusual amount of the patriotic pageantry in which it delights. The celebration of the King's birthday and the Lord Mayor's show came on November 9th, and it did not rain. King Edward received as a birthday present the Cullinan diamond, the largest ever discovered, from his new subjects in the Transvaal, as a token of their loyalty and esteem. The stone, which appears from its shape to be a fragment of a much larger crystal, measures 4½ by 2¾ by 2½ inches. Being a unique specimen, its value is incalculable, but if estimated like other diamonds, it would be worth over three-quarters of a million dollars. Its safe conveyance to Sandringham Palace, England, required careful planning. The sealed package, which was sent from Johannesburg to the Coast by night in the care of two detectives with ostensible secrecy was a blind. The diamond was really sent as an ordinary package by registered mail. It was conveyed from London to the palace at Sandringham by special train, strongly guarded, and the railroad station was closed to the public when it arrived. At the palace were the kings of England and Spain, and the queens of England, Spain and Norway, and later the Queen of Portugal. The new Lord Mayor, Sir John Bell, spared no expense to make the parade impressive and instructive. The six predecessors of King Edward who have borne the same name, again rode thru the streets of London, accompanied by court and guard in the costumes of their day.—— The Government presented no names for the peerage, evidently thinking that it would be an impropriety to put Liberals in a body against which the party is at war.——Empress Augusta Victoria will accompany Emperor William of Germany on his visit of a fortnight to England. One reason for this change of plans is said to be to insure a favorable popular reception to the Emperor as he passes thru the streets of London to Guildhall. The Socialist leader Hyndman calls upon the people to greet him with hoots, groans and hisses. The Emperor will rely entirely upon Scotland Yard for protection, as he has left behind his usual bodyguard of detectives. —— Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, commander of the First Cruiser Squadron, and an enthusiast for target practice, has got himself into trouble with his superior officers by the facetious way in which he transmitted the orders to prepare for the reception of the Emperor of Germany. He signaled to the fleet at maneuvers in the Channel: "Paintwork appears to be more in demand than gunnery, so you had better come in in time to look pretty by the 8th inst." Admiral Lord Charles Beresford calls this "contemptuous in tone and insubordinate in character."

The Premier's Speech

In his address at the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall the Premier discussed the Hague Peace Conference. He admitted that he had been over-sanguine in his expectation, but said that he was glad of it, for he had spoken for a nation that had no aggressive designs upon its neighbors and desired only to live in peace and amity toward all. The Hague Conference, the Premier declared, was a plant of slow growth, but he had great confidence in it, and believed the day would come when there would be a cessation in the mad race for armaments, which now was the scourge of our common civilization. The work accomplished by the Conference had by no means been insignificant. The British delegates had done all that they could to advance the question of arbitration. If they had attempted to force the issue the result would have been negative or even worse—friction. An interna-

tional or prize court would be a notable step in advance, he said, and it might be necessary for the leading maritime powers to come to an agreement for the establishment of such a court and the adoption of rules therefor. Great Britain had also left things in shape for the future amicable discussion of the abolition of contraband and the restriction of floating mines. The Colonial conference, the Anglo-Russian treaty, and the steps taken to prevent the plague and sedition in India having been disposed of, Sir Henry took up the Kongo question. As great as the contrast was between the hopes of the English people when the Kongo was established and the conditions existing there at the present time, he felt he must speak with the greatest reserve, because the Belgian Parliament would shortly be asked on what terms it would take over the Independent Free State of the Kongo. Great Britain would not interfere in the negotiations, he declared, but the Government was so deeply impressed with its responsibility that it, in common with others, felt that the government of the Kongo should be put on a footing with those of the colonies administered by other nations, and in accordance with the treaties under which the Kongo came into existence.

Railroad Arbitration in England

The great railroad strike which has been impending in England and appeared inevitable has been averted by means of an agreement secured thru the energy and the initiative of Mr. Lloyd George, president of the Board of Trade. The King sent him a telegram of congratulation, the premier praised him in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and he is receiving universal applause from the press for averting what was recognized to be an international calamity. The plan which has been adopted by both sides has some features of the New Zealand legislation, which has been so successful in preventing strikes in that country and Australia. The disputes as to hours and wages are to be dealt with by arbitration boards, of which there is to be one for each grade of work, composed of an equal number of representatives of the men and of the directors. In case one of these sectional boards fails to agree, the question will be referred to a general conciliation board, composed in like manner. In case of continued disagreement, the matter will be placed in the hands of a single arbitrator, selected by mutual consent, or, if this is impossible, the arbitrator is to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Master of the Rules. The decision is binding upon all parties for six years, and longer by a year's notice. The expenses of the arbitration will be divided equally. If this plan of arbitration had not been adopted, probably a bill would have been introduced by the Liberal Government making it compulsory. The men gain a greater power over the conditions of their work than ever before, and on the other hand, the directors are not forced to recognize the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the scope of arbitration is limited to questions of hours and wages.

The Kongo

The report that King Leopold had robbed Belgium of a large part of the Kongo by transferring to a private company the perpetual control of the Crown lands about Lake Leopold II has been officially denied. The Belgian Ministry has issued the following statement:

"The decree of July 20th, 1907, was drawn up upon bases of which the Belgian Government was informed. The act is legal. It does not affect Belgium's recognized right of annexation nor her eventual rights of sovereignty. No cession or concession has been made to this new company, and none will be granted to it pending the negotiations now going on. Moreover, the new company has not obtained any exclusive privilege."

——Mr. W. Cassie Murdoch, of the Baptist Mission at Bolobo, Upper Kongo, has recently made a tour of 450 miles thru the Crown Domain and reports that the natives have been reduced to slavery of an atrocious kind and the country is being ruined. We make the following extracts from his letter:

"The Crown Domain west of Lake Leopold has been depopulated to an alarming extent. There are evidences of it everywhere. I passed thru at least three districts which had once contained very large towns, but which are now completely empty. The clumps of palms are there, and the sites of the houses are indicated by a jungle of tall, strong grass, and the

bunches of rank tobacco plants. There is not a house to be seen.

"And what do the natives get? I was present at the solemn farce of buying the rubber, and what I saw was enough to make one ashamed of being white.

"First of all, arrears were collected. How there came to be arrears I found out as I watched the process. When this was over the 'tax' was collected. The name of a town or district was called out by the white man, and a number of men came forward. Each man had thirty 'lengths' (strips) of rubber. The average length seemed to be about 5 feet. I managed to buy one when I was on my way back. It is, of course, dry now. It is 3½ feet long, about 1 inch broad, about half an inch thick, and weighs 170 grammes. If this be taken as the average (it is actually less), the thirty pieces weigh over 5 kilos (10 pounds) of dry rubber. As each bundle was hung on the balance two State men examined each piece carefully. If the quality of one seemed doubtful they took hold of it and pulled with all their strength. If it broke it was thrown out. Nearly every bundle had bad pieces; a large number as many as five or six. The white man wrote the number thus condemned on a slip of paper and gave it to the man concerned. These were the arrears. When the rubber had all been examined and weighed the pieces thrown out were piled up in a heap and set fire to. This was to prevent the men taking them off and presenting them the following month. When this was all over the men were again lined up, and one by one they filed past the white man, and received their pay. Each man was given a fathom of trade cloth (blue baft); some of them got a few bits of salt in addition. Only half of this, however, was his own, as each bundle was the work of two men. The 'tax' for each man is 15 lengths of rubber, but they take it in turns to carry the rubber to wherever it is collected. For his 300 miles' walk, therefore, and his ten nights in the forest, and his rubber and his twenty-five days' labor per month, each man receives half a fathom of cloth.

"Just as the white man was about to return the chief capita (corporal) asked for a 'dash.' This was refused, but he was determined to get something, so I saw him walk over to where the men were standing and take the cloth from one and the salt from another. This, I learned, was a common practice. Often quite a number have their 'wages' stolen as soon as they receive them."

Japanese Peace Talk

The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi has endeavored to put an end to the rumors of war between the United States and Japan by the unusual course of granting an interview on the subject. The Minister said that the relations between the two nations were as smooth and cordial as ever and there was no ground for the alarmist reports of the newspapers. The emigration question was the most serious matter, but he was positive it would be settled without friction. It had been practically decided already. The Japanese Government proposes to control emigration in such a manner as to benefit Japan and at the same time conform to the wishes of the American Government, and is taking most active steps in this direction. Minister Hayashi continued:

"According to reports from various sources dealing with what is called the Japanese situation, it appears certain that in a portion of the press of the United States, bent on representing an ultimate conflict with Japan as inevitable, and in order, apparently, to subserve this special purpose, events of trifling importance are magnified into matters portending grave consequences.

"Facts that can be explained easily and naturally by the commonest kind of common sense are commented on and called into question on some far-fetched, impossible hypothesis, and the uninitiated public gradually is led into the vague belief that the relations of Japan and the United States are anything but smooth and cordial. These misrepresentations are incomprehensible, and we are unable to explain them except upon the ground of a financial nature.

"The repeated publication abroad of intimations of strained relations is deplorable, chiefly on account of the painful effect it cannot but fail to produce upon commerce, a delicate plant, which thrives only in the general atmosphere of mutual confidence and cordial interdependence.

"A relieving feature is found in the happy fact that these ominous statements find no echo on this side of the Pacific."

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to The Hague, K. Tsuzuki, has spoken in a similar tone. He condemned Rear-Admiral Evans for saying in his speech at the Lotos Club that he would be ready for a fight or a frolic when he reached the Pacific with the squadron:

"You must dispose of your great natural resources and manufactured products and Japan needs them. I do not really think that the recent unpleasantness will permanently interfere with our trade relations, and I believe that within a short time Japan will be as good a customer of the United States as ever.

"Foolish as it would be to go to war, the actual contest would prove more disastrous to both countries than is generally imagined. The Pacific Ocean provides a great buffer between the two countries, and, from the point of view of sending fleets, the long distances would prove almost an insuperable obstacle. This is at once to be seen when it is remembered that no war could be settled without land fighting. It would be necessary for America to extirpate the entire land population of Japan before the the entire population of Japan before the war ended."



THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN FULL SESSION

Just after the presentation of the American proposition for a Court of International Justice and a treaty of obligatory arbitration. The American Delegation is in the foreground on the platform with the president of the Conference. The Germans occupy the corresponding position on the opposite side of the platform.

The Second Hague Conference*

BY HAYNE DAVIS

[This concludes the series of three articles by Mr. Davis on the results of the Hague Conference. Our readers may expect other articles to appear shortly from the various delegates themselves.—EDITOR.]

The American Invasion of Europe.

WHILE George Washington was rising to the highest place in America the political situation in Europe was as follows:

The people of every European country were submerged under the insidious claim that a few families, deriving their right by Divine appointment and thru hereditary human arrangement, were entitled to rule, not only over Europe, but also over all America and the larger part of the then known world. This falsehood had been consecrated as the truth by the established religious systems of Europe, and during the greater part of Washington's life this falsehood was in legal possession of America. Against it there was rising in the spirit of the American people a resistance which finally culminated at Philadelphia in the unanimous declaration by the representatives of all the American colonies, severing the political bonds which connected this country with England, and announcing to the world, in justification of this act, certain ideas, which ever since that time have been waging war

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against established institutions in various parts of the world. Among these ideas it is necessary to mention the right of the people to alter, or even to abolish, the existing form of government, and to institute a government founded upon such ideas as may be acceptable to the people of the present time.

As a result of this declaration, the American colonies entered upon a long war with England, and on the 17th day of October, 1781, the commander-in-chief of the British forces surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown in Virginia.

This act constituted the first *defeat* of the ancient *European system in America* and prophesied the final overthrow of the old régime, not only in America, but thruout the whole world.

France Accepts the True Idea.

France was present at the surrender of Cornwallis in the persons of Lafayette and Rochambeau, and thru their eyes saw the overthrow of the false claims of hereditary right to rule in America, and *foresaw* the overthrow of this claim in Europe. A few years afterward, and as a direct result of the action of the American patriots, the French people took up the cry of liberty, equality and fraternity. Indeed, the ideas for which Washington fought in America invaded Europe by way of France, and succeeded in gaining possession of the French Government. Shortly afterward, and as a result of this, democracy began to rear its head in Spain, also in Naples. This triumphal entry of the true principle of government into Europe resulted in the organization of a conspiracy, the avowed object of which was to destroy democracy, which, to the honor of the French people, was derisively designated as "French Principles." This conspiracy was instigated by the then Emperor of Russia, and was participated in by all the leading governments of Europe, including Great Britain. The conspirators declared the exact reverse of the principles set forth by the Americans at Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1776, and agreed with one another that the whole military power of Europe should be used to destroy utterly the ideas advocated by the Americans and accepted and put into practice by the French.

Having moved their armies into Paris and Madrid, and re-established the ancient monarchies by overthrowing the new representative governments, the conspirators began a scheme for the resubjugation of America. The first point of attack was to be Spain's lost possessions in South America—possessions that were lost as a direct result of France's having taken up in Europe the war which Washington successfully waged in America.

The Salvation of Spanish America.

Tho England had taken part in this unholy alliance for the purpose of destroying representative government on the Continent of Europe, the Premier of Great Britain was opposed to continuing this work in America, and he gave information to Mr. Benjamin Rush, the American Minister at London, in regard to the plans of the conspirators, suggesting the advisability of a joint declaration by Great Britain and the United States against the proposed move upon South America. Before there was time enough to agree upon a joint declaration by England and the United States, President Monroe sent to our Congress his famous message containing the declaration which has become current as the Monroe Doctrine. This declaration was a notice to the Holy Alliance that any effort to resubjugate any American State that had achieved liberty and whose independence the United States had recognized would be resisted by the armed forces of our country. England thereupon gave notice to the Continental Powers that, in the event of their proceeding against South America, England would consider herself free to act as her interests might appear.

These two declarations together saved for the South Americans their right to representative government without the necessity of striking a single blow in the defense of their newly acquired liberty.

The Surrender of Europe.

This took place only three-quarters of a century ago. M. Nelidoff, who acted for Russia as president of the Second Hague Conference, knew personally, in his youth, that Emperor of Russia who

instigated this conspiracy against the idea of representative government, hurled into the political world by the action of our forefathers in 1776. During the life of Nelidoff this idea has succeeded in breaking up the conspiracy organized against it in Europe, and in gaining possession of *some* part of the political machinery of *every* government in Europe. In some cases the overthrow of the hereditary claim has been complete. In one case it has been only temporary, the Parliament of Turkey having assembled but one time. In a great majority of cases the idea has gained *permanent* control of *some* of the departments of government. A fairly intelligent study of Europe's political history for three-quarters of a century would suffice to show any one that the most determined opposition, backed by the entire military power of Europe, has been utterly unable to resist the irresistible march, upon the political capitals of the world, of the idea upon which the United States is founded and of which it is the foremost exponent in the world.

Having succeeded in gaining possession of some of the strongholds of every European Government, the American idea of representative government was actually invited to take possession of all the world in 1899, upon the initiative of the successor to that sovereign who, shortly after the formation of our Government, instigated the scheme utterly to annihilate this idea. I do not mean to say that Nicholas II, when he invited the Powers to a conference at The Hague, realized that he was preparing to witness the absolute surrender of Europe to the American idea of government. But I do mean to say that that was the fact, and the battle preceding the final one in this great war for the true political principle was fought at The Hague this year, and was won by the representatives of the American States. Any one who disputes this, or who fails to recognize the significance of it, cuts himself out from due appreciation of the work accomplished by America at the Second Hague Conference. The Americans at The Hague brought the Europeans face to face with the universal acceptance of the principles against which the Holy Alliance was organized in the early part of the century, by the various propositions put forward, the chief of which was the proposition by the United States in favor of periodic, self-governing, international conferences, containing representatives from all the States universally recognized as sovereign over some portion of the world.

Supplementary to this were:

1. The Porter proposition, removing from the arena of war to the precincts of International Courts of Justice pecuniary claims, alleged against one government by another government, on behalf of its citizens.

2. The proposition of Drago, of Argentina, against the use of force for the collection of *any* pecuniary claim from a sovereign state.

3. The proposition by Brazil's First Delegate, prohibiting the use of force for the acquisition of territory without first offering to carry the claim into an International Tribunal.

4. The proposition of the United States in favor of the establishment of a High Court of International Justice in addition to the existing Tribunal of Arbitration, whose composition makes it more of a diplomatic than a judicial body.

5. The proposition of Uruguay for a League of Peace, constituted so as to provide a judicial means for the settlement of all questions between the members of the League, and for intervening in controversies between Powers not in the League, where the League considered this necessary for a just settlement of the question.

Assailed with these various proposals, all of which constitute merely a part of the general scheme for the establishment of a system of representative government in the international domain, it was not reasonable to suppose that the Europeans would be able to accept immediately all of these progressive ideas.

The resistance developed in the Conference was merely the struggle of Europe in the agony of final and complete surrender to the American principle, against which it was up in arms so recently, and to which a conditional surrender was made by all Europe at the Second Hague Conference.

National Sovereignty in International Assembly.

In his address upon assuming the presidency of the Conference, M. Nelidoff declared that—"The luminous star of universal peace and justice (loud applause) to which we shall never arrive (dead silence) must ever guide our endeavors for the welfare of humanity." In those subsequent endeavors at The Hague under his presidency a moment came when, according to European ideas of a conference of sovereign States, the making of proposals should cease. M. Nelidoff's declaration to this effect evoked a simple statement from Mr. Choate, the First Delegate of America, that the United States was not ready to submit all of its proposals, and would submit them later. They were submitted later. Some of them were accepted, and constituted the chief fruits of the Conference. This was an exercise of sovereign rights. Later, the occurrences in one of the leading commissions raised the question as to the right of discussing questions not included in the prepared program. This brought forth from Barbosa, of Brazil, the declaration that one sovereign may invite other sovereigns to a Conference, but that every sovereign who comes into the Conference *carries in himself* the power to present any idea which he desires to have the Conference consider.

In these and other ways great principles which lie unseen at the base of our political structure found expression, both in word and in action, during the labors of the Second Conference, and began that "Empire of Law" in the place of arbitrary authority, to which Germany is now marching with the rest of the world.

Self-Governed International Assemblies.

Perhaps these evidences of conscious equality and power to effectuate their ideas, on the part of the representatives of republics, did not increase the prospects of the American proposal for periodic conferences to assemble at convenient intervals hereafter, without the initiative of any sovereign, *and to be self-governing*. In presenting this proposal to delegates privately, the Americans declared themselves frankly as opposed to such a Conference being "run" either by the United States, Russia or any other Power. There was apparently no opposition to these proposals. But in due time it was suggested from certain quarters that it would be better to provide for the convening of the Third Conference within a time analogous to that which intervened between the First and Second, and for a special committee on arrangements, appointed by the Powers, to assemble two years before the expected date of the Third Conference, to prepare and submit to the Conference a program for the organization and procedure of the Conference and also for its discussions.

With a view of securing unanimous agreement upon this, the most important matter presented to the Conference, the Americans consented to the modification. The text of the proposal was approved in the appropriate committee, and then came before the Conference in full session. By pre-arrangement with the Americans, it was presented by Russia, and was unanimously approved.

Emperor or President?

Then came a scene unlooked for by the Americans. M. Beldiman, a representative of Rumania, declared, in accepting the proposition, that it was defective in not defining the manner of convoking the Third Conference, and that he was of the opinion that, by initiating the First and Second Conferences, the Emperor of Russia "had acquired the right" to convoke the Third. With such right, according to diplomatic usage, goes the right to name the president of the Conference. The presidency enables one to maintain a certain grip on the body. This is significant in view of the frank confession of American delegates about "Self-governed" and "run" conferences. Mr. Beldiman was followed by others who spoke in the same strain, among them the Austrian representative.

This was not at once communicated to the press, and when it was made known, an editorial appeared in the *Courier* for which Mr. Stead deserves the thanks of our country primarily and of other republics secondarily. He declared plainly that the Second Conference was convened on Mr. Roosevelt's

initiative; that everybody knew this, and that the Conference should express its appreciation of this act. Persons in and out of the Conference were becoming displeased with the continued claim that the Emperor had *initiated* the Second Conference, coupled with an avoidance of the fact that he only carried on the preparations for the Conference after delaying it for two years by the war in Asia, when Roosevelt graciously consented to give to him the privilege of issuing the formal invitations.

Up to this time the continued ignoring of the facts had only affected the grateful acknowledgments made to the Emperor and not as yet made to the President. Now this neglect on the part of the Conference was made the means of basing an alleged right whose proper or improper exercise would affect the people of the whole world. It was even possible to construe this neglect, in the light of certain addresses made in accepting the proposal for a Third Conference, as a rebuke to Roosevelt for invading a "right acquired" by the Emperor of Russia.

Recognition of Roosevelt.

The day after the Conference convened, in view of its neglect to express its appreciation to President Roosevelt at its opening session, I suggested the necessity of doing this at an opportune moment, say July 4th, to several persons, some of them being delegates to the Conference. The suggestion was welcomed by those to whom I spoke, but no action of the Conference followed. At an opportune moment I mentioned it to a member of the Russian delegation; also in an address I was asked to make to an audience of private persons at The Hague, a report of which was placed by the *Courier* in the hands of all the delegates. I spoke of it also to members of the Interparliamentary group in the Dutch Parliament, and I know that they recommended such action to the Dutch representatives in the Conference.

As nothing was done prior to my departure from The Hague, during the last days of the Conference I wrote to a member of the Russian delegation suggesting that Russia was the one to propose a cablegram to President Roosevelt, because the President and the Emperor are the only two chiefs of state who have initiated a conference, and because Roosevelt graciously conceded to the Emperor the honor of issuing the formal invitations, and at the same time I handed him a marked copy of my book, "Among the World's Peacemakers," in which is to be found the record of Mr. Roosevelt's initiative.

In reply to my letter, the Russian delegate to whom it was addressed left at my hotel his card, with the following memorandum: "With best thanks for the interesting books and the *excellent* suggestion."

At the closing session, upon motion of Russia, the Conference authorized M. Nelidoff to send a cablegram to President Roosevelt, expressing its appreciation of his having proposed the Second Conference.

The Right to Call a Conference.

Meanwhile, Mr. Scott, the legal adviser of the American delegation, to whom I had not mentioned the matter, asked publicly whether the Americans were to understand that the Conference desired to make no reference to Mr. Roosevelt's act in taking the initiative for its convening. A member of the Conference declared in response that recognizing Roosevelt's act would recognize the right of sovereigns other than the Emperor of Russia to convene Conferences. Certainly the assembling of this Conference in response to Mr. Roosevelt's initiative was an instance of the successful exercise of one of the rights of sovereignty. And it does not require a Barbosa to discover in "sovereignty" the right of inviting the Powers to a Conference.

If the Emperor of Russia has "acquired the right" to convene the Third Conference, the President of the United States has acquired for our country the right to see that this is done at the proper time.

The future Presidents of the United States and of other republics seem now to be charged with the duty of seeing that the International Duma does not share in any of the dangers to which the Russian Duma is subject, while the great and agonizing State called Russia

is getting herself launched into the twentieth-century sea with a modern mechanical equipment.

The right of the people of all nations to the periodic assembly of a Conference in which they are all represented exists. And some way will be found to give this right adequate expression in words and exercise in fact. This is both prophesied and assured by the way in which the Second Conference was called into existence and by the things which transpired during its sessions.

With the light of this bit of past history shining on the page which contains the record of the Second Peace Conference, there is no cause for discouragement. On the contrary, we have every reason to rejoice that Russia's representatives joined with the representatives of the other European kingdoms in the forward march initiated at the Second Peace Conference by America, instead of resisting the movement, as was done eight decades ago.

Finding themselves called upon to go at a pace which was too rapid for them, they did fail to fulfill their full duty in the recognition of American initiative. I am persuaded, however, that this was more from fear of "self-governed" Conferences at which American methods would prevail than from lack of personal appreciation for Mr. Roosevelt's act. The most they could accomplish was to postpone for another decade the actual establishment of representative government on a world-wire scale by ensuring a Third Diplomatic Assembly in 1915. It can be confidently prophesied that resistance which decreased to this extent in eight decades under conditions of the past will disappear entirely before the advancing light of the immediate future.

Freedom of Speech.

No American nation felt the least uneasiness at the thought of entering a Conference run on the free and open lines of discussion which are customary in the various American countries. On the other hand, a feeling of relief spread thruout Europe when it was learned that the Emperor of Russia would issue the formal invitations to the Second Hague Conference instead of the President of the United States. This relief was due to the fact that the issuing of these invitations included the right to name the president of the Conference. Europeans realized that any fairly competent Russian as president of the Conference would be perfectly familiar with the political conditions of Europe, and would use his position as president of the Conference to keep the Conference within the limits which Europe's safety necessitated. This fact deserves the profound consideration of Americans, arising as it does from a fundamental difference in the political atmosphere of the Old and New Worlds. In America freedom of speech and wide publicity is essential to strength in any position. On the other hand, the public policies to which Europe has been a slave for so many centuries necessitate restrictions upon freedom of speech, until the nations of Europe see the wisdom of accepting fully the elective principle of government.

The extent to which freedom of speech is permitted in Europe is in direct proportion to the acceptance of the elective principle in place of the hereditary policy of government. In Russia this restriction goes to the extent of blacking out from all publications entering Russia from abroad the ideas which the Russian Government does not wish the people to see, and of forbidding the publication in Russia of ideas which the Government does not wish to hear. In various European countries suppression of speech ascends from this depth of error to the hight of complete freedom, such as is enjoyed thruout both the American continents.

In my opinion the representatives of the countries where freedom of speech is a part of the improved political conditions should respect the dangers which surround their brethren in the Conference from countries whose conditions make freedom of speech dangerous. They should wisely limit their remarks to things which make for international progress and which will not cause national explosions, in so far as this is consistent with their fidelity to the true principles, for which they must of course stand if occasion necessitates. We of the New World should always bear in mind that the holding of International Confer-

ences, even when discussion is not free and open, is itself of immense importance, and that the holding of such Conferences successively will automatically enlarge the area of safety in discussion, by the improved national conditions which will result in the more backward of the nations represented. Indeed, the time is not distant, in my opinion, when discussion in a National Conference will be as free and safe as at the present time in the halls of Congress or the British Parliament. An evidence of this is to be found in the closing of the Second Conference at The Hague. The prevailing opinion was that no one spoke in the open Conference what he really felt in his heart. The supposition that this was the custom of diplomatic assemblies necessarily raised this presumption, and to a certain extent this belief was well founded. The limitation upon the freedom of action by the Conference was sufficient to make the delegates of the United States restive, and to bring out from them the proposition that future Conferences shall elect their own officers and thus become self-governing. Nevertheless, some of the delegates did speak as they thought, notably among these being Barbosa, First Delegate of Brazil. He did not ask the other delegates to subscribe to the doctrine that the Conference should be self-governing, but he did exercise the full rights of the sovereignty of his nation by speaking as no responsible statesman has before spoken in such an assembly. When some incident raised the question of the right to discuss a matter not on the program, he declared that every sovereign entering such an assembly carried in himself the power to propose any idea which he desired to have the Conference consider. During the four months of the Conference the atmosphere at The Hague and thruout all Europe was full of talk about great and small States. Suggestions were made, emanating from high sources, that it was an error to invite South America to the Conference; and, indeed, that it was an error to have such large and open assemblies, and that hereafter the things that were to be done ought to be arranged in a petty committee of the Big Powers, and then submitted for the ratification of the states in general conference. These facts, coupled with the claim on the part of the great Powers, measured by population plus armed strength, that they were entitled to impose upon the world a sort of judicial monarchy by naming a majority of the persons who shall sit as judges upon the affairs of the sovereign states, finally brought the Conference to a dramatic close. If there was any doubt in regard to the freedom of speech in such an assembly, that doubt was dispelled at its session of October 9th.

Having laid bare the motives of Brazil in opposing the proposition to which the American delegation was most devoted (a High Court of Justice upon which the great Powers would be permanently represented, and the small ones only quasi represented), Barbosa declared that he, and the states which stood by him, had exerted themselves in behalf of the general aspirations toward peace by opposing with all their might the victory for *inequality* in the establishment of International Courts of Justice. He denied the charge that Brazil was hostile to the United States, and declared that a spirit of friendship has, does and will always animate the nations of America, and that, if Brazil found it necessary to oppose two of the important propositions advocated by the United States at the Second Hague Conference, in doing so it had followed an independence of spirit habitually practiced by that country, and which, he declared, is the surest basis for mutual understanding and respect.

"We have always thought that, in order to raise ourselves to a noble friendship, we were bound, first of all, to be worthy of it, by deserved self-consideration and respect. . . .

"Reciprocal justice is the strongest bond of great friendships, and the two largest States of the two Americas can never forgot how they have exercised it toward each other."

Petty Conferences of Great Powers.

He then took up the claim as to small and great States, and the proposition for petty conferences of the so-called great Powers, where a few would arrange the matters which concerned the many.

"Concerning the other States kept dancing at attendance, and having only the privilege of subsequent acquiescence, I have a thing to tell you. It is the most abominable error, and one persistently committed, that of insisting on teaching the peoples that rank among States is to be measured by their military standing."

Then came the scene of the Conference. He said:

"No one denies that force has its rights. Alas, in our wretched world it looks sometimes as if force owned every right, and as if the worst crime is to be feeble. Superstition regarding power has so permeated human thought that many accept freely the supposition that the great Powers possess not only the heavy armament, but that they have a right to monopolize also the most precious gift, the genius of justice and inspiration.

. . . . . .

"The great Empires are in the habit of entertaining exaggerated notions of themselves; owing to their monopoly of armies and navies the world over, they can enact regulations for these armies and navies; and this fact leads many among them to imagine that the control of armed forces places in their hands the sceptre of the universe. Nothing could be less true. We are willing to render to the Cæsars of Berlin, St. Petersburg and London what belongs to Cæsar, but only unto God what belongs to God. And it is to God that justice, law, independence, liberty, and the right of individual sovereignty belong.

. . . . . .

"The moral of all this is that the representatives of the greatest among the great Powers might do well to be quiet and unassuming toward their colleagues, even toward those from Guatemala, and to force themselves not to forget that since the days of Solon and Solomon, up to the very present time, the wisest judges have often belonged to the smallest States."

Dr. Barbosa closed this memorable address by contrasting the entry of Japan and the South American States into the concert of European Powers, pointing out that the insistence upon grading States according to their military standing was productive of more terrible consequences in our day than ever before. He said:

"About three years ago, Europe saw on her political horizon outside of herself only the United States as a sort of European outpost. . . . Asia and Latin America were hardly more than geographical expressions, having a political status through condescension only. One day a frightful apparition appeared in the Orient. It was the unexpected birth of a great Power. Japan entered the European Concert through the gate of war, which it burst open with its sword. We, the Latin-American States, have been invited to walk in through the portals of peace. We have entered into the precincts of this Conference and you have begun to know us as workers in the cause of peace and law; but should we find ourselves deceived, should we be disillusioned by actual experience in finding that international greatness is determined *only by armed forces*, then, by your work, the result of the Second Peace Conference would be a reversal of the political tide of the world in the direction of war, compelling us to seek proper recognition of our position by large armies and great navies, a position that we have proven in vain by population, intelligence and wealth." . . . *"But, in spite of all things, the authority, the utility, the necessity of these assemblies, occurring periodically hereafter for the promotion of peace, have achieved for them an irrevocable conquest. They cannot be prevented, frustrated nor replaced. They are an open door for all time, thru which the rights of nations shall enter effectively into operation, little by little. The field occupied in 1899 has been enlarged in 1907, and in spite of all that has occurred, enlarged with glory.* As the First Conference made the second necessary, so this one renders inevitable the convening of the third."

The representatives of the monarchies that organized the Holy Alliance at the beginning of the nineteenth century, on the supposition that from the people can come no man worthy to control the destinies of a nation, had to hear these words from the mouth of a representative of a republic of the continent against which their conspiracy was organized; and they had to hear from the assembled representatives of the whole world a deafening applause, at the conclusion of this memorable address, applause which will be to them the sign of these times.

This address closed the diplomatic Conference that had been in session nearly four months and opened the World's Parliament, where statesmen will first make known their highest ideas and then enact them into law.

The closing words of this address declared the facts and constituted the chief fruits of the Second Conference. They destroyed the possibility of substituting for World Conferences a petty assembly of Big Powers. They opened for all time the door of the Parliament of Men!

Certainly the light of hope for better things never has heretofore shone so clear and far into the obscure world called the future. The added brilliancy is due to the untiring efforts of many, whose names can not even be mentioned in such an account as this, and tho the appreciation and gratitude may not be expressed to them which would necessarily be evoked by an adequate knowledge of the facts, they have done their work and they have their reward, in the better things made possible for mankind.

New York City.

A Simple Explanation of Wireless Telegraphy

BY DR. A. E. KENNELLY

[Now that Marconi has established a regular commercial service between America and Europe, we often hear the remark, "I wish I could understand how it works, but I never expect to." Some of these persons have never tried to find out about it because they assumed that it is an unfathomable mystery. Others have attempted to inform themselves, but have been baffled by encountering an unfamiliar nomenclature. The following explanation of the nature and processes of wireless telegraphy by the Professor of Electrical Engineering of Harvard University is both scientifically accurate and comprehensible to the average reader. The cuts are borrowed from Professor Kennelly's little book on "Wireless Telegraphy," published and copyrighted, 1907, by Moffat, Yard & Co.

WIRELESS telegraphy is one of the most recent wonders of our wonder-revealing age. The public has not yet had time to grasp the principles of this latest achievement. It is commonly supposed that the subject of wireless telegraphy is too intricate for any one except a specially trained scientist to grasp. Nevertheless, the fundamental principles of wireless telegraphy are simple, and may be readily apprehended by all who are interested in this fascinating inquiry, however abstruse and difficult the details may be.

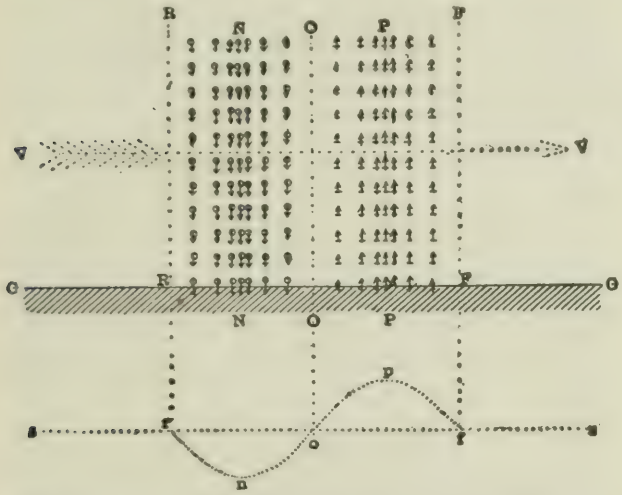
Wireless telegraphy employs electric waves which are invisible to the eye, but which run over the surface of the sea and land at an immense speed.

A fair analogy to wireless telegraph waves is presented, on a small scale, in the waves artificially created on the surface of a pond by throwing in a stone. We are all familiar with the series of events following the fall of a stone into the middle of a previously smooth sheet of water. First we have a big disturbance or splash where the stone falls. Then we see one or more ring waves spreading out in all directions from the splash over the surface of the pond. These waves continue to advance radially in every direction—north, south, east and west—at a steady rate, and if attentively watched they may be seen to go on, getting fainter and weaker as they run, until finally they strike the banks of the pond, or any prominent obstacle, such as a stake stuck in the mud and projecting above the water. Where the wave strikes either one of the banks, or the stake, it raises a little splash or disturbance of the water. This little splash, on the arrival of the wave, is much feebler than the original splash due to the impact of the stone in falling on the water, because the wave spreads out into such a long contour that only a small portion of the original disturbance can be imparted to an obstacle in its path. In fact, if the pond is sufficiently large, the wave may be so feeble by the time that it approaches the banks that no splash on arrival can be discerned. In other words, if the wave on reaching the bank is to be capable of producing a discernible disturbance, it must have an appreciable strength and not be reduced by expansion to microscopic dimensions.

From the standpoint of wireless telegraphy, the impact splash of the falling stone corresponds to an electric signal sent out from the mast of a sending station, and the faint little splash on the arrival of the wave at a bank, or an obstacle, corresponds to the faint electric disturbance or signal detected at a distant receiving station as soon as the electric wave arrives there.

If we suppose that two boats are quietly anchored in the pond at a suitable distance apart it might be feasible for a man in one boat to send signals to a friend in the other by striking a succession of short and long blows on the water, in conformity with the telegraph Morse alphabet. The letter *a* would be formed by a short blow followed by a long one, the letter *b* by a long blow followed by three short ones, and so on.

Each blow on the water at the sending boat would send out a new wave in all directions over the pond, and the letters of the message would lie in successive expanding rings on the surface of the water. The man in the receiving boat would intercept these expanding ring-waves at some point of their circle. He might be able to watch the little splashes they formed on his anchor chain, or



Section of a Single Electromagnetic Wave Along Line of Advance and Near to Surface of the Ground.

other obstacle, and so might be able to read the message, each letter being received a few seconds later than it was hammered out by the sender. Practically, of course, this plan would have little chance of success, if only because the least ruffle of breeze would prevent the wave signals from being discerned. Moreover, the range of water wave signaling would be very small, even in calm weather.

In the case of pond wave telegraphy, as above suggested, the waves would be emitted from a sending station by producing there a relatively powerful disturbance of the pond or liquid medium. The disturbances would move off as waves in all directions, with a definite speed. At any point, within the working range, a receiving station could intercept and perceive the disturbances caused by the waves on their arrival, and could thus spell out messages. The receiving boat might be north, south, east or west of the sending boat, but if its distance away was the same it should be able to decipher the water waves equally well.

Electric wave telegraphy, or wireless telegraphy, operates in a somewhat similar way. Instead of using water waves it uses electric waves traveling thru the ether over the earth's surface. The electric splash or disturbance is created at the sending station by the sudden electric charge or discharge of a wire or wires on a tall mast, while the expanding waves, being invisible, have to be detected by a delicate electric responsive device connected to a tall receiving mast placed at any point within the working range. The advancing electric waves strike the receiving mast and produce feeble electric splashes, or disturbances, in the wire or wires suspended there.

It is necessary to regard the wireless telegraph waves as running thru the ether, rather than thru the air, even tho they appear to be carried by the air. If the waves were carried by the air, they would be sound waves, which have quite different properties, and which, moreover, are only capable of being detected ordinarily at relatively short distances. There is every reason to believe that if the air which surrounds the globe could somehow be completely removed, so as to leave only so-called empty space on its surface, the electric waves would still be able to run over it, substantially as they do now with the air present. It is universally admitted that so-called empty space, or interstellar space, must be occupied by something invisible, which is called the ether, and which transmits light, heat and electric disturbances generally. This ether permeates all matter, and the atmosphere is permeated by it. Consequently, the wireless telegraph waves run thru the atmosphere, but are borne by the underlying invisible ether.

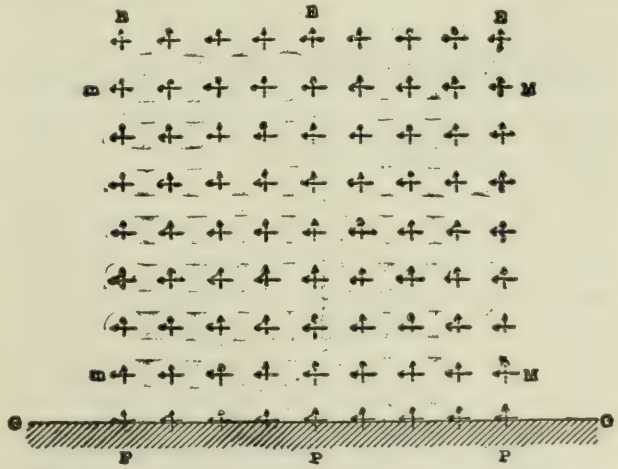
Those who have witnessed that magnificent spectacle, a total eclipse of the sun, from a favorably placed viewpoint, say the top of a mountain, will remember that as the sun's disk becomes obscured gradually by the moon, the sunlight on the landscape steadily dwindled, but without any sudden changes, until the first instant of totality, when the sun was completely hidden behind the moon. The observer watching for this moment discerns a black shadow on the horizon, like a dark veil or curtain, spreading from earth to sky and running toward him at great speed. The wall of shadow sweeps over the landscape in a stealthy,

majestic rush and passes by the observer, leaving him in the semi-obscurity of the total eclipse. This is perhaps the nearest approach that nature gives to our senses of the phenomenon of electric wave movement. It conveys only a weak image of that phenomenon, because the speed of the moon's shadow, which the eye sees running over the landscape, is only a few thousand miles per hour, while the speed of the electric waves is known with practical certainty to be almost the same as that of light in free space, i. e., 186,000 miles per second, or sufficient to run seven and one-half times round the world in one second by the clock.

If, however, we assume that our eyes could see an electric wave of wireless telegraphy running over the earth, just as we actually see the waves running over a pond, or the shadow of a cloud running over a landscape, we should expect to see a hemispherical wave thrown out from the sending mast every time an electric spark discharge was produced there. The hemisphere would cover the land like an inverted bowl, and would expand in all directions like the upper half of a gigantic, swelling soap-bubble, at the speed of 186,000 miles a second. At the upper portions of the hemisphere, and particularly at the top, the waves would be very thin and weak. It would be denser and stronger in the lower portions, and especially in the lowest portion that spreads over the ground like a ring.

In the celebrated Marienfeld-Zossen railroad experiments, made in Germany a few years ago, the highest attainable train speeds were striven for, and speeds of 120 miles per hour were reached over portions of the road. An observer stationed near the straight track and on the lookout for the car with his unaided eyes would see it coming on the horizon, would watch it approach, pass, and vanish on the opposite horizon all within thirty seconds, or half a minute of time. This assumes that he would lose sight of the car half a mile away from him. But if the speed of a passing wave, instead of being 120 miles an hour, were 670 millions of miles per hour, how small would be our chance of getting a look at the passing wave, even tho it reached from the earth to the sky? A twinkling of an eye would be a relatively long and dreary delay in comparison with the time of passage.

By way of example, suppose the sending mast were located in the Brooklyn Navy Yard just off Manhattan Island, and suppose a single spark discharge, or electric splash, were made at this mast, corresponding to a "dot" signal in wireless telegraphy. Immediately we should see, if we possessed the imagined powers of vision, a hemispherical wave rush off from the mast in all directions over the earth. Strictly speaking, there would not be just one wave. A stone thrown into a pond generally produces one principal wave followed immediately by a train of successively smaller waves. So an electric splash, or spark discharge from the sending-mast wire, usually produces a train of waves, of which the first is strongest and the rest are successively weaker. But ignoring this detail, if we confined attention to the first or leading wave, we should expect to see a nearly vertical wall running over the sea and land, north, south, east and west with the speed of light. The wave would, indeed, be made up of two successive walls,



Diagrammatic Section of Plane Vertical Electromagnetic Wave Parallel to Wave-Front and Advancing Toward Observer, with Electric Flux Rising Vertically from Positive Charge on Ground and Magnetic Flux Horizontal.

say first a "positive" wall and then a "negative" wall, with a clear space between, just as a water-wave is made up of a positive wall, or crest, and then a negative wall, or trough, immediately behind, with a mean-level space between them. The length of the wave would depend upon the hight of the sending-mast wire, and with a plain vertical wire, the wave, including both positive and

negative walls, would stretch over, or cover, a distance on the ground about four times the hight of the wire. Consequently a mast 150 feet high would throw off a wave about 600 feet long, the positive wall being 300 feet wide, and the negative wall also 300 feet wide. In practice, however, coils of wire are included in the discharge path of sending-mast wires, and these artificially increase the virtual hight of those wires, so that a 150-foot mast may act as tho it were much higher, say even a mile high. In the latter case, the outgoing wave would cover four miles of ground, or its wave-length would be four miles.

If we transported ourselves somehow in a flying machine over the earth's surface at the speed of light, Jules Verne's celebrated flying projectile being hopelessly too slow for our imagination in this respect, we could keep up with the

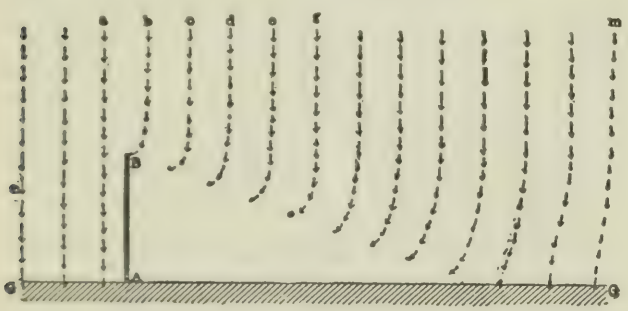


Diagram Indicating the Electromagnetic Shadow Cast by a Vertical Conductor in the Path of an Advancing Plane Wave.

outgoing wave and watch what happened to it as it ran. What happens far up above the earth would lie beyond our ken, and we need not attempt to follow the wave upward. But along and near the earth's surface we should expect to see the wave bend over the globe, so as to keep advancing over it like a nearly vertical wall. The wave in its westward progress would be expected, after starting, to reach the Great Lakes in 1-270th of a second, and the Pacific Coast in the 1-90th of a second. If we followed it in our airship eastward we should expect to reach Europe in about 1-50th of a second, and the distant shores of the Levant in about 1-35th of a second. If we took our imaginary aerial automobile northward with the wave, we should expect to see the wave pass the north pole in about 1-50th of a second. If, on the other hand, we selected the southerly direction of flight, we should expect to see the wave pass the south pole in about 1-20th of a second.

One naturally inquires how long could the imaginary aerial chase be kept up. If it could be kept going for a single second of time, the wave would have past New York on the seventh time around the world. The answer is that possibly in theory the chase of an ultramicroscopic ripple might be kept up as long as one pleased, but that, in practice, the waves have not yet been detected at distances exceeding a few thousand miles from their source. The reason is that they weaken so much as they expand. Just as the wave expanding over a pond spreads and weakens until it is rapidly lost to sight, so the wireless telegraph waves, being spread over such immense distances, become diluted to inappreciable residuals. Not only do they suffer in intensity by spreading over a continually widening area, but they are also weakened by absorption into the surface of the ground. If the ground were a perfect electric conductor, the electric waves, or the vertical walls that our imagination depicts them, would skim over the ground or ocean without being absorbed therein. But the earth's superficial layers are far from being a perfect conductor, and so the earth is always swallowing up or absorbing the wave, to some extent, at the ground surface, and the upper portions of the wave feed down energy into the lower portions to try to make good the defect as the wave runs along; but the result is to make the wave disappear so much the sooner. The salt water ocean conducts electrically much better than the dry land and also presents a smoother general contour. On this account wireless telegraph signals can ordinarily be detected much further over the sea than over the land. For a given electric splashing power, or discharging disturbance power, at the sending mast there is a certain range over the sea and over the land at which high receiving masts can pick up the disturbance of the passing waves and make them appreciable to our senses by the aid of a very delicate electric apparatus. The bigger the sending splashing, the higher the masts at both sending and receiving stations, and the more delicate the electric receiving apparatus, the greater is

this range. At present the range extends right across the Atlantic Ocean.

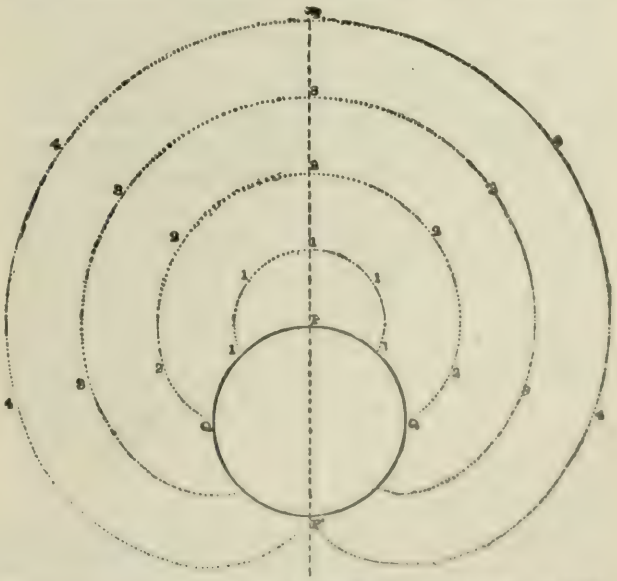
Wherever a vertical wire is placed in the path of an electric wave an electric disturbance will be created up and down this wire during the passage of the wave, and this disturbance, if strong enough, can act on suitable electric apparatus so as to register a signal. A single wave may pass by a mast in, say, one-millionth of a second, according to the length of the wave. But this brief disturbance suffices. In sending a wireless message every dot and dash involves a succession of waves, or an individual wave train. This train is short for a dot and long for a dash. Dots and dashes, in proper sequence, spell out the message.

What is the nature of the wave, or of these vertical walls, that we imagine to fly across the landscape at such an enormous speed? If we carried our imaginary aerial automobile into one, so as to travel in the wall and examine it leisurely before it dwindled away to insignificant remains, we should expect to find that in the advancing wave there was a feeble vertical electric force, so that an electrically charged pithball suspended from the aerial automobile would be attracted either vertically upward or downward, according as we examined the positive or negative wall. Moreover, there would be an accompanying feeble horizontal magnetic force, so that a delicately poised compass needle on board our flying car would be deflected either to the right or to the left, according to whether we traveled in the positive or negative wall. Such are the warp and the woof of the electromagnetic fabric which constitutes these waves. They are not tissued of matter, but of electricity and of magnetism.

And how are we to distinguish at any receiving station between waves coming simultaneously from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, London, Paris, Vienna, Bombay and Pekin without invidious disregard of other places and ships at sea? The more remote places take care of themselves at present, because their waves are too feeble and exhausted to reach us. The nearer places might well conflict, but by tuning the apparatus at our receiving mast to respond only to waves say 500 yards long, all waves save those of the particular station or stations which emit that length of wave will not be audible. Besides, there are other modes of securing artificial selection of signals, otherwise a modern tower of Babel would be erected in the circumambient air.

Manifestly, wireless telegraphy is destined to become a great civilizing and socializing agency, because the firmament of the world is the common property of all nations, and those who use it for signaling inhabit it, in a certain sense. When all nations come to inhabit the firmament collectively they will be brought into closer communion for their mutual advantage. A new upper geography dawns upon us, in which there is no more sea, neither are there any boundaries between the peoples.

Now that wireless telegraphy has entered the commercial field of transoceanic telegraphy, it becomes of interest to inquire whether it is likely to supplant the submarine telegraph cables, some 200,000 miles of which engirdle the oceans of the world. Wireless telegraphy has an undisputed territory on the ocean in maintaining telegraph communication with moving vessels, where submarine cables cannot reach them. Now wireless telegraphy proposes to compete with cables for messages from continent to continent. It may be safely said that, up to the present time, wireless telegraphy has helped the ocean cables by bringing messages



Hypothetical Expansion of Wireless Telegraph Waves Over the Globe.

to them from ships at sea much more than it has hurt them by robbing them of messages. If wireless telegraphy were to remain stationary, and make no further technical progress, it is very doubtful whether, with its present capabilities, it could reduce materially the traffic over submarine cables. On the other hand, however, wireless telegraphy is still very young, and its limitations have by no means been determined. It is, therefore, conceivable that at some distant date it may attain such a degree of development as to render ocean cables no longer necessary.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Judge Clark and the Supreme Court

BY JACOB TRIEBER

UNITED STATES JUDGE OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

IN THE INDEPENDENT of September 26th, 1907, appeared an article written by the Hon. Walter Clark, of North Carolina, under the head of "Is the Supreme Court Constitutional?"

It is not my intention to take issue with the distinguished jurist as to his views, but there are some misstatements of historical facts which I think should be corrected in order to prevent any misapprehensions as to those facts.

The distinguished gentleman in his article says:

"In the great convention of 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was framed, a proposition was made that the Judges should pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress. That was defeated June 5th, receiving the vote of only two of the States. It was renewed June 6th and again July 21st, and for the fourth time it was urged on the 15th of August, but altho it had the powerful support of Mr. Madison and Mr. James Wilson, at no time did it receive the votes of more than three States. . . . Prior to this convention, the courts of four States, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia and North Carolina, had expressed an opinion that they could hold the acts of a Legislature unconstitutional."

It is true, as alleged, that the courts of the four States named and also of New York had, prior to the convention of 1787, assumed the right to declare acts of the Legislature which were in conflict with the constitutions of the respective States void, but it is not true that any proposition giving to the courts or judges the power to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress was ever defeated, as no such proposition had ever been submitted to that body.

The proposition which was before the convention on June 4th and was defeated was the eighth proposition of Mr. Randolph's resolution for a constitution, which had been proposed on May 29th. This proposition was for a Council of Revision with power to veto all acts of Congress. This council was to be composed of the Executive and any convenient number of the national judiciary, the number to be determined by the convention. By referring to Madison's journal of that convention, Vol. V, Elliott's Debates, p. 151, it will be found that the proposition before the convention was the eighth resolution of Mr. Randolph, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Executive, and a convenient number of the national judiciary, ought to compose a council of revision, with authority to examine every act of the National Legislature, before it shall operate, and every act of a particular Legislature before a negative thereon shall be final; and that the dissent of the said council shall amount to a rejection, unless the act of the National Legislature be again passed, or that of a particular Legislature be again negatived by —— of the members of each branch." Vol. V, Elliott's Debates, p. 128.

On June 4th, p. 151, the following is found:

"The first clause of the eighth resolution, relating to a council of revision, was next taken into consideration.

"*Mr. Gerry* doubts whether the judiciary ought to form a part of it, as they will have a sufficient check against encroachments on their own department by their exposition of the laws, which involved a power of deciding on their constitutionality. In some States the Judges had actually set aside laws as being against the Constitution. This was done, too,

with general approbation. It was quite foreign from the nature of their office to make them judges of the policy of public measures. He moves to postpone the clause, in order to propose, 'that the National Executive shall have a right to negative any legislative act which shall not be afterwards passed by —— parts of each branch of the National Legislature.'

"Mr. King seconded the motion, observing that the Judges ought to be able to expound the law as it should come before them, free from the bias of having participated in its formation."

This resolution of Mr. Randolph's was defeated, evidently upon the ground as stated by Mr. Gerry:

"as the judiciary will have a sufficient check against encroachments on their own department by their exposition of the laws, which involved a power of deciding on their constitutionality."

The proceedings on July 21st referred to by Judge Clark practically related to the same resolution as found in V Elliott's Debates, p. 344. The proposition was made by Mr. Wilson, who moved as an amendment to the tenth resolution "that the supreme national judiciary should be associated with the executive in the revisionary power." This was negatived.

The proceedings on August 15th, which Judge Clark claims were an effort to vest in the judiciary the power to declare acts unconstitutional, were merely another effort to make the judiciary a part of the revisionary council, authorizing them, with the President, to veto bills enacted by Congress, and not an effort to authorize them to declare acts unconstitutional.

The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Madison and seconded by Mr. Wilson, was as follows:

"Every bill which shall have passed the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be severally presented to the President of the United States and to the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the revision of each. If, upon such revision, they shall approve of it, they shall respectively signify their approbation by signing it; but if, upon such revision, it shall appear improper to either, or both, to be passed into law, it shall be returned, with the objection against it, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill; but if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House, when either the President or a majority of the Judges shall object, or three-fourths, where both shall object, shall agree to pass it, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds, or three-fourths of the other House, as the case may be, it shall become a law."

This resolution had the approval of Mr. Mercer, and while approving it he made the remarks referred to by Judge Clark, but he did not say that the courts did not have the power to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional, but he "disapproved of the doctrine that the judges, as expositors of the Constitution, should have authority to declare a law void. He thought laws ought to be well and cautiously made, and then to be uncontrollable." This motion of Mr. Madison's was rejected, but not any motion that the judiciary should be granted the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

In view of the fact that all the courts which had ever past upon that question had, prior to the meeting of the convention, assumed that power, a fact which must have been well known to the members of the convention, among whom were some of the greatest jurists of the time, if the framers of the Constitution thought that power should be denied to them, why did not some member offer a resolution to that effect? There was no necessity to grant them a power which already existed, and for this reason no such proposition as stated by Judge Clark was made.

It would be folly to have a written Constitution, which is declared to be "the supreme law of the land," limiting the powers of the legislative department, if that department could enact laws regardless of the Constitution. If there is a conflict, certainly the supreme law of the land must prevail over every other.

A very valuable article on this subject, written by William M. Meigs, of Pennsylvania, will be found in 19 *American Law Review*, p. 175.

Little Rock Ark.



Grand Opera

Earlier than ever before, the grand opera season began on the 4th of this month with the performance at the Manhattan Opera House of "Gioconda," with Madame Nordica, who sang with her usual beauty of voice and finished art, and Hammerstein's new tenor, Zenatello, of whom great things were expected and who fulfilled them all. He has a genuine, manly voice of great power and a quality that suggests Caruso's, of whom he will prove a much more formidable rival than Bonci was. Perhaps, after all, we shall have that war of tenors! He will give strength to the Italian operas in the repertory, while Dalmores and Mesdames Nordica and Schumann-Heink will lend splendor to several Wagner operas to be produced at this house under the great Campanini. Of particular interest will be the modern French operas of Debussy, Massenet and Charpentier, for the principal rôles in which Mr. Hammerstein has engaged Miss Mary Garden, the leading ornament of the Paris Opéra Comique.

The season at the Metropolitan begins on November 18th with the first performance in this country of Cilea's "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Mr. Conried has engaged an almost unprecedented number of world-famed singers, and promises a repertory that will make the season a notable one. Financial troubles will not affect his audiences, for nearly the whole of the house is sold for the season by subscription. The engagement of Gustav Mahler, the famous conductor of the Imperial Opera at Vienna, will strengthen the Metropolitan in the ensemble work, which has heretofore been its weak point. A brilliant season is assured beyond all possibility of doubt, with a roster of artists including such names as Sembrich, Eames, Farrar, Fremstad, Gadski, Morena, Homer, Abott, Caruso, Bonci, Knote, Burrian, Burgstaller, Goritz, Campanari, Van Rooy, Plançon, and the sensational Russian basso, Chaliapine, reputed the most diabolic of operatic devils.

Hofmann and Hambourg

The first piano recital of the season was given by Josef Hofmann, who therewith opened his fifth American tour. There is a country where this admirable Polish pianist is even more popular than in the United States, and that is Russia. In St. Petersburg, during the past season, he gave twelve recitals to crowded houses within six weeks, and he had the exceptional honor of being invited to play in the Hall of Nobles. When he undertook his first American tour he was not yet in his teens, but an unerring instinct enabled him to play—particularly Chopin—with more subtle expression than the most mature pianists had at their command. He lost that instinct, as a boy loses his child voice, and for some years it seemed as if he was to be only an ordinary musician. But appearances were deceptive; he has become an extraordinary musician, one of whom it may be said that Paderewski alone of all pianists excels him. He plays Beethoven without pedantry, Schumann with passion, Chopin with poetry, Liszt with brilliancy. He is also a special champion of Scriabine and other Russians, which is very kind of a patriotic Pole.

Concerning Mark Hambourg it would be pleasanter to write if he were able to curb his excessive impetuosity. In technical skill he is up to all modern requirements, and occasionally, in playing a

Chopin piece or a Beethoven sonata, he fascinates with a luscious tone and dainty expression; but as a rule his fingers thump and scamper over the keyboard like a herd of buffaloes stampeded by a prairie fire.

Paderewski

The ill health from which the greatest of living pianists suffered for more than a year because of the nervous shock caused by a railway collision kept him from the stage last season. Fortunately it did not prevent him from composing; two of his new works are on the repertory of his present American tour. One of these, a sonata, will be played by him at Carnegie Hall on the 23d of this month; the other, entitled "Variations and Fugue," was the opening number at his first recital on the 4th, which, it is needless to say, attracted the usual throng of enthusiasts — worshipers who would not desist from applauding until the amiable pianist had added six extra numbers, making the concert last two hours and a half; but these devotees would be happy if a Paderewski recital lasted as long as a Wagner opera. That the great Polish pianist has fully recovered from his illness was shown by the leonine strength of his playing—a strength alternating with feminine tenderness. His new piece is too long, lasting as it does twenty-seven minutes, and the themes are over-elaborated. But there is much that is beautiful, and it is a masterwork of pianistic achievement. The public will prefer his earlier, more melodious pieces. It is needless to dwell on the incomparable charm of his interpretation of Beethoven, Chopin, Schubert, and, above all, Liszt.

Orchestral Concerts

Nearly if not quite 150 orchestral concerts will be given in New York City before the end of next May. This is probably 100 more than the public really requires, but as most of them are placed on a safe basis by the generosity of guarantors no harm is done, and a large number of players will be sure of their bread and butter. The Philharmonic and Boston Symphony Orchestras, under Safonoff and Muck, will give the usual number of concerts; so will the orchestras presided over by Frank Damrosch, F. X. Arens, Arnold Volpe, Modest Altschuler, Victor Herbert and Sam Franko. The grand opera houses will have their evening concerts every Sunday, while twenty Sunday afternoon concerts will be supplied by Walter Damrosch and his New York Symphony Orchestra, in addition to eight on Saturday evenings. This orchestra was the first in the field, with a concert at which Schumann's fourth symphony received an animated rendering, and which was further made notable by the first appearance here this season of perhaps the greatest of living violinists, Fritz Kreisler. He chose the Brahms concerto, of which it has been said that



GIOVANNI ZENATELLO
As Enzo in "La Gioconda."



BERTA MORENA.
At the Manhattan Opera House.

it was not written for the violin but against it. One forgets that joke, however, when Kreisler plays it; he puts more into it than the composer did—literally, for the cadenza he usually plays is his own, and it is really the best thing in the concerto. For the display of the emotional side in his art—his strongest side—Mr. Kreisler will have better opportunities at his recitals. A word is due here to Carl Pohlig, who brought the Philadelphia Orchestra to New York last week and proved that he is a first-class interpreter of Liszt and Wagner.

David Bispham

After an absence of two years in England Mr. David Bispham returned to his native country (he was born in Philadelphia forty-seven years ago), and opened the concert season with a program on which the late Edvard Grieg occupied a prominent place. Now that Grieg is dead, many other singers will doubtless discover the pearls so abundant among his 125 songs. Perhaps, after another season or two, they will also discover the beautiful songs of the American Grieg, Edward MacDowell. The lapse of time has left some mark on Mr. Bispham's voice, but he knows the art of concealing art, and his seriousness and clear enunciation enable him to render his interpretation of songs eloquent. There will be two more Bispham recitals, at Mendelssohn Hall, on November 14th and 21st. At the second of them a special feature will be a group of nine Franz songs.

Opening of the Artists' Season in New York

SINCE the last art notes were published in THE INDEPENDENT, we have lost our greatest sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens, a man whose work must be better and better understood if the standard of taste and sincerity in American art is to be kept high. Fortunately we are to have a chance to study his work *en masse* under excellent conditions in an exhibition



MLLE. GERVILLE-REACHE.
New contralto discovered by Hammerstein.
Copyright by Mishkin, N. Y.



MARY GARDEN AS MELISANDE
In "Pelleas et Melisande" at the Manhattan Opera House.

to be held early in 1908 in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A committee composed of the museum officials, the heads of the various art societies and representative painters, sculptors and architects, will, with Mrs. St. Gaudens's aid, gather together as many original works as possible, and supplement these with casts and large photographs of works not in the exhibition. The opportunity thus granted us of seeing a great man's life work will be a rare one.

The Water Color Club

First of the exhibitions of the year to be held in the Fine Arts Galleries, this gives us the opportunity of seeing the great improvement made there by enlarging the section of the building between the south gallery and the Vanderbilt gallery and removing the partition that formerly divided it into a central corridor and two small side rooms so badly lighted that they were known as "the morgues" to exhibitors. This section is now a pleasant gallery of about the same size as the south room, and a place on its walls will no longer be considered unfortunate. Of the exhibition itself not a great deal can be expected. The summer rarely calls forth the best work in painting. The most important things here are, however, very good indeed. Notably Mr. Hugh Breckenridge's portrait of F. R. Whiteside, which had a

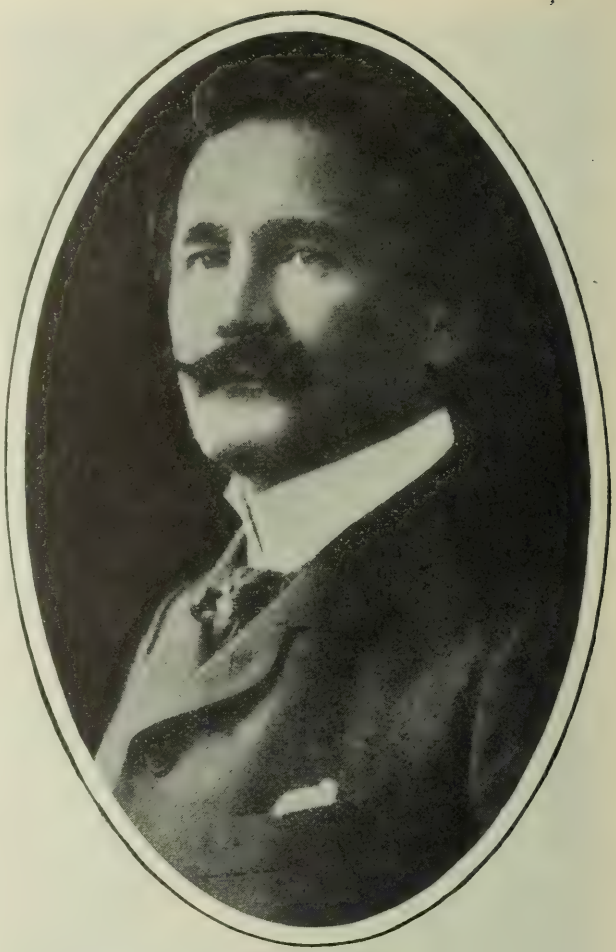


THEODORE CHALIAPINE.

gold medal at the Philadelphia Art Club. This strong young painter is to have an exhibition of his own at Fishel, Adler & Schwartz's this month. Next to Mr. Breckenridge's portrait and quite as important is Mr. Snell's spacious bay scene, with the dazzling rainbow and delicately understood values in the stormy tones. The Beal prize picture, "Vacation Time," by Mora, is not quite satisfactory in handling of values in shadow, but is a good breezy rendering of a sailing party. Comparatively few pictures show us a personal point of view. One that does is by Mary Langtry, and in lieu of title for it the catalog quotes: "And scurvy care is dead to such as we." The picture makes one into a person with a sense of humor standing on a bare beach looking down on a fine insolent old duck who dominates the situation, so that we cannot see more than a mere strip of the sea at the top of his world. The thing is delicately handled in color.

There are many charming landscapes in which good tone and atmosphere are rendered, but few that hold one for any great length of time. Marianna Sloan's landscapes are full of her intense interest in her subjects and usually show mood. Florence Snell has two charming street scenes and others not quite so successful. Eli Harvey, the animal sculptor, shows a twilight nook in which a poorly drawn Orpheus charms some very interesting and interested lions. Hilda Belcher shows a picture called "The Checkered Dress," which is clever in handling, but ought not to have been painted. Albert Herter's "Almond Tree" is knowing and tedious to a degree. A. P. Button has a whimsical imagination and clever technique. The illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green are not improving with the years, and the decorative motive in landscape or figures here is not interestingly handled. The Japanese artists, Yeto and Makino, show works that make one wish that they had not denationalized themselves. They have lost the delicate Japanese decorative sense and apparently gained nothing.

The most important exhibition announced for November is that of the National Society of Craftsmen, which will open November 19th at 119 East Nineteenth street, and will be of greater scope than any crafts show ever held in New York, it is hoped. At the Macbeth and Montross Galleries group exhibitions have already been held of works by the special men whose productions these two dealers handle. Following the first group of oils, Mr. Montross has hung water-colors by American artists, and Mr. Macbeth announced an exhibition of the works of Mr. Augustus Vincent Tack. Mr. Macbeth's corridor exhibition of photographs of the artists whose pictures he likes to hang is very interesting. Obviously the possession of large and well-set noses is important for art production of quality. Of all the men represented William Morris Hunt seems to have been best equipped intellectually.



CARL POHLIG.
Of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Old Masters Dispersed

The sales of two of the choicest European collections, which took place recently —that of the Kann collection in Paris and the Ashburton collection in London—will eventually increase the number of great works by old masters now in America.

There were 161 canvases in the Kann collection, and it was bought by Dureen Brothers and Gimpels and Wildenstein, and most of it will be dispersed in December to various collectors who have been buying of the dealers since the sale. Mrs. C. P. Huntington has bought the Rembrandt "Philosopher" for $280,000 and several other valuable works. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gould, Mr. B. Altman and other Americans are reported to be among the purchasers of the beautiful examples of old French, Italian and Dutch masters. The collection as a whole is rumored to have brought nearly $4,000,000. The Ashburton collection was bought by a syndicate of London dealers, the Agnews, Sully and Wertheimer, for $800,000. It contains about sixty fine Dutch, Flemish and Spanish masters.

An exhibition of the work of American artists living abroad is to be arranged by the International Art Association, the pictures to be hung in other cities after being shown here. Later the same society will give us a chance to see some contemporary French art.

Next summer an International Congress of Art Teachers is to be held in London, and plans for it are already being formulated. The amazing number of serious people who are advancing the general knowledge of art thruout the world will send representatives to this great meeting, where the exchange of ideas, exhibitions of the work done educationally in the various countries, discussions of theories, etc., will be stimulating to a great degree.

Mayor McClellan has appointed Walter Cook, of Babb, Cook & Willard, advisory architect for the city as a result of the report of the Municipal Art Commission in regard to present haphazard methods in the selection of civic sites and in the choice of designs for city structures. The commission is preparing a catalog of the works of art belonging to the city. Their absence in the boroughs of Bronx and Richmond is lamentable in one way and fortunate in another.

New Church Decoration

Elliott Daingerfield has completed the decorations for the Lady Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin in West Forty-sixth street. He has been at work upon them for five years and they represent a rather more ambitious decorative scheme than any other church has commissioned in recent years. The subjects chosen are, as befits a ritualistic church, traditional—the Epiphany, the Magnificat, etc. They are treated with almost pedantic symbolism, and the attempt to combine realistic por-



THE MAGNIFICAT.

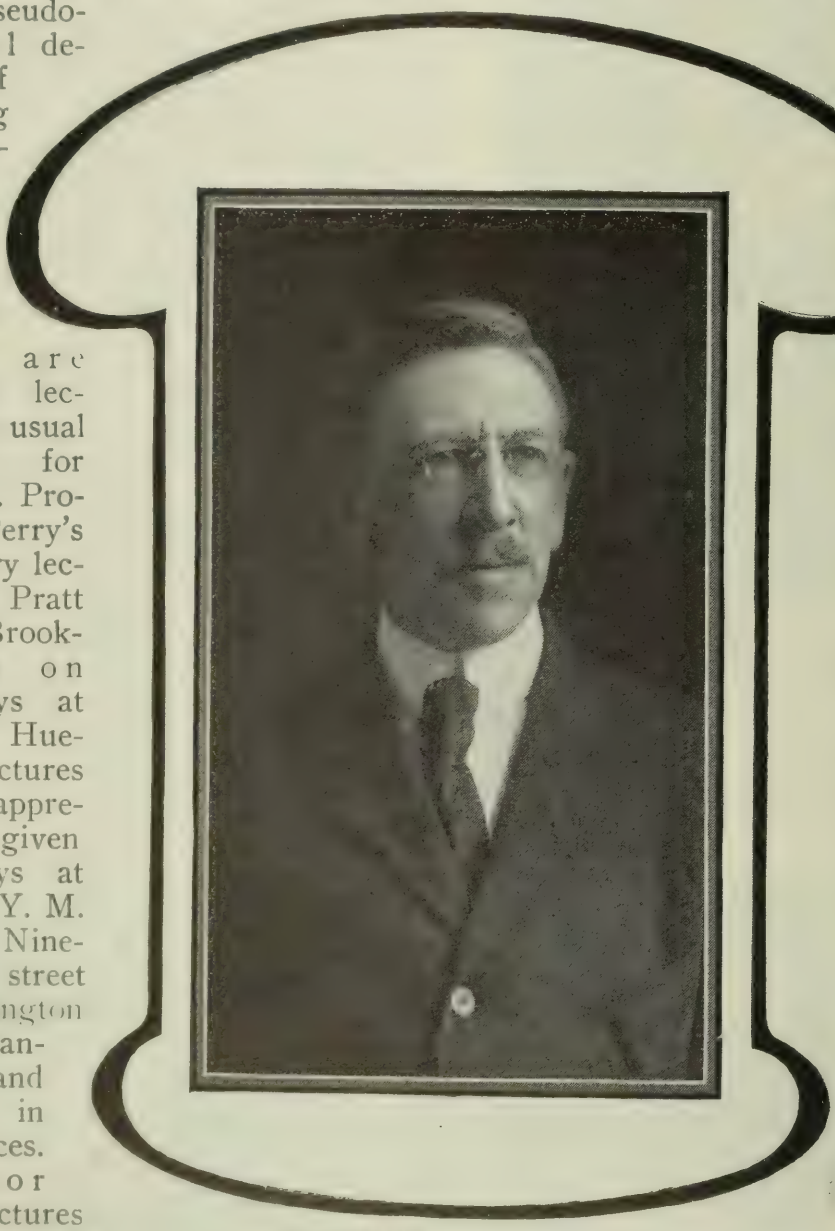
New Decoration by Elliott Daingerfield for the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Copyright, 1907, by Elliott Daingerfield, N. Y.

traits of models in groups composed to present a mental survey of the course of Christian tradition thru the ages fails, partly thru absence of all emotional effect in the color and lighting. It is difficult to criticise a decorative painter trying to be religious in these days when so little in life prepares him for such work, and Mr. Daingerfield has carried out very well the pseudo-medieval demands of the setting of his canvases.

Art Lectures

There are more art lectures than usual announced for the season. Professor Perry's Art History lectures at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, are on Wednesdays at 4. Dr. Huebach's lectures on art appreciation are given Wednesdays at 8 p. m. in Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan, and repeated in other places. Professor Hamlin lectures Wednesdays, 8 p. m., in Public School 165, 108th street, near Amsterdam avenue, on the architecture of great cities. N. B. Tuthill is also giving architectural lectures at the Public Library Building in East Ninety-sixth street. On November 26th, under the auspices of the Guild of Book Workers, Mr. T. J. Cobden-Sanderson, of London, the noted head of the Doves Bindery, will speak at Carnegie Lyceum on his craft.



ARTHUR FAIRBANKS.
Lately elected to the directorship of the Boston Musuem of Fine Arts.

Arthur Fairbanks, who lately assumed the directorship of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is the son of Prof. Henry Fairbanks, of Dartmouth College. He was born at Hanover, N. H., November 13th, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1886. He spent some time at the Yale Divinity School and at Union Theological Seminary. His degree of Ph.D. was given him by Freiburg-in-Breisgau University in 1890. He resided as a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and has attained high rank as an educator and archeologist. Professor Fairbanks is the author of "Introduction to Sociology," "First Philosophers of Greece," "A Study of the Greek Paean," "A Handbook of Greek and Roman Mythology," and, most recently, "Athenian White Lekythoi." He will have an unusual opportunity in Boston in his new field of work, and there is every likelihood of his securing new laurels.

The first exhibition of the present season, consisting of ornamental leather

bindings executed in America before 1850, began at the Grolier Club with a private view on November 7th, and will continue until the 30th inst. A Bible, in first edition, printed by Christoph Saur in 1743, which was the second Bible printed in this country, was a notable exhibit. No. 10 in the catalog was a prayer book printed by Hall & Sellers in 1786. Hall & Sellers, as was also Benjamin Franklin, were printers of much of the Continental currency. No. 18 was the first American edition of Robert Bloomfield's "The Farmer's Boy," illustrated by A. Anderson. Twenty-seven prints, including portraits of Gutenberg, Thos. Dibdin, William Blake, Richard Bently, Bartolozzi and Hans Holbein, and a collection of American works on bookbinding, were also incidentally shown in the Grolier galleries. The catalog, with its reproduction of the cover of Miss Hart's "Letters from the Bahama Islands" (1827), contained 136 numbers.

A little collection of the drawings and paintings of Sigismond De Ivanowski was shown for the first time at Pratt Institute during the first half of this month. A portrait of the artist's wife was perhaps the central figure, around which were grouped Ethel Barrymore, Maude Adams, Alla Nazimova and other theatrical stars in character poses. His figure and *genre* pieces were well chosen and typical of this notable artist.

The Drama

The scope and purpose of dramatic criticism in THE INDEPENDENT are so different from that of most periodicals that a few words of explanation may be necessary. We are under no obligations to mention all or any of the plays presented, but we realize that there are a great many persons thruout the country who want to know what are the best plays now on the American stage, just as they want to know what are the best pictures and the best books now being produced. The number of plays which the readers of THE INDEPENDENT would regard as worthy of their attention is comparatively small, and it is all the more important that these few should be picked out from the host of trashy and vulgar productions among which they are hidden. For those of our readers who live outside the large cities, but visit them for a few days once in a while, the monthly numbers of THE INDEPENDENT with its brief dramatic guide will be of special service in preventing their wasting their limited time.

David Warfield in "A Grand Army Man" has abandoned the foreign element that he portrayed so skillfully in "The Auctioneer" and "The Music Master," and he is now presenting a type that is purely American. The simplicity of method affected by Warfield is emphasized in "A Grand Army Man." There is, of course, a story to tell, and he tells it without fuss or feathers, and those who look at his acting might as well see a real Grand Army man in his simple life and with his homely joys and virtues so intense is the realism. Warfield is most effective in the second act. When his protege is charged with taking the funds of the army post he repudiates the charge with fine scorn. The sorrow that falls upon him and all but overpowers the old man is a magnificent piece of acting. When the reaction comes and he realizes that the boy he has loved with such pure sentimentality has become a fallen idol, he strikes him with a blacksnake whip, only to be instantly sorry. Warfield's reputation as a great dramatic artist is not in danger of losing any of its deserved luster thru his presentation of "A Grand Army Man." It is already one of the season's unqualified successes.

From an artistic and literary point of view the most conspicuous event of the opening season is the presentation of the "Master Builder," one of the most interesting of the Ibsen dramas to read, but one which has never been a popular success until Madame Nazimova took it up this fall. In our issue of October 17th Madame Nazimova gave her views of the significance of the character of Hilda, so here we have only to consider her bodily interpretation of it. It is her favorite rôle and one which she is exceptionally fitted by physique and temperament to fill. Hilda's gauche girlishness and whimsical charm are portrayed in a way to attract a much wider audience than the mere Ibsen lovers. It is only those who have seen her in the Russian company in the little theater on the East Side who have expressed disappointment

in her present work. To be sure she had then Orleneff for her Master Builder, and a supporting company better than her present one, but besides she seems to have modified her conception of the part, now giving to Hilda less of mystical and poetic element necessary to bring out the meaning. On the whole, therefore, we prefer Madame Nazimova in Russian, for one has to have the play pretty well in mind anyway because her English is more often unintelligible than last year owing to her rapid enunciation.

It has been often prophesied that the next step in our literary evolution would be the development of a poetic drama, but the reception that has been given to such plays does not afford much ground for the opinion. A better example of American work in this field could hardly have been chosen than Percy Makaye's "Sappho and Phaon," which we reviewed September 5th. It was staged by Mr. Fiske in an artistic manner, with Bertha Kalich as the Lesbian poetess. The interesting prelude, the double frame in which the tragedy is set, was not utilized, altho it seems an ingenious device to effect the difficult transition from the present to the semi-mythical and symbolic world of the play. It gives us a stopping-place nineteen hundred years back where we can catch our breath before going on six hundred years further. Whether for this reason or the failure of most of the company to give the verse dignified and clear declamation, the play, as presented in New York, lacked poetic power and charm. Madame Kalich had a worthy rival in Miss Adele Block, who made the most of the part of Thalassa, the impersonation of domestic love in its perpetual strife with sensuous love typified by Sappho.

"The Thief," a drama of passion by Henri Bernstein, in which the principal parts are taken by Kyrle Bellew and Margaret Illington, achieved popularity at once. It is typically French, both by its excellent stage-craft and its fantastic codes of honor, in which the sexual differentiation of ethics is carried to the extreme. When the young man is found guilty of not stealing 20,000 francs but only guilty of perjury and attempted seduction of a friend's wife, he is regarded as a good fellow by everybody, including the injured husband. When the wife is proved innocent of unfaithfulness, tho guilty of lying, burglary and forgery, she is held to have vindicated her honor and is restored to the esteem and affection of all. It is impossible to have any sympathy for the vain and silly heroine or with men actuated by such conventionalities.

"The Evangelist," by Henry Arthur Jones, a more rational play and far better acted than "The Thief," did not meet with the same popular favor. Without any great star in the cast every part was adequately taken. The first act, in which the coming of a sensational revivalist to the village is discussed by the bishop, the vicar, the Congregationalist minister, the Baptist pastor, a manufacturer and a scientist, was as perfect a bit of comedy acting all around as one ever sees, pointed in its satire without dropping into the usual inartistic and offensive caricature. There is also a strong dramatic moment in the third act, but the fourth is a useless addendum.

The Wild West show is as popular this year as ever. "The Round Up," by Edmund Day, is in fact nothing more than a stage adaptation of such exhibitions as Buffalo Bill and the 101 Ranch have given out of doors. Real bucking bronchos, a tribe of mounted Indians, cowboys, horse thieves and soldiers, mountains and plains, are all brought in some marvelous way known only to the stage carpenter into the space of a few feet. But except for the spectacular effect of the big battle in the wind-eroded Trias of the bad lands of Arizona, the play amounts to nothing.

Just over the border in old Mexico is the scene of Augustus Thomas's new play, "The Ranger," in which Dustin Farnum, formerly the "Virginian," takes the leading part. It is a more artistic play than the preceding; the acting more restrained by regard for dramatic power and conformity with reality. The contrast between the American hustle and Mexican mañana method is well brought out, an unusually fine touch being the consistent use of the Spanish language by the Mexican characters. Mr. Farnum has a stalwart boyishness that is very taking.

It is unfortunate that George Ade

seems unable to repeat his earlier successes in the portrayal of American character. Most of our plays deal either with the slums and the frontier or with the circles of fashion and wealth, quite neglecting the range of the middle classes, from which Mr. Ade's characters are taken. His latest comedy, "Artie," is delightfully clever and lifelike in its portrayal of the loves of shop girls and clerks, and amusing and original in its lines, without at any moment descending to vulgarity, yet there is in it not enough of the deeper meaning of life and of human interest. The slinging of slang and the success of a bluff in real estate are not in themselves sufficient to make a great play.

"The Merry Widow"

Two decades ago real operettas were plentiful everywhere—stage works with coherent plots, funny and not too farcical dialogue, and music by masters of melody like Strauss, Suppé, Sullivan, Lecocq, Audran. Then a blight struck this form of entertainment; after a while it seemed as if Victor Herbert were the only man left to create something approaching genuine operettas, and even he was compelled to make concessions to the managerial demand for vaudeville under the name of "musical comedy."

About two years ago rumors came from Vienna that a new Strauss had been discovered—a man named Franz Lehar, who could write waltzes and operettas like the Waltz King. His "Merry Widow" was an immediate success; it has had nearly five hundred consecutive performances in the house where it was first produced, and of the leading waltz in it more than a million copies have been sold.

The merry widow is a native of the mythical country of Marsovia; her name is Sonia and she is loved by Prince Danilo. But the ruler of the country, the Prince's uncle, does not allow him to marry Sonia, because she is poor, and sends him off to Paris. Sonia marries a banker, who soon dies, leaving her a vast fortune. With this she also goes to Paris, and there, after diverse very Parisian adventures, she marries the Prince. There is much frothy dialogue, some of it really witty, and the music is equally light and entertaining. With hardly a dull moment, the operetta has a swing which carries the audience along and often arouses its enthusiasm. Lehar has the true Austrian, semi-Asiatic faculty of alluring the music-lovers, of hypnotizing them by his dreamy, languorous measures; and Mr. Savage has provided an excellent cast, headed by Ethel Jackson and Donald Brian, together with a sumptuous stage setting. There can be no doubt that "The Merry Widow" will remain at the New Amsterdam Theater till next summer. A second company is being trained for the road.



STAGE SETTING FROM ACT III IN "THE MERRY WIDOW."

A Race Exhibition

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

I HAD seen numerous American expositions, even in childhood that of the Crystal Palace in New York, and I was not particularly anxious again to see the somewhat stereotyped displays made by the Government and by the States, the machinery, the output of mines, the cannon and the jewelry; but I had never seen a negro exhibit, and was curious to learn what it would amount to. I knew well enough that I could not see such a grand display of products as the rest of the Exposition would show, and I was not disappointed. It is not very great in itself, but it is full of encouragement and hope.

It will surprise many readers to learn that there was serious opposition on the part of not a few influential colored people to having a separate negro exhibition. They said they did not want any Jim Crow separation of their products and work. There is a very sharp line of division among negroes as to their attitude toward the race discrimination that exists in this country. A certain class, including many of the best educated among them, prefer to resent any and all injustice and refuse to bend before it. Another class, best represented by Dr. Booker T. Washington, think it best to yield for the present to the irresistible, and to take advantage of the privileges allowed by the dominant race, in hopes of something better in the future thru education and wealth and the better understanding sure to come between the two races. The opposition of the former class nearly wrecked this exhibition, until the men in charge of the plan secured



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ENTERING THE NEGRO BUILDING.



THE BALTIMORE SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

from Congress an appropriation of $100,000, the only appropriation made except one of $5,000 made by the Legislature of North Carolina, whose Governor was the only one to visit the exhibition on the States' days.

The president of the Jamestown Exposition Company was General Fitzhugh Lee, and the man at the head of the Negro Exposition Company is Giles B. Jackson, who was Lee's slave and body-servant during the Civil War, who slept by his side in the field, and who carries in his forehead the scar of a Yankee bullet. He is now a lawyer in Richmond.

As soon as funds were secured Mr. Jackson, and the men he called to his help, took hold vigorously of the task, and the result shows that not only can negroes work individually but also co-operatively. Everything about their exhibition has been done by colored people. The building, a large and attractive one costing $40,000, was designed by a negro architect, Mr. W. S. Pitman, a graduate of Tuskegee and Drexel Institutes. The contractors were Virginia negroes, and the executive committee, who have directed the entire work, are negroes. Mr. Thomas J. Calloway (efficiently aided by his wife, both graduates of Fisk University), Mr. A. F. Hillyer and Mr. G. B. Jackson.

In a two story building, 213 feet long and 129 feet wide, there is room for a considerable display, and it is well filled and in parts crowded. Indeed there are 9,114 exhibits installed. This does not mean that they are all of a high order of art or workmanship, for they are not. Indeed among the individual exhibits there are those which display great labor with a very crude culture in art. There are embroideries that are very creditable and others that are merely laborious efforts to do something fine. But these

show pathetic ambition and persistence even tho untrained, and a pride in success which has reached the utmost limit of their opportunities.

But if there are occasional exhibits by individuals which excite admiring pity, by far the largest number do credit to the race so lately out of slavery and so short a time at school. At the first entrance is a bank in actual operation. It is a branch of the True Reformers' Bank, of Richmond, Va. The central institution does an annual business of $1,500,000, and carries deposits by negroes of $336,272.87; while this branch bank has done an actual Exposition business of $25,000 in the cashing of checks and money orders for visitors, a concrete demonstration of the ability of the negroes to do business not easily to be gainsaid.

But, naturally, the most notable part of the display is that of education. It does not differ much in general character from that with which visitors are familiar in other expositions, but it is impressive thus to see the work of colored schools set by itself so that one can actually see what progress has been made in these forty years. Of course the ordinary piles of copy-books in which pupils do sums in arithmetic or draw maps are not particularly exhilarating anywhere, but it is different with the products of industrial education, and in these the display is excellent. Particularly is it a surprise to see the work of certain colored public high schools in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and in the District of Columbia; for in these States the display of the colored schools has been allowed to go to the Negro Building rather than to the general exhibit of education in those States. That public schools as well as the larger private institutions are beginning to em-



FISK UNIVERSITY BOOTH.

phasize manual training is an agreeable surprise, and this even in rural schools, as shown by the schools of Norfolk County, Va. There is a benevolent society which aids and directs this class of work, thus supplementing the support from public funds. The public schools of the cities of Newport News, Lynchburg, Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia, and of Durham and Asheville, in North Carolina, together with other cities, have very good exhibits of both literary and manual training work. There is also a fine exhibit from Washington, showing the work of the schools from the elementary grades thru the high and normal schools. Miniature school rooms display the equipment of these schools, and appropriate figures represent pupils and teachers at work.

Every one knows the good work done in education for the negroes by such private institutions as Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, which are devoted particularly to industrial and manual education, and by Howard, Fisk and Atlanta Universities, among those which are devoted especially to literary education. Atlanta sends no display, for it is strict in objecting to any Jim Crow separation of the races in civil matters. The exhibit from Hampton is admirably displayed, not by a multitude of objects, but by, first, a picture of the students performing the work, then by a single sample of it, and then by a chart outlining the course of study for that trade or industry. For example, the machinist trade is represented by a picture of the shop and by an engine made by the boys; printing by a picture of the students at work and by books and pamphlets turned out by that department. So wheelwrighting and blacksmithing are objectively represented by a fine delivery wagon, and harness-making by a fine set of harness. So agriculture is illustrated by growing plants, and the girls' training is shown by exhibits of cooking and dressmaking.

There are two or three Catholic schools for negroes, supported by Miss Drexel, which offer fine exhibits of industries. Such is the St. Francis de Sales and Saint Emma Industrial Institute, with its many fine vehicles and other industries for boys, and its sewing and fancy work for girls, which surpasses anything else of the sort in the building. We notice a large embroidery representation of Da Vinci's Last Supper, which is admirably wrought. In iron work there is nothing better in the building than the various display of Tongaloo University in Mississippi, which also shows good literary work. Prominent among other schools with creditable displays are the Claflin University of South Carolina, the Joseph K. Brock School of Virginia, and the Robert Hungerford Industrial School of Florida. From the public schools of the Gulf States there is nothing on exhibition.

But the educational exhibit which attracts the most attention is that by Fisk University, of Nashville. It has the usual exhibit of products and school work, and added to it is a demonstration by the students themselves of what they have learned. A sophomore gives a little lecture on chemistry or biology or any other study, and this is followed by songs from the Jubilee Singers, which are listened to by a crowd of visitors with great delight, and by no means all negroes. Indeed one is surprised to see how many white people visit the building. A man from Mississippi reported that he was told by an earlier visitor not to fail to see the Negro Building, and a visitor from Texas tells what a good thing it would be for his State if the colored people there had the development shown here. He does not know what the Texas negroes are doing, and it is one of the special advantages of this exhibition that it gives the Southern whites a fresh view of a phase of negro progress which they have not suspected.

But we must not neglect to refer to some of the individual exhibits. We have mentioned the bank already. The most striking and artistic is a series of historical tableaus by Miss Meta V. Warrick, a young colored Philadelphia sculptress, representing the development of the negro in this country. The figures are small and in plaster, appropriately dressed. The first represents the landing of the negro slaves at Jamestown. They are bound and wear only their native savage dress. Then follows their work in the cotton field; then we

have the runaway slave in hiding; then their organizing a church in a blacksmith's shop, the beginning of the African Methodist Church; then the negro's loyalty to his master in the Civil War, defending his owner's home. The scenes which follow show the pathetic beginnings of negro education in the new era of freedom, the erecting of their first homes, their service as soldiers, their work as farmers, builders, contractors and bankers. All these are artistically and effectively presented. It is notable that we have, among the many other art objects, no painting by Mr. Tanner, the famous artist, whose work is so well known in the Paris exhibitions. Perhaps they could not afford to insure it.

Of other individual exhibits may be mentioned the fine samples of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, etc., particularly in the North Carolina exhibit. There is a list of over five hundred patents issued to negroes, with fifty models displayed, particularly for agriculture, railroads and manufactures. Another notable exhibit is a list of five hundred authors and a collection of books by negro writers, and a surprising display of newspapers edited by negroes.

If the numerous commendations by visitors in any way indicates effective results, it is safe to say that no single effort to demonstrate the negro's claims upon the South and the country for an American's fair chance has ever been as successful as the negro exhibit at Jamestown. Considering the opposition there has been on the part of leading negroes to the making of any exhibit at all, the success attained has proved that no opposition from within the race, any more than prejudice from without, can discourage the negro from making the most of his opportunities.

NEW YORK CITY.



EXHIBIT OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.

Literature

The Stooping Lady*

A new spirit has been born in us, as if God had created another Adam soul and begun the world again. And when a new spirit is born it not only breasts the future, but the wings of it stir the very dust of centuries dark and deep. And so now, while the Socialists and other economists are filling the heart of the world with the young, impatient blood of human brotherhood that shall first destroy and then reclaim it, the novelists are reforming the past, so that all history shall tally with the present in ideals and emotions, and shall only differ from it in the accident of facts. Looked at from the standpoint of veracity this is an absurd undertaking, but it proves the noble madness of the modern mind. And it accounts for the spirit of Socialism to be found in the historical romances of the year. There is Mr. Thorne's story of "The Serf," which calls so loudly for the reform of the twelfth century, and which represents the rebellious serf as the ragged pilgrim of progress, carrying within his hairy breast a vague passion for liberty and love which in this day has got the lower orders of manhood born into a kind of universal herodom. And now here is Maurice Hewlett writing as if he were a sort of John the Baptist to Robert Owen. He lays the scene of his story in England at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The heroine is the beautiful, headstrong daughter of an Irish rebel, who had stolen her mother from the very iron coffer of the English Whigs. The scene opens with the return of this Hermia Mary to her grandmother, whose sympathies were all with the nobility and against the common people. And it soon develops that Hermia has exactly the same order of intelligence as that of, say, Emma Goldman, dashed up with the fire and spirit of patrician blood rather than anarchistic aspirations. The combination makes a splendid lady of the imagination, and Mr. Hewlett is to be congratulated upon having created her out of psychic phenomena which the Lord himself never could have provided in the real order of things.

What Hermia thinks and what she does in this iron coffer life of the aristocracy form the interest and incidents of the story. That she could love the butcher, become engaged to him, and wind up by standing under the pillory at Charing Cross during the hours of his punishment like a sixteenth-century heroine in the presence of a Chicago mob shows the power of Mr. Hewlett's imagination and his erratic ingenuity for making a confusing but stimulating compound of the past and the present. Note, for example, these words of Hermia after a visit to her beautiful, brave, refined and scholarly butcher; she burned with shame

> "to be driven about in a carriage, splashing mud in the face of honesty with my hoofs and wheels, to be herded in a pack among men who drank too much and women who wore too little; to gape at a conjurer, at pictures, at women jigging, . . . what a life to lead in a busy world!"

Undoubtedly these were the circumstances of her life which some have come to regard as ignominious, but no one knew it at that time save a few attic philosophers and passionate dreamers. And Mr. Hewlett's insincerity consists in placing Hermia Mary out of drawing with her very state of being by claiming such sentiments. One might as well represent the magnificent old Abraham as making an apology for polygamy.

The one truthful sentiment uttered in regard to Hermia (provided she did what is claimed for her) is that of her noble lover, as if for the moment the author ceased to be the heralder of reforms and became the true artist. Hearing of her standing with her butcher at Charing Cross, Lord Rodono exclaims: "She's mired herself—she's draggled—faugh! What a maid fell there! Bewitched, be-

*The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

sotted, beguiled, betrayed. What a high head—and down it droops! What a bold flight—toppled, shot in the breast!" And then at the very end comes the idealist's plan. In the last sentences the author flings himself upon his knees in gratitude and adoration for the "stooping lady." And, all told, it is an admirable story, but as unfaithful in spirit to the times it is supposed to portray as it is loyal to that of the present.

Factors in Modern History

It is long since we have approached a book of historical philosophy so intelligent or so incisive as this series of lectures on England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which Mr. A. F. Pollard, a professor in University College, London, has collected under the title *Factors in Modern History*.* The function of the historian is, as Mr. Pollard insists, vastly more important than the English patronage of history would lead one to believe. He says:

"Nothing can be explained in human affairs without reference to the past. . . . History . . . supplies the only means whereby we may understand the present, and the only solid ground on which we can base our forecasts of the future . . . [It] has to deal with the problems which have baffled statesmen and thinkers thruout the ages, and the mental equipment required for the adequate discharge of that function is seldom found, and is only acquired at the cost of infinite patience and toil."

In the prolonged debate upon the educational value of history this volume will give much comfort to the advocates of its study.

The purpose of Mr. Pollard is, distinctly, *not* to write a text-book for the period of his lectures. He has a low opinion of text-books in general, since they contain too often "a re-hash of old facts flavored only with an original spice of error," and "prefer knowledge to understanding, and seem expressly designed to nip the bud of historical interest and to clip the wings of historical imagination." Our American-made historical texts are perhaps less open to this attack than are those of English origin; but we are well content to allow their whole breed to be slandered when the revolt against them leads to a brilliant summing up of views rather than facts, such as we have here.

The author has written of the institutions of England during the Tudor and Stuart centuries. He has something to say of nationality, the advent of the middle class, and the new monarchy in its relations to the reformation, parliament and the social revolution. The political, religious, constitutional and imperial ideas of his period all come in for attention, to say nothing of a final lecture on the study of history, or, more accurately, the lack of it, in the University of London.

The growing tendency to include in history all the elements of life, economic, social and political, and to regard the economic conditions as of fundamental importance, has compelled a re-writing of history in terms of present thought. The older historians—and some of them are still living—have often believed that the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has all been written. But the demand for a cause for every event has uncovered a wealth of source material upon economic points that has still to be excavated and appraised. So far from being done, the work is hardly begun. It is more important, now, for a professor of history to point out these changing ideas than to recount more facts. History has ceased to be a memory drill, teachable by any instructor with a vacant hour, and has become a vital force in education. If it is still wretchedly taught, that is because the new leaven is too new to have lightened the whole loaf. But once its real significance is appreciated there will be no lack of hands and heads for the work. And toward this appreciation Mr. Pollard has made an eminently sane and useful contribution.

The Virgin Birth of Christ

Some four years ago two able monographs on the miraculous conception, written by the German scholars, Professors Soltau and Lobstein, made available to English readers the arguments on which a large number of Continental students base their rejection of the historical character of the narratives of the infancy contained in the First and Third Gospels. These books were circulated

*Factors in Modern History. *By A. F. Pollard.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

quite widely, and revealed to large numbers, greatly to their astonishment and sorrow, how strong a case could be made out against the opinion which has prevailed for centuries. It is a little remarkable that no adequate reply has been made to these treatises, despite the great and tender interest in the subject and the controversies it has occasioned in recent years. We have now, however, two very good essays on the topic, from the conservative point of view, written independently and about the same time. The book of Professor Orr[1] is the result of lectures delivered in this city last winter under the auspices of the Bible Teachers' Training School. They attracted wide interest at the time, doubtless partly owing to the case of Dr. Crapsey, then fresh in the public mind. Dr. Orr is a strenuous conservative, a man of wide reading and information, and of unquestioned integrity and sincerity of conviction. He never quotes an opponent's position unfairly, nor intentionally presses his own argument beyond his honest conviction of its worth. His book is probably the clearest and strongest defense of the traditional view that can be made at the present time.

It is doubtful if such as have felt that in reading the early chapters of Matthew and Luke they were in the presence of legend rather than history will change their minds after reading Dr. Orr's earnest apology. The reason is that Dr. Orr is a dogmatic theologian, and the problem he handles is one of literary appreciation. With all his penetration and his honest endeavor to put himself in the place of those who doubt, it cannot be said that he realizes the obstacles in the way of literal acceptance of the infancy narratives. For example, a familiar argument against the miraculous birth is that the genealogies trace the descent thru Joseph, which would make it appear that their compilers had no knowledge of the claim of supernatural conception. But to Dr. Orr it is a sufficient answer that to Luke and Matthew the genealogies were not inconsistent with birth from a Virgin, and therefore they are *not* in reality incompatible. Dr. Orr is thinking of the Evangelists as careful historians whose logic can be trusted; but those he labors to convince are thinking of earnest Christian teachers who desired to edify, and who gathered here and there stories of their Master which they believed would be spiritually useful, without considering always whether they would logically hold together.

It may further be doubted whether Dr. Orr has caught quite the spirit in which his problem should be approached for the large number of those who are seeking light upon it. He writes of "attacks" upon the doctrine, and of its "assailants," and the image of a Puritan pike and broadsword seems almost to start out from some of his pages. But those in the camp against him do not need to be charged with the truth; they require only to be shown clearly and unmistakably where are its lines. In this respect Mr. Sweet[2] would seem to have the better of the Glasgow professor. His position is essentially the same, his examination of the subject is much more detailed, his reasoning is not always cogent, but his research has been patient, his consideration of the subject on all sides thoro, and he has preserved thruout the convincing spirit of inquiry. These volumes supplement one another, Mr. Sweet's being fuller in the examination of particular subjects, Dr. Orr's being superior in clear presentation, and together they carry the discussion as far as it can go until the larger question of the literary character and inter-relation of the Gospels is more nearly settled.

Three Art Books

THREE new volumes in that excellent series of monographs, known as The Library of Art, claim the attention of lovers of pictures and students of art history.

Miss Maud Crutwell, whose extremely interesting book on "Verrocchio" was reviewed in THE INDEPENDENT of June 15, 1905, now gives us an equally interesting, well-written and informing treat-

[1] THE VIRGIN BIRTH OF CHRIST. *By James Orr, M.A., D.D.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

[2] THE BIRTH AND INFANCY OF JESUS CHRIST ACCORDING TO THE GOSPEL NARRATIVES. *By the Rev. J. Louis Matthews Sweet, M.A., with an introduction by James Stevenson Riggs, D.D.* Philadelphia: The Westminster Press. $1.50.

ise on *Antonio Pollaiuolo*[1]—who was sadly in need of it, for this is the first book devoted to that master of the quattrocento Florentine school ever published in any language. Miss Crutwell acknowledges her indebtedness to Mr. Berenson's suggestive study of Antonio and Piero Pollaiuolo in his "Florentine Drawings of the Renaissance," and she goes even further than that subtle critic in exalting Antonio and debasing Piero; her judgment on the brothers amounting to a complete reversal of the relative positions formerly accredited to them by Vasari and the whole tribe of writers on Italian art who have followed his lead. Some of her ascriptions to Antonio will impress her readers as being dictated by a fine enthusiasm rather than by sufficient evidence—even of that internal and intimate kind which she professes to discover. Yet she makes out a splendid case for Antonio as "the greatest scientific artist of the Florentine School," and must convince the thoughtful student that while Antonio, next to Donatello, occupies the position of chief and pioneer of the Florentine realistic school, the brother, Piero, "but for his influence and assistance would probably be as little known as any of the nameless imitators of Botticelli, whose feeble work we are content to class 'school.'" That the names of these brothers, who were so far asunder in artistic power and achievement, have been confused inextricably for so long she points out has been due in part to Vasari's misleading notice, and in part to the scanty study that has been made of the work of the great Antonio.

Miss Crutwell's book, in some respects an advance on her earlier volume on "Verrocchio," is one of the best—one of the most scholarly as well as most readable art books issued in many a day; and no doubt it will long remain the authoritative treatise on the Pollaiuoli.

Mr. T. Sturge Moore's book on *Correggio*[2] is of a different kind; different in purpose, in plan and in execution. Mr. Moore is one of England's minor poets of the day, and he sometimes writes poetical prose — sometimes indulges in a sort of poet's license in his prose writing. As was the case in his earlier monograph on Durer, he again devotes rather too much space to the exploitation of his own critical creed; and he is unnecessarily hard on Mr. Berenson and Signor Conrado Ricci: decrying with lofty scorn Morelli's method, while at the same time showing that he can use it, on occasion, most adroitly and to good purpose. However, if the patient reader will persevere he will find that the author's real purpose is to help toward a better understanding of Correggio himself and of his master-works in the art of painting. And this, be it said to his credit, Mr. Moore assuredly accomplishes.

By a process of studious and thoughtful analysis he takes up one after another the important pictures of the master, seeks in each the inherent character of the painter's conception, and attempts thereby to explain it to the reader. Despite his tendency to prolixity in "general considerations" (including apt quotations) he is seldom dogmatic and seldom pedagogical. As he proceeds with his critical, yet often beautiful descriptions of the pictures, he points out the ingenuity and individuality of the painter, and traces the development of his inventiveness and his skill in handling color, and light and shade, and in expressing his own peculiar emotion.

The considerable collection of portraits by Sir William Beechey, reproduced for the illustration of Mr. W. Roberts's book about that painter,[3] by no means substantiates the contention of its author that Beechey "is one of the many distinguished artists of the Early English School, whose merits have not been sufficiently recognized." Indeed, Beechey is not of large enough importance, as compared with the artists heretofore included, to deserve a whole volume to himself in this Library of Art. And this expanded catalog of the work of that rather commonplace portraitist is both commonplace and dull. It should never have been put forth to claim shelf room beside such superior volumes as those of Miss Crutwell and Mr. Moore.

[1] ANTONIO POLLAIUOLO. *By Maud Crutwell.* London: Duckworth & Co. (Imported by Scribner's.) $2.00.

[2] CORREGGIO. *By T. Sturge Moore.* London: Duckworth & Co. (Imported by Scribner's.) $2.00.

[3] SIR WILLIAM BEECHEY, R. A. *By W. Roberts.* London: Duckworth & Co. (Imported by Scribner's.) $2.00.

Gillette's Social Redemption. By Melvin L. Severy. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $2.50.

There are few subjects that are not touched upon in Mr. Severy's truly amazing book. One could wish, however, for less material and a better sorting of what is used. Mr. Severy is confessedly a disciple of Mr. King C. Gillette, who some years ago proposed a Fourierite reorganization of society in a book entitled "The Human Drift." Since then he has achieved both fame and fortune as an inventor and manufacturer of a certain kind of razors. But his interest in social reorganization has apparently not lapsed, and he furnishes the inspiration and no doubt the means for Mr. Severy's exposition of his Utopian plans. We use the term "exposition" guardedly, since the author is well-nigh as reticent in divulging Mr. Gillette's scheme as is another Boston author, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, in revealing his own. Details are promised in a forthcoming volume. The present work is taken up almost entirely with accounts, more or less dependable, of present social evils. Nothing is omitted, and the most various sources are drawn upon for material. Indeed, it may be said that the book contains enough matter, properly handled, to make two good books. But not many persons, we imagine, will have the hardihood to struggle thru it. One is reminded of Goldsmith's comment on Lord Kames's "Elements of Criticism," that it would be easier to write such a book than to read it. We await, however, with impatient interest, the solution of present problems, promised us in the succeeding volume.

Money Magic. By Hamlin Garland. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

One may foretell with comparative certainty the character of a new novel by Hamlin Garland. It will be "Western" in a sense that many of the writers of wild West stories cannot attain because of their lack of the long knowledge which is Mr. Garland's surest asset and also his snare. He makes no mistakes in some things. He is not likely to mix the dialects of New England and New York with the Western vernacular; a cañon or a mesa will be properly set in his pages, and bits of description will be not only accurate, but exquisite. His people, however, will disappoint the expectations raised in their favor, and will, somehow, show coarse streaks in their composition, of which the author is hopelessly unconscious. It has seemed sometimes that Hamlin Garland could not draw a gentleman. But in *Money Magic* he has achieved a better hero than ever before. Mart Haney, ex-gambler and saloonkeeper, suddenly rich, but keeping his head and singularly free from the offensiveness of the usual type of newly rich, is a gentleman; as fine as the frank, boyish and unspoiled girl whom he lifts from the ghastly and sordid poverty Mr. Garland is so fond of depicting into a life of ease and luxury made possible by the magic of great wealth. But, as always, he saddens us by caring too much for the meretricious, for huge houses and gems and automobiles. He does not really worship, or even respect, money or the servile court it creates about its possessors, but we cannot help feeling that it counts far more than it is worth in his estimate of life. Fashionable life in America, or elsewhere, is like an overdressed woman; it would look all the better for shaking off some of its superfluous ornament. Self-respect needs no motor cars. Mr. Garland has written short stories, admirable in their technique and powerful in their restraint. He has not been so happy in the style of his novels. If publishers would only pay more for a short book than for a long one!

A History of Commerce. By Clive Day. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 626 pp. $2.00.

Professor Clive Day's *History of Commerce* will undoubtedly take front rank in the all too meager text-book literature of the subject, tho one cannot help regretting that the author, who is well equipped for the task, had not undertaken a more monumental work. In deference to the teacher he begins his story with thirty pages on antiquities, but gets down to serious business in his description of medieval commerce—town, sea and levant trade, gilds, fairs, economic theory and exploration. Modern commerce begins with the opening of the sea routes, and here our author reviews the origins

of commercial enterprise, mercantilism and the development of credit—taking up each European nation after a general survey of economic principles. The industrial revolution—machinery, international trade and recent economic transformations—receive the proportion of space which their importance warrants, and for the benefit of the American student nearly one-third of the volume is devoted to the commercial history of the United States. The chief features of the book are excellence of arrangement, proportion, clearness of presentation and extensive bibliographical apparatus.

Literary Notes

....Among the most important fall books of Duffield & Co. are "Painters and Sculptors," by Kenyon Cox; "Plays of Our Forefathers," by Charles Mills Gayley; "The Holy Graal and Other Fragments," by Richard Hovey, with a preface by Bliss Carman; and "The Bed-Time Book," by Helen Hay Whitney, illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith.

....*The Youth's Companion* is a progressive and up-to-date paper, but in two respects it has not fallen in with the prevailing fashion. It sticks to its old rule of one price for everybody, under all circumstances, and it maintains its cheery optimism of tone, instead of catching the critical and muckraking spirit now epidemic among its contemporaries.

....*The Pilgrim's Scrip* (E. P. Dutton & Co.) is a new anthology for wayfarers. In its name and purpose and above all it its form, it imitates the "Open Road" of Mr. E. V. Lucas, one of the most successful and original of recent collections. This is the greater pity, in that the excellence of the contents and the reputation of the editor, Mr. Quiller-Couch, should have been enough to have secured for the book a wide public, without any such exploitation of Mr. Lucas' success.

....At the present time the study of the nervous system is more popular than that of any other branch of anatomy. Professor Johnston, of the University of West Virginia, has compiled an excellent textbook of *The Nervous System of the Vertebrates* (Blakiston), which enables the reader, as far as is possible with so large a subject, to see at a glance the comparative relationships of the nervous systems of the higher animals. A volume of this kind has been needed in English, in order that the ideas at the basis of opinions with regard to comparative psychology might not be too exclusively derived from the anatomy of the highest type of vertebrates alone.

....Years ago, when the boys at school found out that there were such things as postage stamps, they all wanted to collect them. The idea of stamp collecting took root spontaneously, and almost every boy and many of the girls have since collected postage stamps. A recent book, "How to Collect Postage Stamps," by Bertram T. K. Smith (Macmillan & Co., $2.00 net), is, of course, intended for collectors who are more serious than are boys and girls in stamp collecting. Many postage stamps now have a value that absolutely takes them out of the reach of school boys and girls. The present book, with its admirable illustrations, will be found useful to the advanced collector, as it is informing regarding values, rarities, forgeries, reprints and a host of other matters interesting to philatelists.

....Miss Katharine M. Abbott, author of "Old Paths and Legends of New England," is bringing out this fall a new book entitled *Old Paths of the New England Border,* having special reference to Connecticut, Deerfield and Berkshire Miss Abbott has drawn upon her large fund of material, and presents in her forthcoming volume a pleasing picture of New England and many of its quaint byways. She has caught the spirit of New England, and introduces incidentally curious and charming out-of-the-way places, historic spots, Indian legends and New England folklore. She has traced it all with a literary skill which is above the average, and has succeeded in charging her text with animation and entertainment without the loss of historical accuracy. The present volume is copiously illustrated and has a photogravure frontispiece. G. P. Putnam's Sons are her publishers. ($3.50.)

Pebbles

"Don't you know, dear," said his wife, sweetly, that it is wrong to talk behind a person's back?" He was trying to button her waist at the time, and really there seemed to be provocation for his remarks.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

ONLY NEAR BAD LUCK.

"So this is the opal ring Mr. Porley gave you?" said Miss Bright, examining it. "Are you—er—pleased with it?"

"Oh, yes," replied Miss Dumley, "but you know the old superstition about opals. I'm afraid it'll bring me bad luck."

"But—er—this can't bring you anything worse than an imitation of bad luck."—*Philadelphia Press.*

FORM OF REJECTION TO BE USED BY THE EDITOR OF THE AVERAGE MAGAZINE.

To Contributors:

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N. B.—Manuscripts should always be accompanied by one year's subscription.—*Life.*

The Independent

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Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen
130 Fulton Street, New York

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A Compulsory Arbitration Treaty With Japan

In their report to Secretary Hay concerning the results of The Hague Conference of 1899, the American delegation said:

"As to the question between compulsory and voluntary arbitration, it was clearly seen, before we had been long in session, that general compulsory arbitration of questions, really likely to produce war, could not be obtained; in fact, that not one of the nations represented at the Conference was willing to embark in it so far as the more serious questions were concerned. Even as to questions of less moment it was found to be impossible to secure agreement except upon a voluntary basis."

This summer, after a lapse of eight years, all the Powers at the Second Conference at The Hague unanimously declared their adherence to the principle of obligatory arbitration, while thirty-five nations, including Japan and the United States were willing and ready to sign a general obligatory arbitration treaty. Tho the Conference was unable to frame such a treaty, all the Governments of the world therefore are on record in favor of compulsory arbitration *in some way.*

At the recent Conference it was a source of gratification that the United States delegation assumed the leadership in the fight for obligatory arbitration. This signifies that President Roosevelt and Secretary Root—the men behind the delegation—stand for obligatory arbitration. We were not surprised, therefore, to read a despatch from Washington last Thursday announcing that our State Department would shortly negotiate arbitration treaties with various Powers.

By a singular coincidence on the next day Count Hayashi, the Minister of Japan for Foreign Affairs, made an official statement of the relations between Japan and the United States, and concluded with this significant sentence:

"The attitude assumed by the Japanese Government, which, after all, is only a reflection of public sentiment, is that they are convinced that the cause of civilization as well as community interest demands lasting peace and friendship between the two nations bordering the Pacific."

Ever since the United States Congress in 1900 past a resolution calling upon President Cleveland to invite interested Powers to negotiate arbitration treaties with us, we have been morally bound as a nation to the principle of arbitration. In response to that resolution Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote negotiated a treaty between England and the United States, which, in 1897, was defeated in the Senate by lack of three votes of the required two-thirds majority.

In 1904 Secretary Hay negotiated nine treaties, which were defeated in the Senate, but for different reasons. On account of the conflict between the President and the Senate in regard to the prerogative of the Senate the treaties failed, the President refusing to accept the amendment proposed by the Senate. But these treaties as amended by the Senate were approved by an almost unanimous vote, thus proving conclusively that the sentiment in the Senate today in favor of the treaties of arbitration is overwhelming.

Times have greatly changed since then. The Senate has learned much. The National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in this city last April demonstrated that both our government and our people are committed to the most progressive form of arbitration. Even the objections that many of our people have against negotiating a treaty with England or any of the European Powers are utterly lacking in the case of Japan. Japan has no Irish in America. Thus, should we negotiate a treaty of arbitration with these modern Greeks, not only would the two leading

nations of Asia and America set an example to all the world as to how international affairs should be conducted, but all this infamous war-talk that has been so mysteriously prevalent during the past few months would instantly cease.

In an editorial entitled "The United States and World Politics," in our issue of October 24th, we indicated how President Roosevelt by his indirect stand at the Algeciras Conference in favor of a result which ultimately made the Japan-English treaty less valuable, by his advocacy of a lock instead of a sea-level canal, so as to get our battleships as quickly as possible from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by his settling the Russo-Japanese war to the advantage of Russia, and by his sending the fleet to the Pacific, has created a chain of circumstances which have led some people to think that perhaps he is not Japan's best friend. Here is now an opportunity for the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize to show his real feeling toward the people of Japan.

As we are chiefly responsible for stirring up all this war talk with Japan, it would hardly be fitting for Japan to make the first move toward an arbitration treaty. It ought to come first from the United States. If President Roosevelt will initiate and carry to a successful termination such a compulsory and inclusive arbitration treaty it will mark one of the highest achievements in world politics yet accomplished.

The Elections

WHILE the ruling issues everywhere at last week's elections were local, the results show that the Republican party has suffered no loss of strength. There were no signs of a reaction against that party's national policies, no indications that Mr. Roosevelt's popularity has declined. This is all the more noteworthy because losses for a dominant party in off years are the rule rather than the exception, and there was added this year the influence of widespread financial stringency, following a great decline in the market value of securities. The effect of such conditions is commonly injurious to the party in power. In this instance, however, even the business men of New York's financial district who reside in New Jersey disappointed those who had predicted that their disapproval of the President's policies would be expressed with much emphasis and weight at the polls. On the other hand, the elections were in some places distinctly discouraging to the Democratic party. Fusion, supervised by Mr. Bryan, was beaten by 20,000 in Nebraska. In Massachusetts the party has been torn apart and wrecked by bitter quarrels, and the regular nominee, a prominent advocate of tariff reform, had but a few more votes than were cast for the candidate of the Independent League. Kentucky, where Mr. Bryan made speeches, elected a Republican Governor, and its chief city a Republican Mayor.

In two notable municipal contests, however, Republican national political interests suffered some loss of prestige. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft unwisely induced Mr. Burton to attempt the defeat of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who well deserved to be re-elected. Mr. Burton's defeat has been harmful to Mr. Taft as a presidential candidate, in Ohio and elsewhere. The unfortunate fusion alliance with Mr. Hearst in the city of New York appears not to have been suggested or approved by Mr. Roosevelt, but it was made by the local Republican leader whose political association with the President has been intimate. The miserable failure of it was foreseen.

Neither the attack upon Mayor Johnson nor the alliance with the Hearst forces in New York was good politics in any sense of the term. Mr. Burton is an upright man of exceptional ability, which may best be exercised in Congress. But we have thought that his assault upon Mayor Johnson's stronghold was made with a view to the effect of his possible success upon national politics and the presidential aspirations of Mr. Taft, rather than with a regard for the welfare of the people of Cleveland. It was unwisely conceived, for Mr. Johnson has been a good mayor, and failure has given much pleasure to Boss Cox and the reactionary foes of Mr. Taft in the Republican organization of Ohio.

All good men rejoice over the victory for honest government in San Francisco. The election of McCarthy, whose campaign was managed by the contemptible Schmitz from his prison cell, would have been for the stricken city a misfortune second only to the earthquake. Many of the union workingmen voted for Taylor, but it is difficult to understand why any of them should have supported Schmitz's candidate or the man who was set up against Langdon, the honest District Attorney who has stood by Heney while that remarkable prosecutor has been bringing the thieves to justice. Ryan, the regular Republican candidate for Mayor, must be classed with McCarthy, for his candidacy must have been designed to defeat Taylor in the interest of McCarthy, Schmitz and their allies. It is an interesting fact that the influence of Mr. Hearst's paper in San Francisco was exerted in behalf of this man Ryan.

Fortunately, there were enough right-minded union workingmen and bolting Republicans to unite with the Good Government party and the Democrats in giving Taylor and Langdon not only large pluralities but even majorities over all. The defeat of these two candidates would probably have ended the prosecution of as foul a group of rascals as ever robbed a municipality; their triumphant election will be of almost inestimable value to the city, proving that a majority of its people are entitled to the confidence of the outside world, and promoting reconstruction by drawing in the capital which awaited the result of this contest at the polls.

Mayor Brand Whitlock, novelist and protégé of the late "Golden Rule" Jones, was re-elected in Toledo, where the street railway problem is like that in Cleveland, and where his attitude toward a company whose franchises will soon expire closely resembles Mayor Johnson's. The defeat of Mayor Fagan in Jersey City is to be regretted. Elected six years ago as a Republican, he became widely known as a practical reformer, and has now been overcome by a combination of the machines of both the prominent parties. In New York City the Hearst-Republican alliance caused loss of voting strength for both of the partners and increased the power of Tammany. Against the decline of Mr. Hearst's Independent League in New York, however, may be counted its vigor in Massachusetts, where Hisgen, as we have said, received nearly as many votes (for Governor) as were cast for Whitney. Mr. Hearst and his party have not been eliminated. The Democrats must reckon with them next year.

In many places, prohibition or regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors was a prominent issue. Kentucky's new Governor has been elected on a temperance platform. The defeated candidate for Mayor in Louisville favored repeal of the Sunday closing law. The number of prohibition counties in Illinois was increased from ten to fifteen. Half of Delaware chose prohibition. In New Jersey the Sunday closing law was one of the leading subjects of discussion, and the non-committal attitude of the Democratic candidate toward this question contributed to his defeat. The movement which has suppressed saloons thruout great areas in the South was seen last week in many parts of the North.

Inverted Hypocrisy

THERE is a vice, widely prevalent, very deleterious in its effects, yet rarely condemned by moralists; so rarely in fact that it has had no proper name given to it. Perhaps the nearest we have to a suitable designation is that of "inverted hypocrisy," first applied to Dean Swift by his friends when they discovered how much piety and benevolence he concealed under the cloak of skepticism and malice. Ordinary hypocrisy consists in pretending to be better than you really are. Inverted hypocrisy consists in pretending to be worse than you really are. The inverted form is more injurious both to the individual practicing it and to his associates than is the ordinary. If one assumes a virtue when he has it not, he raises the moral standard of the community and the ideal of human nature to the extent to which his profession is credited by the people who know him. When one falsely confesses a wicked deed or a mean motive he is lowering the moral tone of society in so far as he is believed. The sin of the deception is the same in both cases, but since the evil in our own nature delights to recognize

its counterpart in others, we are more apt to assume the truth of the ignoble profession rather than the claim to virtue. The reflex action upon the individual posing as saint or sinner is also very important because one inevitably and unconsciously tends to become what he habitually pretends to be and is generally regarded as being.

The amount of lying that a man will do to prove that he has been a rogue is appalling. It is a vice common to the prayer-meeting and to the saloon. The convert who proclaims that he has "broken all the ten commandments time and again, year after year," may, after all, be only breaking that against lying. In Shaw's play of "Major Barbara," the repentant sinner brought in much revenue to the Salvation Army by telling how he used to beat and kick his poor old mother until the appearance on the scene of the indignant lady in a belligerent state of mind compelled him to retreat and retract, and freed him at one stroke from the burden of his fictitious sins. The practice of confession offers an insidious temptation to over-indulgence even beyond the limits of truth. Like Topsy, it is hard to stop when we get started. It requires great moral restraint at times to avoid becoming an inverted hypocrite.

That one's motives for adopting this perverted form of moral prevarication are often creditable does not, of course, excuse it or neutralize its evil consequences. Whether it is modesty, cynicism, an abnormal sense of one's own unworthiness, a desire not to be peculiar, or the fear of being taken for a prig, the practice of wearing one's clothes seamy side out and putting the worst foot forward has deplorable effects. A man who "never does a proper thing without giving an improper motive for it" is apt to be an undesirable citizen. We measure up by the hight of our companions, and what lowers them in our sight lowers us in reality. In a pine forest all trees grow tall.

We should do unto ourselves what we would have others do unto us, that is, credit us with the highest motive for our actions. Why we do things is often quite as inexplicable as it is why others do them, but if it is necessary to adopt an interpretation let us give our good angel the benefit of the doubt. When we are caught giving 10 cents to a street beggar we begin to apologize for the act, which, however unwise it may be, is certainly creditable in itself. We say, "I couldn't help it. I am so constituted that I must give money to the poor," thus throwing upon fate or heredity the responsibility for our virtues as we commonly do for our vices. Or we say, "I did it from a purely selfish motive; I should have felt uncomfortable all day if I had not," which is a fallacious assumption of inverted hypocrisy, because it is indirectly boasting the possession of an ingrained benevolence of character and an active conscience.

The employer who voluntarily cuts down the hours of work takes pains to state publicly the fact or the fiction that his hands will do more in eight hours than ten. If he provides lunch rooms and resting places for the girls he is careful to explain that it saves time and increases their efficiency. If he puts up model tenements he always professes to do it as a profitable investment. This disguised philanthropy is so common that it has been given a special name, "3 per cent. charity."

Inverted hypocrisy is more common among men than among women. Women generally disguise their vices rather than expose and exaggerate them. A boy will boast of the number of cigarets he smokes, so many that his doctor has warned him that he will die in a year unless he stops, but no girl will admit lacing too tight. Still women may often be observed to affect cowardice in order to stimulate masculine gallantry. And we have heard ladies who have given away some piece of valuable clothing tell their friends that they never did like to wear it; it was not becoming.

In the minor form of inverted hypocrisy which belong to the realm of etiquet rather than ethics, there is apparently a tendency to improvement. An affectation of inability to sing or speak in public, once almost a requirement of politeness, is now discountenanced. It is not regarded as consistent with true sportsmanship to underrate too greatly one's own skill at golf or chess.

This gives ground for some hope that

the more objectionable manifestations of the vice may likewise be eliminated by public opinion. The time may come when alumni returning to their alma mater will find other methods of ingratiating themselves with the undergraduates than by telling tales of their college pranks and misdeeds which, if true, would be ground for depriving them of their degrees; when a man who does not believe it right to drink wine will not think it necessary to profess a dislike for the taste or to create a fictitious physician to prohibit his indulgence; and when men, in order to prove themselves no better than other people, will not invent a "past" or steal sins from printed books like Kipling's "Tomlinson."

Many a man has been discovered by accident or death to have been leading a double life; professedly idle and frivolous, really industrious and serious; or posing as a hardhearted miser, really self-sacrificing and charitable. In such a case it is a question whether his secret goodness has been sufficient to overcome the evil influence of his bad example. Beware of sheep in wolves' clothing.

Church Union in India

PERHAPS there would be, at present, as little hope of the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists uniting in one body as of almost any other union, except with the Episcopalians. And yet it is just this union which the two denominations are now planning in Southern India. It is always the missionaries that lead the way. The missionaries in Japan of the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant Boards sent a letter asking that the three denominations might be united, but the Congregational Council in Cleveland voted for delay, altho approving in principle.

The Presbyterians of the United States and the English and American Congregationalists have strong missions in Southern India, with many thousand communicants. They have agreed on a plan to unite in a single body of native churches under the designation of the South India United Church.

But how can they unite when their plans of government are so different? It is easy, for it is essentially the same as that which was involved in the "Plan of Union" between the three denominations here at home. It provides that they shall have one General Assembly, which shall have advisory powers, but that in the conferences or synods of the several missions, Presbyterian or Congregational, their present methods of administration shall not be disturbed. The object of the union is thus most admirably expressed:

> "To bind the above Churches into one body with a view to developing a self-supporting, self-governing and self-propagating Indian Church, which shall present a united living testimony to Christ, and worthily represent to the world the Christian ideal."

There is a Confession of Faith, which, like that embraced in the Tri-Church "Plan of Union," is not binding, but is a testimony. It opens with this introduction:

> "As the Confession is a human instrument it is understood that persons assenting to it do not commit themselves to every word or phrase, but accept it as a basis of union, and as embodying substantially the vital truths held in common by the uniting Churches."

And it concludes thus:

> "The South India United Church reserves to itself the right to revise its general Confession of Faith whenever the consensus of opinion in the uniting body demands it."

The Confession is general in its character, covering the accepted evangelical doctrines, but that on Holy Scripture is so admirably phrased that we give it in full:

> "We believe that God, who manifests himself in Creation and Providence, and especially in the spirit of man, has been pleased to reveal his mind and will for our salvation in various ways with ever growing fulness, and that the record of this revelation, so far as needful for salvation, is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, which are therefore to be devoutedly studied by all; and we reverently acknowledge the Holy Spirit speaking in the Scriptures to be the supreme authority in matters of faith and duty."

When it comes to Church government the Constitution declares that the pastor with the elders or deacons constitute the sessions or church committees, and the local church has "authority to manage its own affairs either by the whole body of members or thru its session or church committee." The churches are united into church councils (conferences), which adopt their own system of rules, and have direction of matters

of general interest, such as organizing and recognizing churches, ordaining and disciplining ministers, and giving counsel and aid to churches, maintaining order and carrying on evangelistic work. These church councils may be united into synods.

The General Assembly meets once in two years. We quote:

"The General Assembly is the representative body of the South India United Church, and its counselor. It assumes no authority *per se* over the churches, but will consider references that come to it thru and with the approval of the Church Councils. Its general duties are to advise regarding the organization and boundaries of Church Councils, and to decide all matters referred to it by such councils; to co-operate with the Missions carrying on evangelistic and other Christian work; to unite in cordial fellowship all ministers of the Churches . . . to tabulate statistics . . . to devise ways and means for strengthening and advancing the interests of the whole Church."

It is in every way likely that this plan of union will be adopted as reported and recommended. There is a movement for a much broader union of denominations in India, in which Presbyterian missionaries are taking the lead. It may include the Baptists and other smaller bodies, but the Methodists and the Episcopalians hesitate to take part in it. The union between Congregationalists and Presbyterians in South India, now practically assured, marks an aim for American Christians, after the Tri-Church union now under consideration shall have been accomplished. It is toward such union that the heart of Christendom moves.

Gray Days

THERE are days in late autumn that make us feel as if the world had stopped its wheels to listen. The air is so absolutely stirless, and a cool gray haze abolishes every tint of color. The atmosphere is so quiet that it does not, so far as you can see, in the least move a half dozen beech leaves that still cling to the branches. Altho the air is cool, it does not at all bite your flesh, even if you sit down in some nook where you can overlook the valley and study the landscape. Poking open the heaps of leaves meditatively (it seems to be the only sound or motion in the world) you uncover a belated dandelion flower. The stem is short, to be sure, but how companionable it at once becomes. Are you quite sure that these inanimate flowers are entirely devoid of emotional life? Surely this dandelion is glad that you have come to it.

You look up and are astounded to see a single seed floating across the sky, on flossy wings. There must be a mild current of wind somewhere up there, for it floats steadily eastward till out of sight. Curiously you watch, hoping to see one more, and you will try to find where it comes down to its rest. And there it comes, following hard after the other, but catches on the limb of a plum tree, for a moment, and then moves on eddying softly into the orchard, and at last coming down to the ground where the melons grew. It is a trifle, but then it is all there is to show you that the world is alive, and it has sown itself exactly where next year you will have to hoe it up.

But what is a hoe? Just now it seems to be something very far off—as far off as the muezzin's cry on a Syrian minaret. Why does summer seem so far off, as far as if we were living in another world? The sun feels its way thru the gray, but seems to be asleep. It mellows the tone of the grass, and makes the leaves a little more russety in their brown beds. A little whirlwind, no bigger than a barrel, that you do not feel at all, catches up an armful of leaves in a corner of the hedge and throws them up at random. They look like a bunch of interrogations, and then tumble down again, each one separated from its old acquaintances. Somehow one can never think of anything in this world apart from home. Even these leaves must like to rest under the mother tree that bore them.

It is a good day to study the trees. Character stands out stiff and determined everywhere. The elm is peculiarly moody under the influence of gray surroundings, and the oak looks stubborn. You can see, by the turn of the limbs and the big elbows, what all these trees have been trying to do—their aim in life. You are surprised to see in what beautiful curves some of the trees work out their life thought. Every twig is artistic, and the whole grouping of limbs is delicate without weakness. When one has become accustomed to study the trees in this man-

ner, they seem even more beautiful, and certainly more companionable, than in the blue days of spring or in the yellow days of midsummer. Evergreen trees never quite lose their brightness, but, dripping off the mist, they do not appear out of harmony with the gray gloom of the day. These great spruces and pines come down to us from an age that had no winter, so that they seem today to be rather like visitors, inquisitive of our modern ways of doing things.

And yet color is not quite suppressed. Color is a note of growth, changing with every period of plant development. Even the gray mantle, which covers all things, is itself one of Nature's colors. Looking down the slope, thru the shrubbery, the dogwood, that last month was green, is now fiery crimson, and, if you will study carefully, you will find that every bush and every new twig, on every tree, is a trifle redder than it was a while ago when it was growing. Red is the color of ripeness, and the grayness of the day can hardly veil the richness with which Nature finished up her growing season. One thing we may always feel sure of, that Nature is an artist, in sentiment as well as execution.

With the absolute silence, or rather thru the silence, there comes a note of inquiry. It is much like the stopping of machinery in a factory at night, for it wakes up people. The quiet rather startles us, concentrates thought, and we begin to look around with an investigating spirit. The squirrel has his head outside of his hole, quietly wondering. He himself was never so still before. He misses the buzz of millions of insects, the rustle of cornstalks, the whistle of the wind blowing among leaves. He has come out to see if the world has stopped moving. Yet, after all, there is a song abroad, for Nature is always singing. Only our hearing is thrown out of tune with the gray silence. It is something like the music of a midnight in summer, when the chirp of a half-dozen sorts of crickets so blend together as not to affect the ear without thoughtful listening.

These gray days are in the soul also. We need them as much as we need the bright life of June or the heartful days of October. Like the trees, we must have our rest periods. We cannot always be coloring, nor can we always be growing. In summer we are much like the rest of Nature, changing from blue to red, and now the soul is as gray as the landscape. If not too well schooled by a well-educated life we grow sad and cheerless. Memories have no quickening in them. It is as when one wakes in the night and the blood is congested in the brain. For awhile it seems as if brightness were forever gone, and one must forever go around by starlight. But the power of a soul to rise above environment is mighty, as it ought to be, to make of us men. Spenser makes Belphoebe to create sunshine in a shady place. There are a good many who can do this beautiful work. These dark days call out our power. Only a few become victims of the casual and unreal. Always the sun is shining on the top of gloom, and love and truth are always warm in a true soul.

While we moralize to this effect, the cheerless haze has suddenly lifted; the gray has gone and the blue has come into control. The wind has changed. A few flakes of snow sift down thru the bare arms of the trees. The air grows colder as it grows clearer. Autumn and winter are exchanging crowns. The flakes fall faster—soft and unshapen, they drizzle from the trees and melt on the dry leaves. The evergreens drip with the mist and the great spruces are the first to shake off the gray gloom. A half hour passes in indecision. Small icicles form on the twigs. The gray passes into crystal white. The green goes out of sight steadily; brown leaves are hidden with frost; winter has come, and at last we are content to have it.

The Parcels Post

THE American people need a parcels post; the American people demand a parcels post; the American people will certainly have a parcels post. The matter has been talked over long enough; what we must now have is action. The coming session of Congress cannot safely avoid bringing this matter to conclusion. There is no reason why our nation should remain in the rear of all civilized peoples on this

and similar affairs. Our present mail accommodations are simply arranged to debar us from any privileges not extended to us by express companies. While the stock of common carriers was trembling below par, that of the Adams Express Company remained at 165 and that of the American Express Company at 175—above the conditions and contingencies of a financial crisis. This is precisely as we wish it might be, and hope that it always may be, but we see no reason why these powerful companies shall forbid us those advantages which will rapidly develop trade, to their advantage as well as that of the people.

It is the true policy of the party in control at Washington, as it is of all parties, to inaugurate a constructive program. It is in danger with the people because it has stood simply for an overhauling of old and abused privileges. Public attention should now be drawn to and centered upon, not only correctives in the way of lawsuits, fines and imprisonments, but also upon plans of development and measures of a progressive character. Our post office is emphatically the property of the people. It alone enabled up to become a united nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It brought about intercommunication, that underlies all commerce, as well as manufactures, while a large share of our productive industries as surely depend upon this marvelous machine for abolishing time and space. It has already done what cannot be estimated in thought and in words. It has done its best as a carrier of thought and purpose; it must be allowed to do a great deal better as a carrier of things.

The economic advantage to the people will be annually tens of millions. The British post office carries parcels not to exceed 11 pounds and not more than 3 feet 6 inches in length; but in the United States we are limited to parcels not exceeding 4 pounds in weight. The English parcel of 11 pounds is carried for 22 cents; but in this country the 11 pounds must be subdivided into three smaller parcels, and these will cost eight times as much, or $1.76. Registration service, carrying as high as 2,000, is in England secured for a fee of from 4 cents to 44. The German parcels post carries at even lower rates, for the charge on a 12-pound parcel is only one-fourteenth what it is in the United States. The charge on a parcel sent from Chicago to Liverpool is one-fifth only of that which must be paid on a similar parcel sent from Chicago to St. Louis or from Chicago to Milwaukee.

To pay 64 cents on a 4-pound package is practically prohibitive, and it seems to have been so intended. The law was arranged, unqualifiedly, in the interests of corporations and not of the people. It was an announcement on the part of the Government that we do not intend to carry parcels if we can help it. We have so far been in this sort of business, with the sign out that we do not like it, and that we shall do only what public sentiment forces us to do. That public sentiment is more pronounced on this subject we are certain, and we are quite sure that the American people will demand reform.

As excuses we have heard that a parcels post would burden the mail service. The answer is if it pays there is no burden. In Great Britain and in Germany it does pay. It facilitates the trade of small country stores. It brings the people closer together in their everyday financial affairs, as the ordinary mail brings them together in matters intellectual. In our vast country this matter is becoming of vital importance. The apple orchard of the Maine farmer is a distinct part with the olive orchard of the California producer. Migratory farming finds the same man planting corn in Minnesota in summer and cassava in Florida in January. We cannot afford to have our lives and our work less closely united than steam and electricity make possible.

The question is coming before the next Congress with a most decided conviction and sentiment behind it. The common folk will constitute a universal lobby, and will make their influence felt. Set it down to Theodore Roosevelt that the overweening voice of an interested lobby has lost its absolutism. The people can be heard far more distinctly than they could be ten years ago. But behind this movement for postal progress will be an efficient Postmaster-General, a man of business methods, as well as foresight. His predecessors have paved the way, but

they have not been able to secure the passage of a parcels post bill. With Mr. Meyer, we imagine, will stand the better class of Congressmen, and with the almost united push of the press, we prognosticate for him success. The United States cannot afford any longer to remain in the rear of civilized peoples. The bill must pass. We must and we will have a Parcels Post up-to-date, and based on the economics of the twentieth century.

Concerning Meat

A DOCUMENT of extraordinary interest, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, is a report on "Meat Supply and Surplus, with Consideration of Consumption and Exports," by George K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets. Mr. Holmes, it may be remembered, was chief of that division of the Eleventh Census which was charged with the work of obtaining, for the first time in our history, statistics of farms, homes and mortgages. The scientific and practical ingenuity displayed in that enterprise gave Mr. Holmes rank among the best statisticians, American and foreign, and his report has been accepted from the first as the most important document we have on the distribution of wealth in America. His present report on meat supply will take rank as the most valuable source we have of knowledge of a chief item of food production and consumption.

As an item of wealth, the meat animals of the United States are of much greater importance than people in general have suspected. The value of all meat animals on and off farms and ranges, according to the Census of 1900, was $1,929,000,000. The value of cattle amounted to $1,500,000,000 of this total. The values of swine came next, and of sheep third. The capital involved in the production of meat amounts to the grand total of $10,625,000,000. This is five-sixths as much as the capital invested in manufacturing, and very slightly less than the capitalization of the net earnings of the steam railroads of the country. It is nearly twice the value of all the real estate, implements and machinery of all the farms devoted chiefly to producing cotton, fruit, rice, sugar, tobacco, vegetables and to general farming.

Of the 424,500,000 cattle known to be in the world, the United States has 74,200,000, or 17.5 per cent. British India has 20.9 per cent., but every other country has a much smaller fraction than the United States. Of the world's 609,800,000 sheep, the United States has 53,500,000, or 8.8 per cent. Argentina beats us with 19.7 per cent.; Australia, with 12.2 per cent., and European Russia with 9.7 per cent.

But when it comes to hogs the United States stands supreme and unapproachable. Of the world's 141,300,000 enumerated swine, the United States has 56,600,000, or 40.1 per cent. Germany ranks second, with 13.4 per cent.; Austria third, with 9 per cent., and European Russia, with 8.4 per cent.

In some other details also of the economics of meat we hold unquestioned supremacy. We have, of course, learned how to turn every scrap of the meat beast to some kind of use, and to an extraordinary degree we have cultivated the art of finding and packing all his edible parts. In 1900 we rejoiced in the possession of 93,502,000 animals available for slaughter. Their total live weight was 26,864,810,000 pounds, and their dressed weight was 16,549,921,000. From this there was a subtraction of bones and non-edible trimmings weighing 3,315,441,000 pounds, but to it was added a total of brains, tails and various inward parts classed as "extra edible" and weighing 2,636,409,000 pounds. Consequently the total weight of strictly edible meat, "dressed" and "extra," was 15,870,889,000 pounds.

We do not ourselves consume all this meat. About one-eighth of the production we export, and our surplus would feed either the United Kingdom or the German Empire for half a year. If foreign countries should refuse to take our meat products the throwing of the surplus upon the domestic market would be financially disastrous.

But this danger is not immediate or appalling, as the further figures show. Those thus far quoted give the impression by their vastness that we are a nation of rapacious meat eaters. In point

of fact, Australasians are the greatest meat eaters in the world, and the people of the United States rank second in per capita meat consumption. We are followed in the order named by Cuba, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Denmark, Belgium and Sweden.

And now perhaps we shall perforce become so far infected with vegetarianism and Fletcherism that we shall drop to a yet lower rank. The price of meat is going up and apparently must stay up. In 1900, it seems, our per capita consumable supply of meat was only 59.3 per cent. of the per capita consumable supply of 1840. In 1880 it was only 87.8 per cent. of the per capita consumable supply of 1860, and in 1900 it was 74.8 per cent. of the per capita consumable supply of 1890. It is plain that we have seen our best days as a meat-eating people. The great cattle ranges can never again be what they were. Will our national energy now decline, or, as we resort more and more to cereals and bananas, shall we still be quite energetic enough and somewhat less given to ineffective buzzing and making a noise?

Postal Banks

One of the lessons of the late panic is the importance of establishing a system of postal banks in which anybody can safely invest a small amount. Other civilized countries have such banks, but the United States is behind the world in the development of its postal system. Various Postmaster-Generals have recommended postal banks, but Congress for some reason delays, just as it delays, apparently out of regard for express companies, to provide for the cheap delivery of packages weighing more than four pounds. In a case of panic like the present postal banks would be a resort which no one would be afraid of, and there would be no run on them. An even more important benefit would be that it would be possible in country regions, where there are no savings banks, to encourage economy and thrift. We commend the subject once more to the favorable attention of Congress. We are pleased to see that the Chamber of Commerce in this city has the subject before it for consideration.

A False Designation

To a number of papers which are using every opportunity to attack President Roosevelt it has occurred that they can attach odium to him by calling the late financial disturbance "the Roosevelt Panic." It is a rather brilliant idea, or would be if it were not so palpably the fact that it was not President Roosevelt's speeches or acts that brought on the panic, but the illegitimate financial methods of certain banks and trust companies. The New York Clearing House made a sharp investigation, found the cause, and applied a drastic remedy by compelling the withdrawal of officers and directors who had misused their positions to their own personal advantage. The Clearing House did not find Mr. Roosevelt to blame, but wholly these speculating trustees and officers. To call it the Roosevelt Panic is utterly without reason or truth. The cause was wholly within the banks themselves, and not in the least in any attack on their credit from Washington. . Indeed Secretary Cortelyou has done all that the Government can do to relieve the panic and has been the friend of the banks and of the depositors and the people. It is only ignorant people that can be misled by such misinterpretation of facts that are wide open to any one that will look.

Cuba Libre

That it is the intention of our Government to withdraw before very long from Cuba we do not fail to believe; but that it would not displease the first President of Cuba Libre if he were also to be the last would seem clear from a letter of a year ago which he has now allowed to see the light. Ex-President Palma says, speaking of his resignation and request for American intervention:

"It is enough to satisfy my conscience this conviction of having saved my beloved country from anarchy and its natural results of plunder and ruin. . . . That my attitude was immediately justified is proved by the sudden reestablishment of peace thru the moral and material influence of the Americans. It has always been my belief since I took an active participation in the ten years' war. The final aim of our noble and patriotic aspirations was not independence, but a stable government, capable of protecting the lives and properties, and of

guaranteeing the rights of all inhabitants of Cuba, natives and foreigners alike, and capable also to prevent liberty being polluted by anarchical armed disturbances.

"I do not hesitate to declare that it is a hundred times better for our beloved Cuba to be in a dependent political situation in which liberty is prevailing than in a republic independent of a sovereign but discredited and ruined by blasting periodical civil strifes."

Doubtless President Palma represents not a few stable Cubans, but we ought to give Cuba one more chance to see if it can govern itself.

It must not be thought that all the American missionaries in Korea are against the Japanese occupation. An extraordinary story was published that the Korean Young Men's Christian Association was active in rebellion. There was no truth in it; it was another association. The Rev. George H. Jones, of the American Methodist Mission, in a letter to Bishop Harris, published in Japan, says that the Christians have taken no part in the insurrections, and out of 210 Koreans killed or wounded in the late uprising, there was not one Christian. Mr. Jones says:

"The people take the new agreement in a very philosophical way. Some seem to think that they don't realize its significance, but they do very fully. They accept and are watching to see what the Marquis will do. That is all that is necessary. He will win them over to his side, for he always 'wins.'"

The Plan of Federation of our American Protestant Churches recommended by the Inter-Church Conference in 1905 provided that, when two-thirds of the constituent denominations had taken favorable action it should at once become operative. Such action has now been taken, and the first meeting of the "Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America" will be held in December, 1908. There will be not less than thirty denominations taking part, with over 17,000,000 members. All great moral and religious questions will come within the range of its concern.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that many Russian officers have applied at the American Embassy for appointments as instructors in our army in preparation for a war between the United States and Japan. No doubt if it comes to the worst the Russian admirals and generals who are now in prison for incompetency and cowardice would be released on bail by the Czar for the purpose of showing us how to lick the Japanese.

Here is a new thing from Hawaii. The Hawaiian Board of Missions has established a kindergarten in the principal town of the island of Maui, and a Japanese saloon-keeper opposite the school has entered a protest against it on the ground that it disturbs his customers! He says they "cannot stand the behavior of the children on the opposite side of the street." That is delightful.

We do not wonder that the birthday message of the Emperor of Japan to his 110,000 subjects in Hawaii startled some who heard of it: He said:

"Should emergency arise offer yourselves courageously to your beloved country, and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of our imperial throne."

Yet that is a proper address, and we have no reason to imagine it was directed against an emergency with which we are concerned.

It is not strange that it is reported that the President's Message to Congress will recommend a modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, for months ago he gave notice that he would ask Congress to repeal the law as far as it applies to railroads. Railroads were not in the mind of Congress when the law was enacted, and railroad combinations are often very good things, and their rates can be controlled by legislation.

We hope that the recommendation said to have been made by a Western professor, that Roosevelt should be king, will not be carried out. Whatever mistakes Roosevelt may have made in the exercise of his presidential power, he does not deserve to be reduced to the stately impotence of a European monarch.

The number of vehicles that past a point on Fifth avenue near Fifty-eighth street in twenty-four hours was 10,379, of which 7,010 were drawn by horses and 3,309 were automobiles. And all this change has arisen, practically, in five years.



BANKING ROOM OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, OF CHICAGO.

One of Chicago's Great Banks

THE Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, which moved into its new offices at the northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets on October 14th, was chartered in 1865, with a capital of $200,000. Its capital now is $3,000,000; its surplus and undivided profits amount to $4,000,000, and it has $40,000,000 of deposits, ranking fourth in the list of Chicago's national banks and thirteenth in the list of those of the entire country. Its chief officers are George E. Roberts, president; Joseph T. Talbert, vice-president; Ralph Van Vechten, second vice-president; David Vernon, third vice-president. Franklin MacVeagh, the eminent merchant and advocate of civic reform, is chairman of the board. Among the other directors are Robert T. Lincoln, president of the Pullman Car Company; E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; Darius Miller, first vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; William V. Kelley, president of the American Steel Foundries Company; Charles F. Spalding, president of the Spalding Lumber Company, and William J. Chalmers, president of the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company.

There have been only four presidents —P. R. Westfall, Henry F. Eames, James H. Eckels, and Mr. Roberts. The latter recently resigned the important Federal position of Director of the Mint to take this office. Mr. Eames, a banker of great ability and high character, held the place for thirty-two years. The late Mr. Eckels, a banker of national reputation (formerly Comptroller of the Currency), served for nine years. N. K. Fairbank and Franklin MacVeagh entered the board in 1881, the late Jesse Spalding in 1885, and Mr. Lincoln in 1898. Among the directors in recent years have been Paul Morton, now president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and John C. McKeon, who retired from the office of vice-president to become second vice-president of the National Park Bank in New York.

The offices of which the bank took possession in October are situated in a

fine new building directly opposite to the building of the Federal Government. It was erected at a cost of about $3,500,000, and is entirely owned by the Commercial National Safe Deposit Company. Eighteen stories (260 feet) high, and an admirable example of the Italian Renaissance, it is one of the most imposing and attractive business structures in the city. The main banking-room, approached by a grand marble staircase, is Greek in the style of its decorations, spacious, excellently lighted, and carefully planned for the convenience of employees and the public. Here and in the officers' rooms an intelligently chosen color scheme has been followed in the use of Istrian marble, Caen stone, rare woods and furniture made from special designs. Armor plate, such as is used for modern battleships, is the chief material for the cash and safety deposit vaults, which are the largest of their kind in the world. In the bank's vault alone there are 225 tons of this, and the vestibule of this vault was forged out of one solid ingot.

Emergency Issues of Currency

DURING the last three weeks our need of emergency issues of taxed and guarded asset currency has been very clearly shown. The enactment of a bill upon the lines of last year's Fowler bill and the recommendations of the American Bankers' Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce will be one of the first duties of the new Congress. The Fowler bill (which was favorably reported in the House) and the Association's plan differ only in minor details. The Association's plan, as shown in the able report of Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, is as follows:

Any national bank which has been in active business for one year and which has a surplus equal to 20 per cent. of its capital, shall be authorized to issue, under rules and regulations determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, credit notes to the amount of 40 per cent. of its bond-secured notes, the same to be subject to a tax of 2½ per cent. per annum, and to be guarded by a reserve of 25 per cent.; also, to make a further issue of credit notes to an amount equal to 12½ per cent. of its capital, the same to be taxed at 5 per cent. per annum, and to be guarded by a reserve of 25 per cent.; provided that the total of credit notes and bond-secured notes shall not exceed the capital. The taxes are to be a guaranty fund for the redemption of the notes of failed banks and for the payment of the expenses of printing and redemption. Ample facilities for prompt redemption shall be provided.

In the Fowler bill the tax on the first emergency issue is 3 per cent. instead of 2½, and such issue must not exceed 25 per cent. of the capital. When that bill was reported, the greatest possible issue of 25 per cent. (taxed at 3 per cent.) would have been $213,000,000, and $106,500,000 at 5 per cent. could have been added.

Such credit currency would be issued only in time of great stringency, and would be withdrawn after the return of normal conditions. It would be perfectly safe and would serve the interests of the people rather than those of "Wall Street." The House committee asserted that it would "almost invariably prevent a panic and always avert a ruinous crisis." Credit issues of this kind are used in Germany, France and Canada. They would impart a little elasticity to the rigid volume of our currency, and authority for using them here should be granted before the end of the year.

....A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was sold last week for $60,000, the lowest price recorded since 1904. The highest price, $95,000, was paid nearly two years ago.

....The directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have decided to offer to stockholders at par $39,000,000 of 6 per cent. debenture bonds, convertible, after January 15th, 1923, into stock, dollar for dollar.

....It is predicted that the output of the petroleum field near Tampico, in Mexico, will soon exceed that of any of the oil fields in this country. The company in control owns about 1,000,000 acres of land and has options on 3,000,000 more.

....In a report issued on the 8th, the Government estimates the corn crop harvested this year at 2,553,732,000 bushels. This quantity has been exceeded in only two years. The same report estimates the potato crop at 292,407,000 bushels, against 308,038,000 last year, and the crop of tobacco at 645,213,000 pounds, against 682,429,000 in 1906.

Insurance

Insurance at Yale

THE course on insurance just announced by Yale University covers instruction given by means of lectures supplemented by collateral reading. The first half of the year is devoted to a study of life insurance. After showing the historical development of the business, the theory of such insurance is taken up. No attempt is made to go into the higher mathematics of the subject, but the principles are explained in a way comprehensible to the non-mathematical mind. When this is done, much stress is laid upon the practical problems connected with the business such as legal regulation, taxation, expenses, dividends, company management, and the relation in general of the business to the public. Most of the remainder of the year is given to a study of fire insurance, with special emphasis upon the problem of rates, rating associations, legal regulation, the fire loss and means of decreasing the burning ratio. Several lectures in conclusion are devoted to the particular problems connected with the accident, liability and miscellaneous forms of insurance. In addition to the regular work of the course, lectures are given each year by prominent insurance men on subjects which their practical contact with the business makes them especially fitted to treat. The course is designed primarily for the student who desires a general knowledge of the principles and practices of the business, that is, for the man who is going either into business or into the legal profession. The class is open to students regularly enrolled in the university and to others qualified to attend the course. The University Library contains full sets of the transactions of the various actuarial societies, files and current numbers of several of the leading insurance magazines and many books on insurance. To all students of the course the privileges of the library are extended where special investigations into the topics taken up in the course may be carried on. Dr. Lester W. Zartman is in charge of this department.

In Case of Fire Call the Firemen

CERTAIN of the suggestions of Deputy Fire Commissioner Wise of Brooklyn as to what to do in case of fire are deserving of careful consideration outside of the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for which they were made. Among other things, he said:

"It strikes me as an opportune moment to call the attention of the public to the urgent necessity of quick action whenever a fire is discovered. It has become the habit of people, when they discover a blaze, to fight it themselves, and when they find that it is too much for them they then appeal to the fire department. I cannot impress too strongly the fact that the department is here for the fighting of fires, and that it is the duty of every one to call on this department from the very first, and then to go and fight the fire if so inclined.

"No plainer case in this connection can be cited than the Coney Island fire. After trying for almost half an hour to extinguish a blaze with which they were entirely unable to cope, those who discovered the fire finally appealed to the department, with the result that this department was called upon to cope with a fire of great dimensions. I personally know that the uniformed force did great work at Coney Island, for I was on the spot ten minutes after the alarm was turned in, and I know there would have been no such loss of property as occurred had an appeal been sent when the blaze was first discovered.

"Similar cases occur every day. When I first assumed office I had placards sent to practically every house in the city, notifying the residents where to find the nearest fire-key and fire-box, and yet I meet dozens of people who confess that they have never thought to look up their location. It is the duty of every man to know these facts and then call on the department the minute the emergency arises."

THE Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company announces that it has been reinstated and its license to do business in the State of Mississippi renewed.

THE National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, whose home office is in Chicago, has appointed Mr. S. C. Bolling to its agency force. Mr. Bolling will have charge of several of the Southern States. He is now in the field conducting an aggressive campaign.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1907 No. 3077

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Mr. Bryan's Position

Mr. Bryan gave to the public on the 15th a long statement concerning his attitude toward the Democratic Presidential nomination. He had refused, he said, to say anything about this at an earlier date because "sometimes a day will change the situation, and a few months may bring forward a new issue which will have an important bearing upon the availability of a candidate." A Presidential candidate should fit his party's platform, and platforms were made to fit the conditions existing when they were framed. Now, however, the elections having taken place, both those who opposed his nomination and those who favored it were entitled to know whether he would accept:

"Mr. Bryan will not ask for or seek a nomination, and he will not assume to decide the question of his availability. He has been so amply recompensed by his party for what he has done and for what he has endeavored to do that he cannot claim a nomination as a reward; neither should his ambition be considered, for he has had honors enough from his party to satisfy any reasonable ambition. The only question that ought to weigh with the party is whether the party can be strengthened and aided more by his nomination than by the nomination of some one else. If he can serve the party by being its candidate he will accept the commission and make the best fight he can. If, however, the choice falls upon another, he will not be disappointed or disgruntled. His availibility is a question to be decided not by him, not by a few leaders, not even by the leading newspapers that call themselves Democratic, but by the voters of the party, and to them he entrusts the decision of the question."

It was not true that he had been waiting to see who the Republican nominee would be. He had never felt that his position should be dependent upon the action taken by the Republican party. The Republicans must nominate a reformer, a standpatter, or one whose position on public questions was unknown. In any case, the Democratic party should fight for what it believed. If the rank and file desired him (Mr. Bryan) to make the race, he would make it, no matter who should be the Republican nominee. He had not been waiting to ascertain the chances of victory. The action of the party could not be made dependent upon the prospect of success, altho Democrats had reason to be encouraged because their principles had grown in popularity, their policies were praised by many who had denounced them a few years ago, and their party was more united than it had been for many years, while the Republican party was more divided. Democratic prospects now seemed excellent, but the fight must be made whether they were bright or gloomy:

"No man can ask for a nomination as a compliment if his nomination will not benefit the party, and no Democrat would be justified in refusing a nomination if his party demanded his services, and if the members of the party believe that Mr. Bryan's nomination will help the party, its principles and its policies, he will accept the nomination, whether the indications point to defeat or victory."

The next campaign, he continued, would be an appeal to the public conscience. Investigations had shown not only the corrupt use of large campaign funds, but that corporations which seek to convert the Government into a business asset were the only source from which the funds could be drawn:

"The Democratic party stands for the doctrine of equal rights to all, and special privileges to none, and therefore cannot promise favors to favor-seeking corporations. If it made such promises to the corporations, it would be guilty of duplicity, for it would have to betray the voters, as the Republican party has done in order to reward these corporations as the Republican party has rewarded them. The Democratic campaign must be carried on by volunteers who will work because they desire the triumph of Democratic ideas. We cannot hope to appeal to the sordid or to buy the purchasable, even if such a course would contribute toward Democratic success. No one should favor Mr. Bryan's nomination unless the party is willing to open its books and show where its contributions come from and for what the money is expended."

The national conscience had already been aroused, and a large majority of the voters had been educated to the necessity for real reform. It only remained for the Democratic party to convince the voters that it could be intrusted with the work of reform. Nothing would do more to convince the public than a refusal to negotiate with predatory wealth and an honest appeal by honest methods to the honest sentiment of the country.

The Financial Disturbance

A considerable reduction of working forces in the industries was reported last week, and the lack of currency was felt thruout the country. A few small banks suspended payment. Similar action was taken by a considerable number of commercial or manufacturing concerns. A large majority of these suspensions cannot properly be called failures, and it is expected that they will be of a temporary character. The extent of the disturbance which originated in New York was shown by the closing, on the 11th, of the Exchange at Rome. In Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Pittsburg and other cities Clearing House certificates of small denominations (from $1 upward) were in circulation and were accepted by merchants generally from wage-earners and others. It was reported that the Government was dissatisfied on account of insufficient applications from New York banks for new circulation. There was also said to be complaint that these banks were not sufficiently liberal in shipping currency westward. The report was denied, however, and the complaint was shown to be unwarranted, as the New York banks had shipped $21,000,000 within a few days. It was asserted by some that banks of the interior in some places made excessive demands and were inclined to hoard their cash. Demand for Government bonds as a basis for additional circulation raised the price of the bonds, and it was difficult to obtain them. Therefore, at the end of the week, it was understood that the Government was considering the expediency of issuing $50,000,000 of Panama 2 per cents., which could be used for new circulation. The premium on currency rose to 4 per cent., but at the close of the week had fallen to 2½. Engagements of gold abroad amounted, up to Saturday, to about $68,000,000, of which $33,000,000 had been received. The "Oceanic" brought $8,000,000, and nearly $14,000,000 will arrive this week on the new "Mauretania." Mints are working overtime, coining gold. Negotiations with the Bank of France for $15,000,000 failed because the bank regarded a guarantee by our Government as essential, but realized that such a guarantee was out of the question. At the end of the week, the additional national bank circulation taken out amounted to $23,000,000. On Saturday, the 16th, the New York bank statement showed an increased deficit of reserve, the shortage having been enlarged from $51,924,000 to $53,666,000. But the reserve still exceeds $218,000,000. At a banquet in New York Secretary Cortelyou condemned the hoarding of money and urged that it be entrusted to the banks. The Governor of California called a special session of the Legislature, because of the financial situation. Governor Hughes, of New York, appointed an advisory commission of six eminent bankers to consider the question of further legislation. We refer to this elsewhere. Thruout the week, the purchase of stocks in odd lots, or small quantities, for investment, continued to excite comment. One house filled $6,000,000 worth of such orders. Official reports showed that the number of shareholders in some railroad companies had been doubled, with a considerable decrease of the average holding. For the New York Central, the increase in number was about 75 per

cent. A report that the Morgan interests had obtained control of the Morse coastwise steamship combination for a small sum was denied.——Reports during the week showed that many manufacturing concerns were reducing hours of work or closing temporarily. The Pennsylvania and other railroad companies announced a policy of reducing expenses. It was estimated that 50,000 men had been laid off in the iron and steel industry. Work upon expensive new plants was suspended. Carpet factories, knitting mills and ship yards were among the concerns sharply affected. But the Midvale Steel Company increased its force, the St. Paul road gave notice that it would hire 4,500 more men on its western extension, and the Steel Corporation resisted cancellation of orders, being confident of an approaching revival of activity.——It became known on the 17th that the Attorney-General of New York had applied for and obtained the appointment of receivers for six suspended institutions—the Jenkins Trust Company, Borough Bank, Brooklyn Bank and Williamsburg Trust Company, all of Brooklyn; the Hamilton Bank and the International Trust Company. This action was taken upon the report of the Superintendent of Banks. It is officially stated that evidence of both civil and criminal liability has been found in the Borough Bank and Jenkins Trust Company, where unlawful loans have been made.

Issues of Notes and Bonds

It was announced on Monday morning, the 18th, that the Government had decided to issue at once not only $50,000,000 of Panama 2 per cent. bonds but also $100,000,000 of $50 certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at 3 per cent. and payable at the end of one year. There was published a letter from the President to Secretary Cortelyou, dated the 17th, in which he approved these issues, pointing out that the proceeds of the certificates or notes could be at once deposited by the Secretary "where the greatest need exists, and more especially in the West and South, where the crops have to be moved." He had assurance, he said, that the leaders of Congress were "considering a currency bill which would meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation," and he believed this would be past at an early date. The remainder of the letter, as follows, was really intended for the public:

"What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks. There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country today than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample; $55,000,000 in gold has been imported, and the Government has deposited another $60,000,000. These are facts, and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The Government will see that people do not suffer if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity.

"There is no analogy at all with the way things were in 1893. On November 30th of that year there was in the Treasury only $61,000,000 in gold. On November 14th of this year there was in the Treasury $904,000,000 in gold. Ten years ago the circulation per capita was $23.23. It is now $33.23. The steps that you now take, the ability of the Government to back them up and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein give the fullest guarantee of the sound condition of our Treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion, and the whole difficulty disappears, and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act and as the real conditions of the country's business fully warrant his now acting."

Authority for the issue of the 3 per cent. notes is found in the act of June 13th, 1898, "To provide ways and means to meet war expenditures and for other purposes," which empowered the Secretary to borrow at 3 per cent., upon certificates payable in one year, "such sum or sums [not exceeding $100,000,000] as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures." The notes ($100,000,000) were formally offered to the public on the 18th. It is expected that the bonds will be used by the banks as basis for new circulation. The proceeds of the sale of the notes can be deposited

at once in the banks and will thus enlarge the available supply of currency. The President virtually asks those who have been hoarding money to meet the Government half way in measures for relief.

Death of Mr. Barney

Charles T. Barney, who recently retired, or was deposed, from the presidency of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, shot himself at his residence in New York, at about ten o'clock on the morning of the 14th. Being conscious for about three hours thereafter, he made his will and sought to arrange his affairs with respect to his interest in thirty-four corporations of which he was an officer or director. He then submitted to a surgical operation and died an hour later. The receivers of the Knickerbocker (which suspended on October 21st) at once stated that the company's condition furnished no evidence of fraud or embezzlement. Its loans to Mr. Barney were only $375,000. Two years ago he had a fortune of $9,000,00. His attorneys now report that at present values his estate exceeds all its obligations by $2,517,000. He had been greatly depressed by loss of prestige. For ten years he was president of the Knickerbocker, whose deposits rose in that time from $10,000,000 to $64,000,000, while the dividend on its stock was increased to 50 per cent. He was fifty-six years old and a graduate of Williams College. He leaves two sons (graduates of Yale), two married daughters, and a widow, who is a sister of the late William C. Whitney. For years he had been engaged in extensive and profitable real estate operations. A few hours after his death, an interview with his successor in the Knickerbocker, A. Foster Higgins, was published, in which he was characterized as an irreligious and immoral man, whose financial associations had been objectionable. This caused much indignation. A considerable part of the interview has been repudiated by Mr. Higgins. It is said that he will soon retire from the presidency. There is no official report as to the company's condition, but rumor says it will pay all claims and have something left. Among those embarrassed by its suspension are the missionaries in Asia, whose salaries are guaranteed by the New York branch of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Checks on the Knickerbocker were sent to them a few weeks ago.

"In God We Trust"

The omission of the words "In God We Trust" from the new gold coins for which designs were made by the late Augustus St. Gaudens has drawn protests or expressions of regret from many clergymen and others. Resolutions of regret were adopted at a Presbyterian convention in Cincinnati, on the 14th, and on the same day a resolution of protest was adopted, by a vote of 131 to 81, in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York. President Roosevelt has published the following statement concerning his action in the matter:

"When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting 'In God We Trust' on the coins. As the custom, altho without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on. Of course, the matter of the law is absolutely in the hands of Congress, and any direction of Congress in the matter will be immediately obeyed. At present, as I have said, there is no warrant in law for the inscription.

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such a motto on coins, or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence, which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with that fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit. Any use which tends to cheapen it, and above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity, is from every standpoint profoundly to be regretted. It is a motto which it is indeed well to have inscribed on our great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis—in short, wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen such a motto by use on coins, just as it would be to cheapen it by use on postage stamps or in advertisements.

"As regards its use on the coinage we have actual experience by which to go. In all my life I have never heard any human being speak

reverently of this motto on the coins, or show any signs of its having appealed to any high emotion in him, but I have literally hundreds of times heard it used as an occasion of, and incitement to, the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite. For example, thruout the long contest extending over several decades on the free coinage question, the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule; and this was unavoidable. Every one must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like 'In God We Trust for the Eight Cents,' 'In God We Trust for the Short Weight,' 'In God We Trust for the Thirty-seven Cents We do not Pay,' and so forth and so forth.

"Surely I am well within bounds when I say that a use of the phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If Congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question, the direction will be immediately put into effect; but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country, will prevent any such action being taken."

"Recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins" was suggested to Secretary Chase in 1861 by the Rev. M. R. Watkinson, of Ridleyville, Pa., and the Secretary directed that suitable mottoes be prepared. He selected the words "In God We Trust," and by authority of permissive legislation in 1864 and 1865 they were placed on the coins, the first to bear them being the two-cent piece. Authority was also given in the coinage act of 1873, which was not mandatory. The reference to such a motto in the act of 1873 was omitted in a subsequent revision of the Federal statutes.

Election Aftermath

Ex-Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, replies at length to Henry Watterson's explanation of Democratic defeat in that State, asserting that Watterson hurt his party by opposing the temperance movement and that he is seeking the seat in the Senate for which he (Beckham) was named at the Democratic primaries. At last accounts it was by no means certain that the Democrats would be able to elect a Senator. Now that Mr. Willson (Republican) has been elected Governor, ex-Governor Taylor has decided to return from exile and meet the charges against him relating to the assassination of Goebel, believing that he will be fairly treated in the courts. The fourth trial of Caleb Powers for complicity in that assassination is now in progress. Powers has been in jail, under indictment, for nearly eight years.——In San Francisco, William J. Burns, the famous detective and assistant of Prosecutor Heney, says that the casting of about 5,000 illegal votes at the recent election was prevented by himself and his agents. McCarthy and Ryan, the defeated candidates for Mayor, now publicly promise to assist Mayor Taylor. Pointing to the victory in the city, Mr. Heney urges the people of California to end the political domination of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the State.——In the Alabama House a general prohibition bill was past last week by a two-thirds majority.——In Massachusetts it is expected that about 6,000 election offices will be transferred from the Democratic party to the Independence League, whose candidate for Governor, Mr. Hisgen, received about 75,000 votes. The law says that these offices shall be held by representatives of the two leading parties on the vote for Governor. Mr. Whitney received 9,000 more votes than were cast for Hisgen, but these votes were given under three party designations, and the number of those given to him as the regular Democratic nominee fell 1,147 below Hisgen's total. The question will probably be taken to the courts. The offices are those of members of registration boards, election commissions, etc., and for service at primaries and elections those who hold them receive from $5 to $12 a day. The State ballot law commission and Boston excise board may be included.

A Central American Peace Conference

Last Thursday, at Washington, Secretary Root opened the Peace Conference of the delegates from the five Central American Republics. It will be remembered that thru the good offices of the United States and Mexico this Conference was convened, as it was thought that the quarrels that had been so prevalent in Central America during the past few years ought to be stopped, and peace be established before the Panama Canal is completed. Secretary Root took the bull by the

horns when he suggested that the time for talking has past, and that some definite and practical remedy must be provided to obtain peace in Central America:

"I will venture to suggest," said he, "that the all important thing for you to accomplish is that while you enter into agreements which will, I am sure, be framed with the most peaceful intentions and the most rigid sense of justice, you shall devise, also, some practical method of making it possible to secure the performance of these agreements. If an attempt be made to violate them, the responsibility must be fixed upon an individual."

Señor Creel followed with an interesting address, in which he said it was time for the Central American governments to spend their energies in making improvements at home instead of quarreling with their neighbors. The proposition which thus far is being most discussed is the creation of an arbitral tribunal to be composed of judges from each of the five States. It is proposed that this tribunal have special jurisdiction over questions of constitutional rights, and if any Power shall disregard the decisions of this tribunal the remaining Powers shall enforce compliance. President Roosevelt has already entertained the delegates at luncheon, and has urged them to do something practical. On Saturday Mr. Carnegie met them, and in the course of his conversation he said:

"If I had one prayer to utter—I do not ask for things in prayer, because there have been given me many things which I do not ask for and which I do not deserve—but if I had a prayer, I would pray to God to let you gentlemen representing the different countries unite in a sort of brotherhood, and that each one of you might take the other by the hand and say 'My brother.'"

This pleased the delegates so much that one of them said: "Mr. Carnegie, you have more love here" (pointing to his heart) "than you have money there" (pointing to his trousers pocket). Some annoyance has been caused in Washington because President Zelaya of Nicaragua, President Davilas of Honduras and President Figueroa of Salvador have issued an invitation for a meeting at Amapala, after the Washington Conference, of the five Central American States, for the purpose, it is said, of finishing up the work that may be left undone at Washington. The invitations have been refused by President Cabrera of Guatemala and President Vicquez of Costa Rica, as they feel that they cannot be a party to plans that seem to sap the importance of the Washington Conference now in progress.

The Kaiser in London

The reception of the Emperor of Germany on his visit to England was duly decorous if not widely enthusiastic. The German imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" made its landing at Portsmouth in the fog, so Admiral Beresford's fleet of twelve battleships, ten cruisers and twenty-four destroyers, furbished up for the occasion, was altogether invisible. On November 13th the Emperor and Empress were driven thru the streets of London, decorated with arches and lined with troops, to the Guildhall, where an address of welcome in a gold casket was presented to him. To the 800 dignitaries there assembled the Emperor spoke of his desire for peace, as he had on his previous visit in 1891:

"I said then, on this spot, that my aim was above all the maintenance of peace. History, I venture to hope, will do me justice, in that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since.

"The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of the good relations between our two countries, and I will further strengthen them so far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with mine.

"The future will then show a bright prospect, and commerce may develop among the nations who have learned to trust one another."

The facts that Emperor William looked haggard and sad and that four physicians, including Sir Felix Semon, the throat specialist, were in attendance upon him, gave renewed currency to the rumor of a serious disease. But it was officially announced that he had nothing worse than a temporary cold, and certainly his state of health did not interfere with his slaughter of the pheasants of Windsor on his usual wholesale scale. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by a delegation of officials from Oxford University. On November 16th Prince Charles of Bourbon was married to Princess Louise of Orleans at Wood Norton, Worcestershire, the country seat of the bride's brother, the Duke of Orleans, Pretender to the

Throne of France. The ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham and the festivities were of royal magnificence. Forty members of royal families, relatives of the bride and groom, were present, including the King and Queen of Spain and Queen of Portugal, and four hundred other distinguished guests, but King Edward and Emperor William did not attend, as that would have been an offense to France. Prince Charles is the grandson of King Ferdinand II of Naples and Princess Louise is the youngest daughter of the Comte de Paris and great-granddaughter of Louis Philippe.

Italian Politics

The trial of Signor Nunzio Nasi, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, before the Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice, is creating great excitement in Italy, particularly among the Sicilians, who ardently support their representative and have manifested a willingness to proceed to violence in his defense. Signor Nuncio Nasi is charged with falsifying documents and defrauding the State Treasury. The chief support of the charges against him are the absurdly extravagant sums of money for traveling and personal expenses. Signor Ciccoti, formerly a university professor and Socialist Deputy, declared in his speech before the Senate that he was the first person to accuse Nasi, and charged him with the wholesale distribution of public money thruout Italy to establish a party which should raise him to the premiership. Signor Ciccoti's language was so violent that he was expelled from the hall by the ushers. Signor Nasi made an eloquent defense in a speech of five hours, denying all the accusations and insisting that he be judged as a minister, and that the duties and responsibilities inherent to that position be taken into consideration. He said the term traveling expenses included large sums of money used in the interests of the Government for political purposes because it was necessary to keep the matter secret. Certain individuals had been sent into Tripoli for the purpose of furthering the Government's policy of peaceful penetration, and the money given to them had been entered under "gifts for unknown persons." To have made these items public, he said, would have exposed Italy's foreign policy to criticism. Part of the money referred to had been used, he declared, as a subsidy to a Milan newspaper to support the policy of the Government in the matter of education. Other funds had been used for the relief of the family of a deceased Republican Deputy. It is reported that, if necessary to defend himself, Nasi will bring proof that the late Zanardeli wielded a large corruption fund. Signor Michael Lombardo, ex-Under Secretary of Finance, on trial for the same charges, declared that he merely carried out the orders of the Minister of Public Instruction.——The Anti-Clericals had things their own way in the general municipal elections at Rome for the first time since 1870. The Catholics of the Roman Union decided as a matter of tactics, since they were in hopeless minority, to entirely withdraw from the field, and did not contest the election. By this action they will throw the entire responsibility for the city government upon their opponents, and they expect to be in a better condition for renewing the conflict when they can criticise the mistakes committed by the dominant party.——*The Correspondenza Romana* protests against the complaint often made in America that the Church is controlled entirely by Italians. It says the assertion is very unjust, particularly now, when the highest post next to the Pope's is filled by a Spaniard, the General of the Jesuits is a German, and another German has just been appointed Nuncio at Munich, a post hitherto invariably filled by an Italian.

The Third Russian Duma

The third Russian Duma assembled at St. Petersburg on November 14th, and was inaugurated with the usual forms, altho with less state and none of popular interest and enthusiasm that characterized its predecessors. The members of the Duma were not received by the Czar, but assembled in the Tauride Palace, where Mr. Golubell, Vice-President of the Council of the Empire, accompanied by the Secretary of the Empire, Baron de Gyldenbandt, received them and read the imperial ukase convoking the Duma, and spoke as follows:

"His Majesty, the Emperor, has charged me with the high duty to bid the members of the Third Duma welcome in his name, and he implores God's blessing on the work before us, of establishing order and peace in our beloved Fatherland, of promoting the enlightenment and well-being of the peoples, of consolidating the new State organization, and of strengthening the great and indivisible Russian Empire."

Afterward the national hymn was sung and the oath of allegiance taken. The radical members, as before, remained outside the hall during these preliminaries, entering only to sign the oath. There was no contest for the Presidency, as it had been arranged by previous conference that an Octobrist should be elected, and accordingly Nicolai A. Khomyakoff, ex-Marshal of the Nobility of Smolensk, received 371 out of 380 votes cast at the first ballot. The new president is fifty-four years of age, and is a man of honor and ability. He is a poet and godson of Gogol. His chief political activity has hitherto been in the advocacy of Pan-Slavic ideas. He is reported to have said that it would be much better if Russia were rid of the Jews, despite their financial power, but that no action would be taken on this question by the present Duma. The new Duma is very different in its appearance and character, owing to the practical exclusion of the peasant and radical element. The Constitutional Democrats, or Cadets, who formed the dominant party in the other Dumas, are here reduced to a small minority. They will maintain their party organization, and will endeavor to co-operate with the Octobrists or Moderates in securing some needed and effective legislation. Almost the only hope that the people have in the present situation is that the Government, having obtained a Duma to suit, will work with it, and in that way parliamentary government may become thoroly established in Russia. The members of the extreme Right make no secret of their desire to see the old *régime* re-established, as it was before the recent efforts at revolution. In addressing the Absolutist members of the Duma, in conference at Moscow, Mr. Shmakoff said: "Remember you are going to St. Petersburg not to legislate in the Duma, but to destroy it." Mr. Purishkevich, vice-president of the League of the True Russian People and a notorious anti-Semite, declares that the radicals will not be allowed to speak at all, the cadets only will be given the floor to a limited extent, but will be excluded from committee work. The present Duma is divided roughly as follows among four groups: Monarchists of the Right, 195; Octobrists or Moderates, 128; Constitutional Democrats, 41; Socialists and Radicals, 28. The radical and progressive element was reduced by the application of the new Electoral Law, which cut down the representation of the cities, and, by a series of indirect elections by groups, the official and wealthy classes were given the advantage. Under the former law the peasants had a voting power in the electoral college of 2,535 as compared with 1,965 for the landowners, but the proportion is now more than reversed, it being 1,147 to 2,644. The Minister of Finance has submitted to the Duma the budget for 1908. According to it the total expenditures for the empire for next year are placed at $1,257,500,000, and the ordinary receipts at $1,159,000,000.

Prohibition in Finland

The prohibition movement is not confined to the United States. The Finnish Congress has past a law totally prohibiting the manufacture, sale, use and possession of alcoholic liquors in any form, including wine and beer. No exception is made in the use of wine in the communion service. Alcohol in all its forms can be kept for medical and mechanical purposes and for the use of Russian troops. No one may keep liquors in his house, unless he can prove that they were in his possession before the act was past. The police have full rights to search, and the penalties for the violation of the law range from $20 fine to penal servitude for three years. No compensation is to be allowed for loss of capital invested in breweries, distilleries or saloons. It is expected that the bill will be vetoed by the Czar. The new law establishing universal suffrage in Finland resulted in a very radical legislative body. The socialists number eighty, and there are nineteen women members, the first time that women have been elected to a national parliament.

Leading American Illustrators

Sixteen typical examples of their work selected from recent publications



PARRISH.

Maxfield Parrish's illustration from Kenneth Grahame's "Dream Days," published by the John Lane Co. Mr. Parrish was born in Philadelphia in 1870. He was a pupil of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and of Howard Pyle. He has received many medals for his painstaking work, which is characterized with striking originality and beautiful color effects. Home address, Windsor, Vt. Copyright, 1907, John Lane Co.



STEPHENS.

Alice Barber Stephens's illustration from Helen R. Martin's "His Courtship," published by The McClure Co. Mrs. Stephens was born in New Jersey in 1858. Her art education was obtained at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, the Philadelphia School of Design and at the Julian and Colarossi Academy in Paris. She has received many medals and prizes. Home address, Moylan, Pa. Copyright, 1907, McClure Co.



IVANOWSKI.

Sigismond De Ivanowski's illustration from Lawson's "Friday, the 13th," published by Doubleday, Page & Co. Mr. Ivanowski was born in Odessa, Russia, in 1872. He studied at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg, and later at Munich and Paris. For a time he worked under Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens. He came to this country in 1902, and has achieved remarkable results as an illustrator. His work has been given an honored place in the leading magazines and he has illustrated many books. An exhibition of his paintings was held this month at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Copyright, 1907, Doubleday, Page & Co.



NEWELL.

Peter S. Newell's illustration from Myrtle Reed's "The Book of Clever Beasts," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. He was born in Illinois, March 5, 1862. He studied at the Art Students' League. Home address, Leonia, N. J. Copyright, 1907, G. P. Putnam's Sons.



FISHER.

Harrison Fisher's illustration from "The Harrison Fisher Book," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1875, and studied in San Francisco. Served for several years as an illustrator on "The Saturday Evening "Post," and has contributed drawings to "McClure's," "Scribner's," etc. A frequent illustrator of books. Lives in New York. Copyright, 1907, Charles Scribner's Sons.



PYLE.

Howard Pyle's illustrations from Cabell's "Gallantry," published by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Pyle was born at Wilmington, Del., March 5, 1853. His work as an illustrator and painter has received medals at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago; Atlanta Exposition, Paris Exposition and the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo. He lives at Wilmington. Copyright, 1907, by Harper & Brothers.



HERTER.

Albert Herter's illustration from new edition of Cable's "The Grandissimes," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Herter was born in New York City in 1871. He was a pupil at the Art Students' League under Carroll Beckwith. He also studied with J. P. Laurens and Cormon in Paris. He was a medalist at Atlanta, Paris and Buffalo. He took the Lippincott prize at Philadelphia in 1897 and the Evans prize A. W. C. S. in 1899. He is a resident of this city. Copyright, 1907, Charles Scribner's Sons.



CLARK.

Walter Appleton Clark's illustration from "The Awakening of Helen Richie," published by Harper & Brothers. He was born at Worcester, Mass., June 24, 1876, and studied under H. Siddons Mowbray and W. M. Chase. His first published work appeared about 1896. In 1899 his first color work was used on "Scribner's." Mr. Clark was awarded medals at Paris and at the Pan-American Exposition. He died last year. Copyright, 1907, Harper & Brothers.



CRAWFORD.

Will Crawford's illustration from "Tittlebat Titmouse," published by Funk & Wagnalls. Mr. Crawford was born in Washington, D. C., in 1869. Studied at several different art clubs in Irvington, N. J.; Newark, N. J., and in New York. Has had representation in all the leading magazines. Lives in Jersey City, N. J. Copyright, 1907, Funk & Wagnalls.



CADY.

Harrison Cady's illustration from "The Cozy Lion," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, published by the Century Co. He was born at Gardner, Mass., in 1878. Self taught. First drew for newspapers in New York. Is now a regular contributor to "Life." Draws also for "The Century," "St. Nicholas," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Puck," "Judge." His book illustrations are popular. Mr. Cady lives in Brooklyn.
Copyright, 1907, The Century Co.



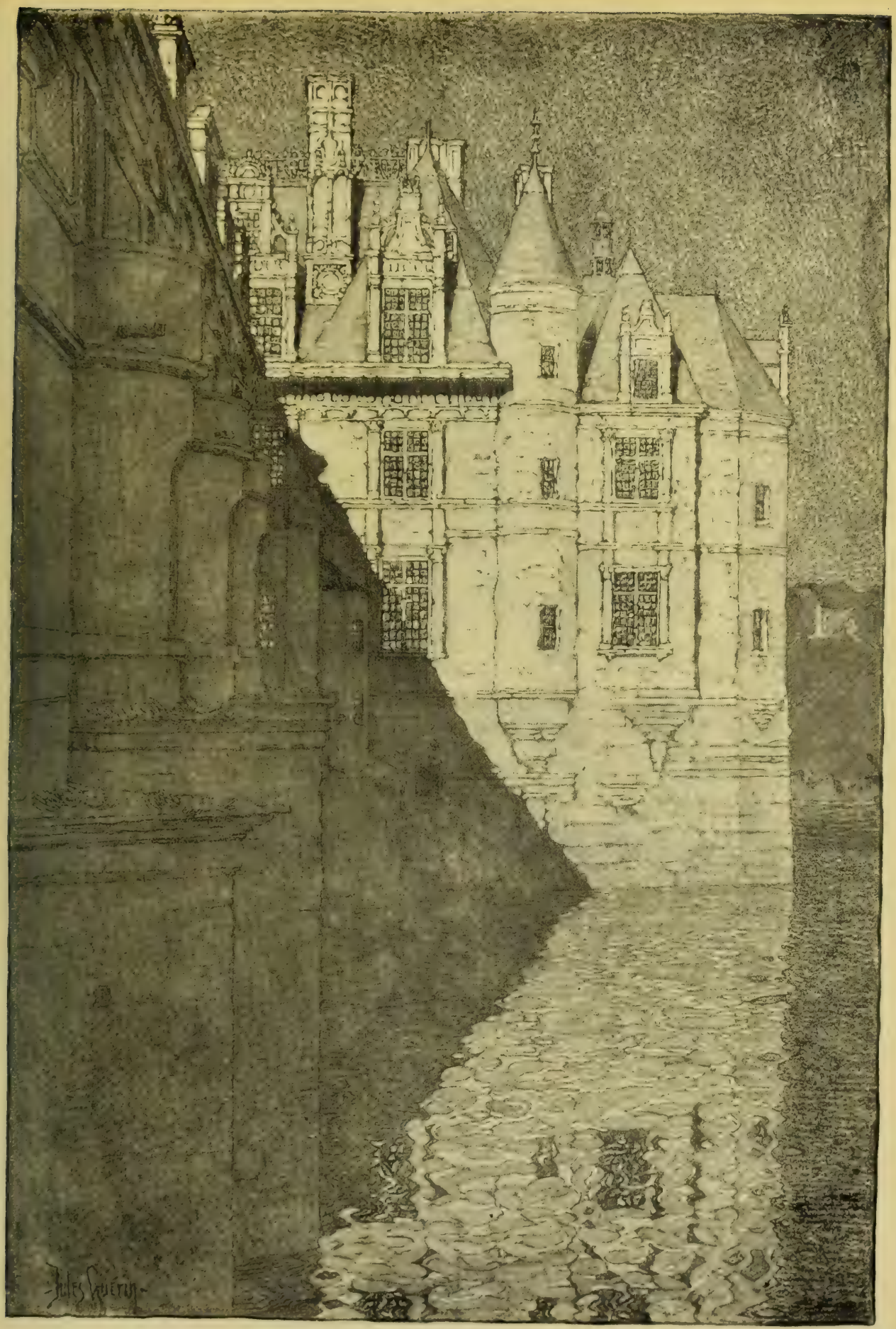
HUTT.

Henry Hutt's illustration from Paul Leicester Ford's "Warning to Lovers," published by Dodd, Mead & Co. He was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1875. Obtained his early art education in the Art Institute of Chicago. Began work as an illustrator in the West, but during recent years has contributed to the leading New York magazines, thru which the "Hutt Women" have attained a fame scarcely less than that of the "Gibson Girl." Resides in New York City. Copyright, 1907, Dodd, Mead & Co.



RELYEA.

Charles M. Relyea's illustration from Beatrice Mantle's "Grit: The Story of a Pagan," published by the Century Co. Mr. Relyea was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1863. His art education was acquired under Thomas Eakins and F. V. Du Mond. He lives at Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y. Copyright 1907, The Century Co.



GUERIN.

Jules Guerin's illustration from "The Châteaux of Touraine," by Maria Hornor Lansdale, published by the Century Co. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., in 1866, and was a pupil of Benjamin Constant in Paris. Medals have been given him at Chicago, St. Louis, etc. He lives in this city. Copyright, 1907, The Century Co., New York.



ANDERSON.

Karl Anderson's illustration from "Iole," by Robert Chambers, published by D. Appleton & Co. He was born at Oxford in 1874, studied in Paris and Holland, and was a pupil of the American Institute of Architects. Home address, New York City. Copyright, 1907, D. Appleton & Co.



O'NEILL.

Rose Cecile O'Neill's illustration from Mark Lee Luther's "The Crucible," published by the Macmillan Co. Mrs. O'Neill Wilson was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa. She has contributed drawings to "Life," "Harper's Monthly," "Bazar" and "Weekly," "Good Housekeeping," "Collier's," "Puck," and illustrated her own and her husband's novels. Home address, Day, Mo. Copyright, 1907, The Macmillan Co.



LEYENDECKER.

Joseph C. Leyendecker's illustration from "Iole," by Robert Chambers, published by D. Appleton & Co. He was born at Montabour, Germany, March 23, 1874. He was a pupil of the Julian Academy in Paris and of the American Institute of Architects. He lives in New York City. Copyright, 1907, D. Appleton & Co.

A Note on American Illustration

BY CHARLES H. CAFFIN

Author of "American Masters of Painting," "How to Study Pictures," etc.

AN evening newspaper recently published the complaint of a dramatist—presumably a not too successful one—that managers and "stars" are not looking for original plays, but for something along the lines of what has already proved a success. Whether this is true I am not prepared to say; but, if for managers we were to substitute publishers and editors, and for drama, illustration in books, magazines and papers, there would, I think, be some grounds for the complaint.

There was a time, and not so very long ago, when one could point with pride to the American magazine at least as representation of what was best in illustration. The publishers had surrounded themselves with groups of exceptionally able men, to whom all possible latitude of choice and treatment of subject was permitted, while the energy of the manufacturing staff was expended in perfecting the processes of reproduction. The result was that the monthly appearance of these one or two periodicals was a real artistic treat. They were hailed with enthusiasm by people of taste abroad, for their excellence was so far in advance of the best that was being produced along the same lines in Europe. In consequence Americans settled back into a complacent consciousness of their superiority, while the foreign publishers set to work to emulate it. The result is that today the tables are turned, and, on the whole, the better work is being produced abroad.

It is better in several respects. There is more originality, virility and variety in the character of foreign illustrations, and, where one reaches the top of the scale, far more technical skill is displayed in the processes of reproduction, whether in color or in black and white. It will be admitted, I think, by those who have studied the question, that the illustrative press-work of Germany at its best is superior to anything produced in this country. And the irony of the situation comes down to us when we find that the managers and foremen to whom in the first instance the superiority of the German work is due, are Americans, who learned their business in New York in the palmy days of American illustration. Nor have these men expatriated themselves for the sake of bigger salaries. It is an increase not of money that keeps them abroad, but of artistic opportunity. The conditions of production and the ideals of management are more favorable to honest, high class work. They will tell you so themselves. And by conditions they do not mean those which arise out of the different facts in relation to trade unionism. They allude to the prime factor, that not only is the best demanded of their shops, but that the bosses and the publishers are united in a fuller knowledge of what constitutes the best, and are inspired with a more single-minded purpose to secure it. To this end they allow time for the proper development of each stage of the process, and encourage every one of their workmen to take a personal pride in his particular share of the creativeness. From the highest to the lowest in the press rooms the men are working in the spirit of artists rather than mere artisans. It would be strange if under the impulse of knowledge and trained taste such honest efforts did not secure the best; whereas under our system of hustle and stress, the tendency of which is to reduce crafts-

manship to a system of soulless output, we have ceased to deserve the best and have grown to be satisfied with "good enough."

Moreover, just as the excellence of the foreign press-work is based upon encouragement of the personality of the individual craftsman, so the greater virility, variety and originality of foreign illustrations are due to the complete freedom permitted to the artists. They are not only allowed to be themselves, but every encouragement is given them to rely upon their own individuality of style and feeling. In our own country, however, an opposite tendency has been for several years apparent. I am not specifying names in this brief review of present-day illustration, or I could give an imposing list of artists whose work is admirable, tho many of them have been forced by the popularity which they have attained to go on and on producing work along the same groove of subject and manner. Accordingly what started with being originality has become stereotyped by repetition. For the editorial policy is rather to repeat or to imitate proved successes than to venture into untried paths. Hence, if a publisher does hit upon an artist with a distinctively personal quality that proves attractive to the public, straightway other publishers also try to get his services, or, failing this, encourage some form of imitation that seems to them "good enough."

A few years ago a brilliant black and white artist, attached to one of our weeklies, became convinced that he had exhausted his particular vein. There had been a rich deposit of ore in his conception of the American girl, her infatuated beau, the matchmaking mamma, and the papa who is permitted to pay the bills. He had extracted it with technical machinery of his own invention and produced an abundant and first-class output. But, as I say, he had come to the conclusion that this particular mine was worked out, and, being a clever man and artist, should have been a pretty good judge of the situation—at least, from the artistic point of view.

But there was another—the commercial. The very moment that he was prepared to abandon his used-up mine the publishers of another weekly, by the offer of a phenomenal price per drawing, induced him to go back and work over the dump heaps. His "new" series was little more than a rehash of old mechanical tricks without the freshness of invention that had originally invested them with artistic worth. But the phenomenal price per was advertised all over the country, and that part of the public—the vast majority—which has no scale of values except the dollar accepted it greedily as the real thing.

So the types that had once been vital reappeared as puppets, stuffed with sawdust, and moved their wooden limbs to the obvious jigging of the showman's strings. The artistic futility of this sort of thing has been admirably caricatured by Oliver Herford in a recent number of *Life*. In what he calls "the genteel art of illustration," he represents the girl and her beau as composed of various parts, fastened together, as in the cards that amuse our children, when the parts are given separately for the youngster to cut out and assemble into a figure. Then, in a series of scenes, he shows the figures, always with the same faces, but with their limbs variously disposed, in imitation of different familiar pictures of the girl and beau. No shrewder bit of pictorial satire could be imagined.

Meanwhile, in the days when the mine was generously productive, its success attracted other publishers to prospect along the same direction. They probably were of the opinion, expressed to me by an editor old in service, that everything in life comes back to the man and the woman—there must be a sex interest. At any rate, the publishers banked on this proposition and compelled its expression in illustration. But as the average grown person, who does not confine his experience to an office chair, knows that life presents many other vital problems besides those of sex, it was necessary to address the illustrations to the young people, who are still in the glamors of adolescence. So the "girl" has been exploited in season and out of season, in every conceivable condition of complacent inanity, musing on her own charms or consciously submitting them to the besotted stare of her square-jawed "beau." And, as repetition grows stale, the "sentiment" must

be flogged into a semblance of interest by technical exaggeration. The beau becomes more square and rigid, the girl's sweetness drawn out longer and longer, until figure and suggestion of life are buried in an avalanche of frou-frou. Finally, like the Cheshire cat, the original "girl and beau" have vanished except for the vacuity of their facial expression.

It may seem excessive to characterize as erotic the mass of "girl and beau" stuff to which our young people have for so long been treated by the publishers. But since there is never—or almost never—any suggestion in these drawings that the girl has, or would think it worth while to have, any mental or spiritual fascination; that it is simply her person and her toilette which she is always exploiting and upon which the sodden rapture of the beau is fastened, I do not think the expression over-strong.

But let us note another lucrative and popular vogue in illustration, which I choose to call the "kid in art." In the publisher's estimation it is second in value only to the "girl and beau" brand; perhaps even exceeds the latter, since it is supposed to appeal to persons of all age. Here again the origin was good. Certain illustrators represented the child with a poetry of feeling, delicate humor and tender imagination. But an undeserved fate overtook them. They created a vogue. The child is exploited until, to remedy the tediousness of reiteration, exaggeration is resorted to and the child becomes a kid, at first inconceivably cute, then unpleasantly precocious, and at last a veritable little imp of Satan. Meanwhile the circulation has grown apace, and thousands of little picture-lovers are hurried from simple innocence thru a quagmire of priggishness into an abyss of vulgarity, wherein to do wrong, to be a nuisance to others and to exult in being a little beast is held up for enthusiastic emulation. Again I may be wrong, but to me this vogue of the "kid in art" is immoral.

Or shall we turn to what may be termed the "sweater and breeches" or "belted and booted" brand of illustrative art? Once more, it had an honorable beginning in the imagination of men who pictured the old colonial times, or in the experience of those who had shared in Western life, or that of our soldiers and sailors. Later it appeared rather as a reaction from the "girl and beau" and the "kid in art," and was accordingly welcomed. Still later, it leapt to the front in response to the publisher's clamor for red blood in fiction, and, like other successes, was pushed to excess. It had to retain its hold by increase of strenuosity. Vigor becomes brutality, control of strength is flung aside, and the forms are heaped and tumbled upon the pages in incoherent blocks of unintelligible disarray.

However, the responsibility for this and the other vogues of illustration, and more that I could mention, rests primarily, in my opinion, not with the artists and the public, but with the publishers. The latter underrate the commonsense tests of the public, and consequently force down the artist to a meretricious standard. Not always, by any means, but far too frequently. With a little more taste and knowledge on their own part, and a little more belief in the sanity of the public, the standard and tone of our illustrations could readily—and, I venture to believe, not unprofitably—be raised. For that we have illustrators capable of bringing the art back to its level of some fifteen years ago is unquestionable.

New York City.

How Books  Are Made

BY EDWIN T. STIGER

Assistant to the Manager of the University Press

EACH year the American publishers place on the market something over 8,000 new publications, the editions of which range from the aristocratic few of the expensive limited editions to the hundreds of thousands of the "best sellers." Each one of these new books represents an individual effort on the part of the author and the publisher to place something new in a new way before the public, to turn out a book which some appreciable portion of the millions of book buying inhabitants of this country can be made to think that it wants.

Did it ever occur to you as a reader of a portion of this great output that the laying out and manufacture of this mass of reading matter calls for the employment of an immense force of professionally trained minds outside of the thousands who labor in the carrying out of the details arranged for them; that every new book which appears means the study and application of ideas stored away in the brain of some one man or some little group of men who are spending their lives in the work of producing books attractive to the purchaser, and that each of these men must have a general knowledge, at least, of all branches of work that enter into the making of a book, not only of the idiosyncrasies of the English language, with its shading of punctuation, of types and typographical eccentricities, of the technicalities of electrotyping, paper-making, photo-engraving, printing and bookbinding, but of every one of these and its related branches?

Here, then, is the story of the making of a book.

When a publisher receives a manuscript from an author he gives it out to one of his readers, one of a force upon which he relies for opinions as to the advisability of publishing or probable salability after publishing. These readers are generally persons who have been well trained in the merits or demerits of popularity or authority, and in spite of occasional errors of judgment inseparable from work of this nature, have developed exceptional ability in this line. If the manuscript appears hopeless for this particular publisher's use it will probably pass thru the hands of but one or two readers. If, however, it shows prospects of success, it will be placed before several of these experts, each of whom will deliver an opinion, and it will go for final consideration to the head of the editorial force or a member of the publishing firm. Let us consider that the manuscript has been accepted and the contract drawn up and signed by the author and the publisher. The next step is the sending of the manuscript to the head of the manufacturing department of the publishing house. This gentleman generally tries to talk the book over with the author, in an effort to include as many of his ideas in the production as may be possible considering the limits and the cost of manufacture. He is then ready to begin the building of the book.

Of course, if a new volume is to be added to a series which has already been begun, or if it is to be patterned after some book which has already been made, the plan of procedure is simple, the work to a great extent merely mechanical. If the book, however, must be constructed on lines of its own, the first thing to be done is to obtain a count of the number of words the manuscript contains. This is necessary as giving a gauge from which to determine the size of type and of the type page, and to arrive approximately at the number of pages the book will make. This counting is not as easy as it sounds, and it is quite an art to do it accurately, since manuscript will vary considerably in different parts, and often

the "copy," as the manuscript now becomes called, is made up of writing by different hands, or of magazine or newspaper extracts of varying sizes pasted or laid in. Then, too, the different sizes of types to be used must be considered, for long quotations or correspondence must be set in a different size from the text, and the estimator will also find that portions of the same manuscript will vary materially, according to the nature of the subject. For instance, in a novel, a part given up to broken or short conversation will carry more words to a page than a similar amount of longer worded description. The words having been counted, the next proceeding is to decide on the type and type page.

While in the selection of type there are many fonts from which to choose, most of them, except for the more ornamental styles often used for booklets and special gift books, narrow themselves down to adaptations of three or four faces, their variations being due to peculiarities in the cut of the letters belonging to one or the other of these few standard styles. Some of these adaptations will get more letters on a line of a given length, and some less, than others set in the same size of type. In addition to the changes of types the manufacturing man is allowed some leeway by the "leading," or blanks between the lines of type. Having decided whether the book is to be of approximately the size known by the book-buying public as "octavo" or "12mo," or some such designation, it is his work to settle upon a type and type page which will not run the book to such a length as to make its publishing too expensive, or, on the other hand, to make a book so small that the buyer will feel that he is not getting the worth of his money. In all of this he is bound down by the fact that his type page, whatever it is, must not be laid out contrary to certain proportions which the good taste of the past has made definite. After getting these matters worked out he sends the manuscript to the printer with instructions for a sample page to be set to confirm him in his decision, and often with a request to the printer to count the words and verify his estimate of the number of pages. Very often this sample page must be juggled, a line added, a fraction of an inch taken off, a page number put at the foot, a running head changed in style, or even an entirely new start made on an entirely different basis before an O. K. can be given. It might be said here that unless a manuscript offers unusual features a publisher does not necessarily ask the printer for an estimate of cost, for the manufacturing man has a schedule of the printer's prices and can figure this out for himself as closely as the printer himself could do it.

The sample page having finally been approved, the order is given to begin the work, the printer is told how many proofs will be required and where they are to be sent, and the last details about any irregularities to be met in the work are put in his hands. The printer starts his compositors to work, or, if the book is to be set by machine, arranges for the machines and operators who are to begin the composition, and the kind of progress that can be seen commences. Then follows the period of proofs and proofreading. The first proof, which is a galley proof, or one "pulled" (printed) on long slips of paper without any division into pages, is read and corrected several times before it leaves the printer's hands and is then read and marked for correction by the author and by some of the publisher's editorial force before its return to the printer. If the corrections required are many, it is customary to have further galley proofs, or "galley revises," sent out, so that the changes may be reduced to a minimum before the matter is made up into pages, when all corrections are apt to be more expensive to the publisher or author than if made in the galleys. Then, all the palpable errors having been corrected, and all the additions and excisions made which have up to that time been discovered by the author, the type is put into page form, the running heads and the page numbers added, and the proper sinkage allowed for the beginnings of chapters. More proofs follow, and perhaps page revises, before the final word is given that everything is correct and that electrotypes of the pages may now be made. Even then a plate proof is often required and oftentimes late corrections are sent to be made in the plates

themselves — an expensive proceeding, and one avoided whenever possible.

A word should here be said about this matter of corrections, for there is probably no one thing which causes as much friction between the author and the publisher, and the publisher and printer, as alterations from copy. The author, when he sees his work in type, naturally sees many things which escaped his notice in manuscript form. Moreover, there are often new developments of his subject or suggestions from friends brought to his notice, all of which he is anxious to include in his first edition. He cannot understand why just a few words added here or a line taken out there should, when repeated now and then, make such a seemingly excessive bill of errors. Such changes, however, which appear to him to be very slight, and which are so judging by their length, may require the changing of words and spaces thruout several lines, or, after paging, the readjustment of a number of pages. All of this takes a compositor's time, the printer has to pay the compositor for this time, and at the end of the work a considerable bill is rendered. If the author or editor will only remember that where a word or a sentence is taken out, another word or sentence as near the same length as possible should be inserted whenever it can be done, or if he can cut out enough old matter to allow space for new he may wish to add, much wear and tear of feelings might be saved.

The making of the electrotype plates, altho an intensely interesting process, need not be taken up in this article. It is enough to say of it that the type is pressed in page form into a waxen mold, that the mold is placed in a bath having copper in solution, that this copper is deposited on the mold by an electric current and chemical action, taking an exact impression of it, and that this copper shell, when backed with metal and trimmed to the required size, is ready for the printing press.

All this time, while the proofs are going back and forth, while the corrections are being made, and while the electrotypes are being produced, the manufacturing man is busily arranging the later details of the book. He is ordering the paper, seeing that it is delivered in time, arranging with the artist for illustrations if the book is to be embellished in that way, deciding upon the cover decoration and the binding, and perhaps even getting out partially finished books showing the binding and a few pages of printed matter from which the salesmen can take orders.

As soon as enough of the book is in type to insure accuracy as to the number of pages, or often merely taking the original estimate as a basis for the order, steps must be taken to have the paper on hand as soon as the electrotyping has been finished. When the size of the edition will permit it, the paper is generally made to order, a process requiring from two weeks up, according to the amount of business the paper mills are handling at the time. If the edition is small, or if such a paper is to be used as may readily be found in the stock regularly carried by a paper dealer, the paper is ordered from this stock, cutting it down to the proper size if the sheet required is smaller than the sizes ordinarily sold. The manufacturing man must decide upon the quality of the paper to be used, its size, weight and finish, where it is to be obtained, how much is to be paid for it, and how large a quantity is to be used. He must obtain samples from different mills, consider these in relation to the price asked, make his decision and place his order, and then, often the hardest work of all, follow up the paper men incessantly to make sure that it is on the spot when it is wanted. The type page being fixed, he allows for the proper margins, considers whether he will print eight, sixteen, thirty-two or sixty-four pages at one impression, and then figures the quantity by a scale which allows enough extra sheets for spoilage in the printing and binding. While all of this work may sound as a simple proposition, it is often far from that, for the paper must be chosen with some regard for the face of type which is to be used upon it, and it must very often be selected with a view toward making a too fat book thin and easy to hold, or toward padding out a small, insignificant book into something worth while to a prospective purchaser.

While the proofs are shuttling back

and forth and while the paper is being made, it is also time for this supervisor of the work to be closing in any of the illustrative and decorative portions of the book. If cuts are to print with the text, the drawings and the cuts must be made in advance, in order not to hold back the paging; if, however, the cuts are to print separately and are to be pasted in by the binder, the work may be carried on while the composition is being done, the manuscript having been given the artist to read in advance of its being sent to the printer, or an early set of proofs sent him, that he may choose the situations that appeal to him for illustration. In a general way it may be said that the illustrative processes are two in number, altho these branch out into infinity in their variations, and altho there are more than these two and their variations required in special work. The two in question, used in the general run of books sold at retail, are the line cut, or zinc etching, made from line drawings and drawings with solid blacks and whites, and the half tone, made from photographs and wash drawings. Both of these cuts, or engravings, are made by photography and chemical action, both may be reduced, or even enlarged to a certain degree, to any size proportional to the original subject, and both may be printed at the same time as the text pages, except for the fact that the finish of the paper must be adapted to the cuts. The line cut may be used on any paper whose surface is smooth enough to print without breaking the printed line, but the half tone, on account of its delicacy of line, may be used only on a coated paper or a paper of high finish. The printing of colored illustrations is simply the adaptation of one or the other of these two processes, breaking up the colors of a picture in such a way as to produce practically any of the colors of the spectrum—a complete art in itself and often carried out by printers who do no other kind of work, or else the arbitrary division of a picture into two or three colors and the printing of portions in each color, without regard to the fact that the combination of two certain colors will produce a third. Unless a book is so filled with cuts as to require a highly finished or a coated paper thruout, it is customary to print the cuts separately from the text.

Another of the artistic features to be looked after before the presswork has been completed is the designing of the cover and the making of the brass dies from which the binder stamps the design on the outside of the book. The artist to whom is delegated the work of making the cover design submits a scheme in its colors, usually painted on cloth or paper of the color suggested for use, so that an idea may be had of the general effect and a tentative estimate made of the cost. In general, the artist is held down to as few colors as possible, and is restricted in the use of gold and silver, on account of the extra cost of dies and stamping in the former case, and of precious gold and silver leaf in the latter. When the design is finally accepted it is given into the hands of the manufacturing man, who, determining the size of the cover and the thickness of the book, passes it along to the die cutter in order that the design or lettering may be cut in hard brass, from which any quantity of covers may be stamped or printed without showing any evidence of wear on the part of the die itself. Of late the cover inset has come into much vogue, this inset being generally an illustration printed on paper in one or more colors and pasted on the cover in relation to some part of the stamped design, thus giving an added attraction to the cover and making it more in keeping with the book, while at the same time holding down the cost.

Let us consider, then, that the electrotype plates are now ready for the press and that the paper is in the printer's hands. The book is ready to be printed. The publisher therefore tells the printer how large an edition he requires and the signal is given to begin the printing. Any one unacquainted with the work and going into a pressroom for the first time must be struck by the large number of presses seemingly lying idle when he has been given to understand that a pressroom is always a scene of whirring activity. This seeming quiet is on account of what is known as the "make ready"—the principle cause for expense in printing and the work which brings out the pressman's art and skill. This

is the labor required to get the eight, or sixteen, or thirty-two, or sixty-four pages ready to be printed. The pressman lays out his form on the bed of his press, using a large block upon which the electrotypes may be placed and fastened, or else a number of small blocks, one to a page, arranged in their proper positions by wooden or metal strips laid between the blocks—"furniture," as these are called. As type matter or plates can never be absolutely even on the top, it is necessary for the pressman to build up the low spots and cut down the impression where it is too black. After placing the form on press, therefore, he runs a trial sheet of paper thru the press, from which he is able to know where in the form his work of evening the impression is required. Then he starts this work, which is known as the "make ready," a labor which may require an hour or even two or three days, according to the character of the form or the quality of the work desired. Pieces of thin paper are pasted on the cylinder of the press in such positions as to touch certain spots in the form at the point where the cylinder carrying the sheet of paper to be printed meets the plates, thus increasing the strength of the impression at that point, while other pieces are cut in the right size and shape and pasted under the plate, between it and the block, to gain a similar end. The former method is known as "overlaying" and the latter as "underlaying." This same process is carried out in printing the illustrations, only to a greater degree and generally with more care. When the "make ready" has been finished, the sheets of blank paper are lifted up on the press and fed one by one onto the cylinder, which carries them in its revolution against the plates, after which they are deposited in a pile to be removed, printed again on the other side, counted and packed for shipment to the binder. Similar work to this is carried out for every form of the book until it is all printed, when the scene is shifted to the bindery.

The first step in the binding is the folding of the sheets. While this was generally done in the past by hand by girls working with a flat piece of smooth ivory or similar substance, it is now almost universally executed by ingenious machines which take the sheet of paper, cut it, fold it accurately, insert one folded sheet within another if necessary, and deliver the folded signatures, as each single folded sheet is called, ready for the next process. These signatures are next "gathered," either by hand or machinery, in the order in which they are to appear in the finished book, and they are then "collated," that is, verified, the collator making sure that all signatures are arranged in proper order and that none is missing. They are then sent to the sewing machines, which stitch the signatures together in one continuous row, making no division between the volumes, which have to be cut apart by hand. If the books are to have gilt tops it is here that this work comes in, the gilder placing a number of books in his press, squeezing them up very tightly, with the edge to be gilded uppermost, scraping this edge very smooth, painting on it a thin albumen size, and then laying on the thin gold leaf, which is burnished down to smooth brilliancy by a tool worked by the hand of the gilder. The sewed and gilded book then moves along to be rounded and backed; that is, to be given the circular effect shown on the back of the book and to have the edge of the back, where the sewing is, forced out by pressure to make a groove in which the covers may have play. A piece of coarse, tough cloth, reinforced by a pasted strip of paper, is glued on the back, the edges of the cloth overhanging the edges by an inch or so on each side, a flexible glue is smeared on the back to strengthen it and to hold the signatures more closely together, and the book is ready for the cover, which in all probability has been made while this other work was going on in order to save time at the end.

Altho machines are now generally used for the making of the cover itself, or "case," as it is called in the trade, they have simply adopted the method of the hand worker with more uniformity and speed. The plan of this work begins with the cutting of the stiff pasteboard into pieces of the proper size for each side, a similar cutting of the book cloth for the entire cover, the gluing of the inner surface of the cloth, the plac-

ing of the pieces of board in their proper positions and of a strip of paper down the back, and the turning over of the edges of the cloth upon the board to give a finished edge and strengthen the case. The case then goes to the stamper, who places the brass dies the publisher has supplied for the lettering and the design on a metal block, inks them with colored ink, or, if gold or some other foil is to be used, has this foil stuck on with a size to the cover, and prints the design or lettering on it with his stamping press. If foil is used the dies are hot stamped against the foil, and the waste foil which has not received the impression is rubbed off, collected and remelted. The book is then fitted into the case or cover, the blank pages at each end of the book which have been pasted on for this purpose are pasted back on the cover, and the book is finished. These pasted leaves, together with the reinforcing cloth, are all that hold the book to the cover in ordinary "edition work," as this style of binding is called, but that they are sufficient for all customary use is shown by the amount of hard usage one of these volumes will stand.

The books are now placed in a press and subjected to heavy pressure for a day or a night or more in order to set the mold, as one might say, and give them a proper chance to dry, after which they are packed in cases and shipped away to the market. In the selling of the product another department of the publishing house begins its work, while the manufacturing man gives a sigh of relief, comments perhaps to himself, perhaps to the printer or binder, on some details which had not worked out in just the way he had intended, and devotes his attention to the finishing of the next book on the publication list.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The Rifted Veil

BY M. WOOLSEY STRYKER

AFTER the strife, the fever and the passion,
After the thorn, the toil, the troubled dream,
The carnal plight, the grief, the swaying fashion
Of mortal days—the great surprising gleam
Of the transcendent life! Beyond description
The opening vistas of the powers to be!
Who could wish back the fare and task Egyptian—
Recall the pilgrim of Eternity?
Loved faces crowding to the deathless meeting,
Loved hands put forth to draw the traveler in,
Dear voices heard again in tender greeting—
Past these vain shadows! No more night, no sin!
But Mercy's house, whence no found child shall wander,
Prevailing Love, that wielded staff and rod,
The heart's own story and strange way to ponder,
Emancipation, light, truth, joy, peace, God!

HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y.

A Review of the Important Books of the Year



IT really ought to be entitled a re-review, for the books here listed have been reviewed in THE INDEPENDENT in the year since our last Book Number or will be reviewed in a few weeks. This is simply an advanced stage in the process of book sifting which is one of the most important and difficult of our editorial duties. The first stage is the weekly selection of the books that are worth notice and the rejection of those that are trashy, objectionable or inferior. Even of those that are reserved for review, many are eventually crowded out. The books to be discussed are then sorted and assigned space intended to be roughly proportional to their interest, importance or novelty. But the publication of a thousand book notices, varying in length from a line of type to a page and a half, scattered thru fifty-two issues, does not give proper prominence to the comparatively few books of importance that appear during a year. For this purpose a brief general summary is necessary, a look back over the landscape to see what peaks—or at least hills—stand out most prominently. Besides the book lists contained in this issue, we published on August 1st a similar comparative survey of the educational books of the year, and on December 19th the juvenile, holiday and specially illustrated books are discussed. As a further guide to readers we have published about every other week an annotated list of the best authorities on various timely topics, these lists being printed in the advertising pages, so they can be cut out without injuring the body of the magazine.

Fiction

The Fruit of the Tree. By Edith Wharton. Scribner. $1.50.
The Weavers. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Harper. $1.50.
The Stooping Lady. By Maurice Hewlett. Dodd, Mead. $1.50.
The Second Generation. By David Graham Phillips. Appleton. $1.50.
The Younger Set. By Robert Chambers. Appleton. $1.50.
The Country House. By John Galsworthy. Putnam. $1.50.
To Him That Hath. By Leroy Scott. Doubleday, Page. $1.50.
Madame De Treymes. By Edith Wharton. Scribner. $1.50.
Clem. By Edna Kenton. Century. $1.20.
The Sinner. By A. Fogazzaro. Putnam. $1.50.
Fraulein Schmidt and Mr. Anstruther. By the Author of "Elizabeth in Her German Garden." Scribner. $1.50.
Alice-for-Short. By William De Morgan. Holt. $1.50.
The Whirlwind. By Eden Phillpotts. McClure. $1.50.
Major Vigoureux. By Quiller-Couch. Scribner. $1.50.
The Helpmate. By May Sinclair. Holt. $1.50.
Mam' Linda. By Will N. Harben. Harper. $1.50.

There have been no new developments in fiction this year. If we except Sir Gilbert Parker's new version of Gordon's martyrdom at Khartum and Gladstone's neglect of him, even the illustrious dead have rested more quietly than usual beneath their monuments. The historical novelists have at last published all their correspondence and delivered up all the skeletons which time so kindly hides in the closets of the dead. To be sure some have attempted to reform the past of late, and notably Maurice Hewlett, who, in his latest novel, tries to inject the spirit of socialism into English high life of a hundred years ago. But the attempt is like retouching old pictures with modern paint. Undoubtedly the business of this generation is to destroy the selfishness of wealth and the brutality of all privileged classes, but there is no reason why Mr. Hewlett and others should destroy the family portraits of the race by meddling with the spirit of the Past as portrayed in history. We shall need the tone of time at least behind us later on when we get everything new established.

Another reason why there have been no sensational books published is because our popular writers have discovered no new social, political or industrial scandals to dramatize. All has been discovered and nearly everybody who is conspicuous enough to merit it has been disgraced. And come to think of it there is a curious limitation about fiction as a mode of expressing current life. When

a "problem" passes the first sensational stage of being a sort of dramatic discovery, it passes out of the hands of the novelists and becomes a question for the economists. Nothing is staler in fiction than the reiteration of the same problems, no matter how harrowing they are. This accounts for the rise and fall of the muckraking novelists. Their fame rests upon the phase of a situation which immediately passes out of reach of their staccato powers of demonstration. Meanwhile, it is certain that writers of this class are "wreckers" to the last, hurricane souls ready to sweep away the existing order, but not one of them is constructive. Take the case of Mr. David Graham Phillips. His novel is one of the best written of its class this year. So long as he wrote to prove the evil effects of wealth upon the children of rich parents, he expressed his ideas with power and a certain fierce distinction. But when he attempts to show how wealth may be disposed of for the good of society, he offers a Munchausen system of finance wearisome to read about. Robert Chambers's novel is another illustration of the same limitation in fiction. Choosing the same Second Generation of which Mr. Phillips writes so severely, he attempts to prove that it is on the up-grade in morals and manners. This argument is the weakness in his story, because it is out of place, and it is not sustained by the lives of the characters portrayed. What we really learn is that the younger women are healthier and more decent than the older ones, and that so far there is no change for the better in the mortality of morals among the men. What the result of these conflicting conditions will be lies beyond the province of the novelist. And the fact that Galsworthy attempts no such solution, but portrays with a humor that does not smile and a bitterness that does not relent the lack of virtue, intelligence and sympathy in the landed gentry of England makes his book more significant. He makes the demonstration of certain conditions and leaves society to make whatever corrections it is morally able to sustain. For the same reason Leroy Scott's book is far more important than its literary merit implies. It is a plain statement of eloquent facts which prove without argument that the relation of prosperous and respectable people to freed convicts is more criminal as a rule than the relations of the most hardened criminal is to them.

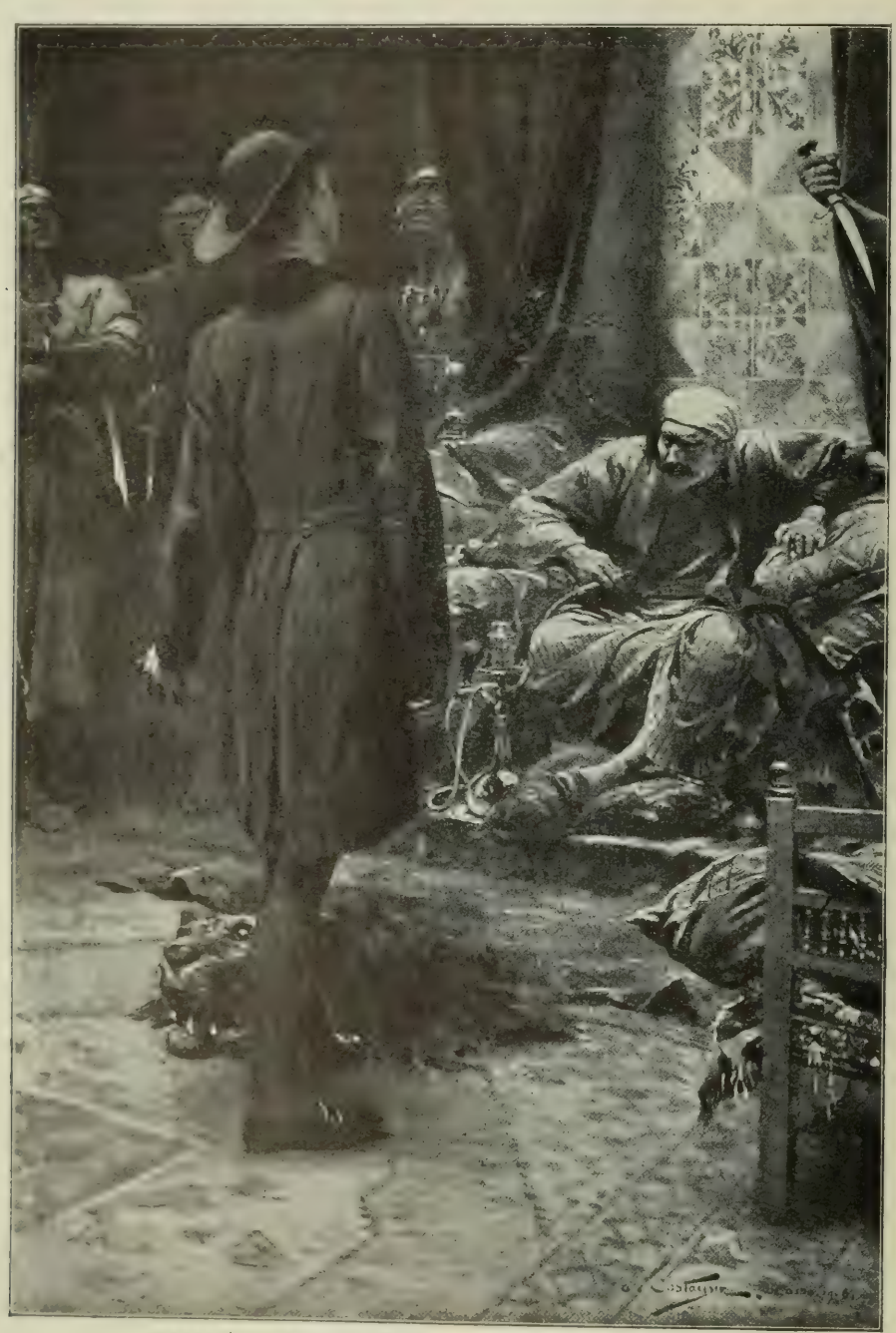


Frontispiece from Hewlett's "The Stooping Lady."

Mrs. Wharton's little story is as thin as her astral shape and should not be mentioned except to call attention to the fact that she has learned to begin where Henry James leaves off. If, however, you want a book by way of contrast in which every sentence stands up and kicks with its boots on for the ideas it represents, read what Clem has to say in Edna Kenton's story of "the best American society." It is not often that a heroine can hold on to a vigorous, half charming, half offensive personality in spite of the author's powers of dissection. But Clem survives so really that the reader is tempted in the end to grasp her hand in hearty congratulation for her honesty and pluck. In her fall novel Mrs. Wharton has two "live wires"—the questions of financial independence in marriage and of the permissibility of euthanasia, both likely to be actively discussed.

Allowing for the inevitable loss that must result thru even a good translation from the delicate, impassioned Italian into the sterner, less flexible English, Fogazzaro's novel is still a masterpiece. After reading it and the others of this famous Roman trilogy, one can see that even Marion Crawford's novels compare with them like clever copies do with original great pictures. After training her readers to regard her as a good-natured wife who keeps a witty eye upon

her "man of wrath," Elizabeth in Her German Garden now disconcerts us with a volume of letters from a certain fräulein to the man who jilts her. Apparently it is the heart's last gallant defense against love, and it is written with the author's usual charm. De Morgan's gives to literature a Rhenish flavor, and his last story is like a chalice of old wine reddened within by all the fine fires of life and beaded high with immortal love and courage. But probably the most effective, the most humanly splendid story of the year comes from May Sin-



DAVID CLARIDGE BEFORE PRINCE HARRIK.
From Parker's "The Weavers."

first story was written in the spirit and after the manner of Dickens; his second is written in imitation of his first. *Alice-for-Short* is disappointing after "Joseph Vance." Eden Phillpotts's last epic of the Dartmoor is beyond question the greatest of his angry masterpieces of that region. Quiller-Couch

clair. She has shed an altar light upon some obscure and difficult places in married life and made the way clearer to view for many.

The year marks progress at last in Southern fiction. Some fairly good stories have been written, and one novelist at least has climbed out of the Civil

War cemeteries and has given us a splendid story, founded bravely upon the living issue of the day. Mr. Harben's novel is the most significant book that has appeared relating to the negro since Bishop Haygood wrote "Our Brother in Black." It is not a solution of the trouble, but an explanation with great wisdom and tenderness.

General Literature

Beside Still Waters. By A. C. Benson. Putnam. $1.25.
The Altar Fire. By A. C. Benson. Putnam. $1.50.
Shelburne Essays. Fourth Series. By P. E. More. Putnam. $1.25.
Balzac. By Ferdinand Brunetière. Lippincott. $1.25.
Shakespeare. By Walter Raleigh. Macmillan. 75c.
Walt Whitman. By Bliss Perry. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.50.
Life and Letters of Godkin. By Rollo Ogden. Macmillan. 2 vols. $4.00.
Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn. By Elizabeth Bisland. Houghton, Mifflin. 2 vols. $6.00.
English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer. By W. H. Schofield. Macmillan. $1.50.
The Arthur of the English Poets. By Howard Maynadier. Houghton, Mifflin.
The Text of Shakespeare. By T. R. Lounsbury. Scribner. $2.00.
Fire Divine. By R. W. Gilder. Century. $1.00.
Nineveh. By G. S. Viereck.
Jeanne d'Arc. Sappho and Phaon. By Percy Mackaye. Macmillan. $1.25 each.
Collected Works of Henrik Ibsen. Ed. by Wm. Archer. Scribner. 11 vols. $1.00 each.
John Bull's Other Island and *Major Barbara.* Brentano's. $1.50.
Poems and Plays. By W. B. Yeats. 2 vols. Macmillan. $1.75 each.

The stream of general literature seems to have run pretty low this year. There are books about literature and its makers in abundance. But outside of the novel the book that is itself literature even in intention—what our grandfathers would have called collectively *belles lettres*—is rare. It may be that the desire for information, for news, has momentarily got the better of us; that we are temporarily swamped by the flood of modern instance. But in any case the journalistic note in our current writing is more pronounced than the literary, and there are dozens of lives and letters to a single volume of essays, criticism—or even verse, which used once to be pretty equally the training school of critics and poets. In particular, the old-fashioned interpretative essay, the essay of Hazlitt and Lamb, which sought to present an impression rather than an observation of life, Mr. Benson appears to be sustaining very nearly single-handed. To his usual characteristics, with which the public is well acquainted by this time, his new volumes add a rather unexpected extension of scope. Mr. Benson has always stood for the life of contemplation, but he has never before attempted to trace so consistently and even so exhaustively the course and consequence of such a life in our own day. That there is something to the present sense a little finical, a little mawkish in the deliberate effort to withdraw oneself wholly from the influences of his time, however disagreeable some of those influences may be, and to live exclusively in the ideal and the beautiful, cannot be denied. And yet it is none the less desirable and fortunate that there should be some one to emphasize, even tho excessively, that neglected virtue of reflection which ought at least to temper and direct our frequently aimless or misdirected activity. For literary criticism Mr. More continues to perform something of the same service as Mr. Benson is doing for the personal essay, and with something of the same regularity and persistence. If anything, the latest series of his *Shelburne Essays* is the best he has yet published, not merely in choice of subject, but in mode of treatment as well. By this time Mr. More has got his philosophy of life sufficiently well in hand to use it rather as a means of orientating himself with reference to his subject than as an end in itself, as was noticeable in his earlier work, where his subject was often overtopped by speculative scaffolding. In this way there results a greater definiteness of outline, a clearer delineation of character and manners—in short, a nearer approach to literature, to which Mr. More's work begins to occupy a position remarkably like Sainte-Beuve's. Brunetière's *Balzac,* on the other hand, serves rather to illustrate the contrary inclination of a later school to disassociate the book from the author, and to reduce criticism to a more or less mechanical dissection and comparison of literary tendencies, as tho the book itself had a substantive value irrespective of experience or were indeed actually identical with it. It is essentially on the latter ground that Brunetière adjudges the palm to Balzac among novelists, and doubtful tho his conclusions may be, the considerations thru which he passes in the course of his discussion are by no means uninteresting or insignificant.

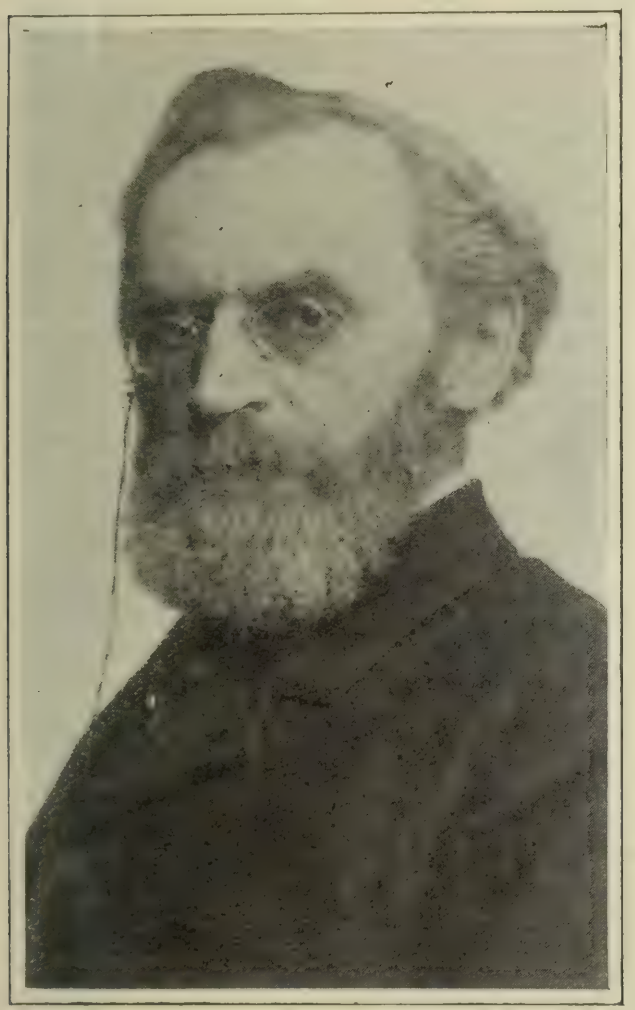
In the field intermediate between criticism and biography lies Professor Raleigh's *Shakespeare,* an excellent digest of the present state of knowledge and opinion with reference to the dramatist's life and work, and Mr. Perry's *Walt Whitman,* by all odds the most judicial and satisfactory account of that disconcerting genius yet published. Indeed, the manner in which Mr. Perry succeeds in keeping clear of the stumbling blocks with which the path of Whitman's biographer is plentifully beset, without allowing himself to be dazzled by the cross-lights of notoriety or exasperated by the perversity of the poet and his admirers, is no small achievement, tho at the same time a kind of indecision or hesitancy to pronounce a definitive judgment makes his book a little disappointing to a reader who looks to his biographer for his opinions as well as for his information.

In Mr. Ogden's *Godkin,* however, the critic begins to yield to the editor, or, rather, what criticism there is—and of such implicit criticism there may be not a little—consists in the selection of materials, in the artful posing of the subject, and in the admirable arrangement of moral lights and shadows. As so exhibited, Godkin appears *tout à fait un être politique,* in Napoleon's words—a being almost exclusively political. In this particular, in the spectacle of an honest man engaged in a lifelong struggle against corruption and abuse, lies the main interest of the biography for conscientious readers of whatever shade of political opinion, at the same time that his foreign birth gives his criticism of American institutions a freedom from habitual and conventional prejudices which is frequently very suggestive and instructive. Of quite a different sort, tho no less significant from another point of view, is the interest of Mrs. Bisland's *Lafcadio Hearn.* Not so ably edited perhaps, the book may be thought to suffer further by the isolation of the biographical portion, which is set off by itself in the manner of an introduction, instead of being interwoven, as usual in these cases, with the other and original material. About the character of the man, however, there can be no doubt. Impressionist, dreamer, *schwärmer,* he is the natural counterpart or pendant of a Godkin —an artificer of words rather than of things, a connoisseur of impressions rather than of deeds, a type of the artist and litterateur—and to such and the psychologist of genius particularly engrossing.

In the realm of literary as contrasted with that of personal biography, if so convenient a distinction may be made, there are two books of special importance. Professor Schofield's *English Literature from the Norman Conquest to Chaucer,* tho of less interest to the general reader than to the special student, is to the latter fairly indispensable, in spite of its decided unevenness, as a contribution to the history of a period which has never been treated either quite thoroly or satisfactorily. On the other hand, Mr. Maynadier's *Arthur,* despite some few errors, is the best popular account in the language of the growth and vicissitudes of the Arthurian legend, particularly with reference to its earlier development; while as a cross between these two varieties, Professor Lounsbury's *Text of Shakespeare,* with a rather misleading title, attempts an entertaining rehabilitation of the pedant Theobald as a Shakespearean scholar, in a mingling of biography, criticism and literary history.

Of original poetry and drama in any proper sense of the words, the manifestations have been singularly few. Mr. Gilder's volume we shall discuss later. Mr. Viereck has raised some little stir with his *Nineveh.* But with the exception of the amazing cleverness of this youthful verse there seems little promise in it. His present inspiration is essentially impotent. Undoubtedly, M. Mackaye's *Jeanne d'Arc* and *Sappho and Phaon* are picturesque and poetic dramas. In fact, they probably mark the high tide of poetry for the season. At the same time, for all their merits, they fall short of the dramatic ideal. In reading them in connection with the other printed plays of the twelvemonth one would be tempted to say that our generation is in danger of losing all dramatic sense; it seems no longer quite to know what drama is. For this reason Mr. Archer's definitive English edition of Ibsen is particularly timely, not only for the comprehensive view of that play-

wright which it present thru the introductions as well as in the rounded mass of his writing, but also for the example offered by one who, with all his faults, is nevertheless one of the great modern dramatic technicians. Shaw's new volume is doubly entitled to mention in this column because the plays are written to be read quite as much as to be seen, and the two satirical essays, "A Preface for Politicians," on the Irish question, and "First Aid to Critics," on the Salvation Army and poverty.



CARL SCHURZ.
From "Reminiscences of Carl Schurz."

History

The Inquisition of Spain. By Henry Charles Lea. 4 vols. Macmillan. $10.00.
History of European Diplomacy. Vol. II. By David J. Hill. Longmans. $5.00.
The Dawn of Modern Geography. Vol. III. By C. R. Beazley. Oxford. $6.75.
The Papacy in the Nineteenth Century. By Dr. F. Nielsen. 2 vols. Dutton. $7.50.
Cambridge Modern History. Vol. IV, The Thirty Years' War. Vol. X, The Restoration. Macmillan. $4.00 each.
Lectures on Modern History. By Lord Acton. Macmillan. $3.25.
Babylonian Expedition of University of Pennsylvania. Series A. Vol. IV, Part I, and Vol. XX, Part I. University of Pennsylvania. $6.00 each.
Researches in Sinai. By W. M. Flinders-Petrie. Dutton. $5.00.
Egyptological Researches. By W. Max Muller. Carnegie Institution. $2.75.
Venice. By P. G. Molmenti. Part. I, Middle Ages. Part II, Golden Age. McClurg. Each part in 2 vols. $5.00.
A History of England in Six Volumes. Vol. III. By H. W. C. Davis. Methuen.
The Political History of England. Vols. IV, V, VII. Longsmans. $2.60 per vol.
History of Modern England. By Herbert Paul. 5 vols. Macmillan. $2.50 each.
Borough Customs. Vol. II. Edited by Mary Bateson for the Seldon Society. London: Quaritch.
Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor. By Frances G. Davenport. Putnam. $3.00.
Richard III. By Sir C. R. Markham. Dutton. $3.50.
Lord Randolph Churchill. By Lord Rosebury. Harper. $2.25.
Correspondence of William Pitt. Macmillan. $6.00.
Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham. By Stuart J. Reid. Longmans. $10.00.
Memoirs of Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst. Macmillan. $6.00.
Original Narratives of Early American History. The Northmen, Columbus and Cabot. Scribner. $3.00.
The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century. By Herbert L. Osgood. 3 vols. Macmillan. $9.00.
English Colonies in America. Vols. IV and V. Holt. $3.50 each.
History of the United States. By E. McK. Avery. Vol. III. Burrows. $6.25.
Hart's American Nation. Vols. XVI-XXII. Harper. $2.00 each.
Twenty Years of the Republic. By Harry Thurston Peck. Dodd, Mead. $2.50.
Constitutional History of the State of New York. By C. Z. Lincoln. 5 vols. Rochester: Lawyers' Co-op. Co. $15.00.
The General Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles. By Captaine John Smith. 2 vols. Macmillan. $6.00.
Magellan's Voyage Around the World. By Antonio Pigafetta. Clark. $7.50.
The Trail Makers, Cabeza de Vaca, Champlain, Lasalle. Barnes. $1.00 per vol.
The Ohio River. By A. B. Hulbert. Putnam. $3.50.
In Olde Massachusetts. By C. B. Todd. Grafton's Historical Series. $1.50.
Documentary History of Reconstruction. Vol. I. By W. L. Fleming. Clark. $5.00.
War Government. By W. B. Weeden. Houghton. $2.50.
Civil War in the United States. By W. B. Wood and Major Edmunds. Methuen.
Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin. By Albert H. Smyth. 10 vols. $30.00.
Robert E. Lee. By P. A. Bruce. *Judah P. Benjamin.* By Pierce Butler. American Crisis Biographies. Jacobs. $1.25 each.
Military Memories of a Confederate. By E. P. Alexander. Scribner. $4.00.
Reminiscences of Carl Schurz. 2 vols. McClure. $6.00.
Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard. 2 vols. Baker & Taylor. $5.00.
Letters of Queen Victoria. 3 vols. Longmans. $15.00.

Mr. Henry Charles Lea, thru the completion of his *History of the Inquisition of Spain,* has at once gained for himself the headship in the historical production of the past year, and for American scholarship one of its proudest honors for all time. That an American gentleman, a scholar by inclination rather than profession, and a Protestant, should lead European historians in the history of Europe, and Catholic historians in the history of the Church, is a triumph of which much can legitimately be made. No other work of the year approaches this in significance, altho in the general

field of European history there have been some notable contributions. An American jurist has continued his work on the diplomacy of Europe; Mr. Beazley has completed his brilliant inventory of the geographic stock-in-trade of the Renaissance; a deplorable gap in the history of the papacy has been filled, and the Cambridge Modern History has extended into two more fields. More notable than this last work, as a memorial to Lord Acton, who conceived and planned it, is a volume of his lectures which will be nearly the whole literary output of one who was probably the greatest English historical scholar of his generation. Allied closely, in general interest, to the history of Europe, is the field of archæological exploration and report. Here, in three directions, the year has recorded research and discovery. Babylonia, Sinai and Egypt have all been brought a little closer to us as the result. McClurg has published two parts in four volumes of an excellent edition and translation of Molmenti's authoritative history of Venice.

The co-operative works on England, which we have noted in earlier surveys, continue to publish and to receive, in general, the approval of the public. The Methuen series, with its excellent critical apparatus and its chapters on the history of civilization, has added one volume; the Longmans series has advanced, in four volumes, from 1216 to 1660, with a single gap covering the period 1547-1603, upon which Mr. Pollard is still at work. As these works advance, covering the same ground, we begin to feel that we shall have at last a complete, detailed, well-balanced history of England. And this we have long desired. In a later period, Mr. Paul has completed his journalistic account of modern England, giving always a picturesque and interesting narrative of contemporary events, not always, it is true, without prejudice and bias, but possessing all the virtues of an honest account by an intelligent participant. The general works on England have not stopped or obscured the development of detailed narrative and institutional history. It is a source of gratification that before her death Mary Bateson had completed another of the tasks to which she was accustomed to apply her discerning judgment and enormous industry, and that a second of the more useful of these contributions is the work of an American woman.

In European biography the most interesting product is the attempt of Sir Clements R. Markham to rehabilitate that arch stage villain, Richard III. It is clear that much of the odium cast upon Richard was a part of the public policy of his successors, and eminently unjust. But Sir Clements has done his work of whitewashing so well that it invites suspicion. Lord Rosebery's Churchill is another attempt to reconstruct a character of doubtful significance, and is the more interesting because it follows the filial effort of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill. American relations in the eighteenth century are made more clear by the publication of the correspondence of William Pitt by an American patriotic society, while nineteenth century Canadian affairs are much illumined by the needed biography of the Earl of Durham. On the continent of Europe the excitement caused by the diplomatic revelations of the memoirs of Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst is only just now subsiding.

American history continues, as usual, to invite writers and interest publishers. The series of *Narratives of Early American History,* which Mr. Jameson is editing with the approval of the American Historical Association, has given out four volumes and now announces a fifth on the Virginia settlements. The narratives in question are of common use and have never been as accessible as they now become. Colonial history in general has received full attention. Professor Osgood has completed his institutional survey of the seventeenth century, while the late John A. Doyle lived long enough to reach the end of his task. There is no fairer view of American colonial development than that contained in the five bulky volumes of Mr. Doyle. The third volume of Mr. Avery's ambitious history has been distributed. In more recent periods, Professor Hart's co-operative work has issued its volumes from XVI to XXII, and has now reached the years of reconstruction. The general average of the series continues high, while Professor Dunning's volume

on "Reconstruction" is probably the best brief discussion of the subject that we have. More recent still, Mr. Peck's *Twenty Years of the Republic* has been rescued from the magazines and carries a narrative down to 1905.

The flood of material on local history and special periods shows no sign of subsiding. Its average, happily, seems to be improving, so that when the next era of general histories shall come the task of the writer will be made easier than it now is or has been. The bright star among the local books is Mr. Lincoln's five-volume constitutional history of New York. Very slight deliberation will convince any one that American history can never be understood without a precedent understanding of the development of its constituent elements. But almost no serious effort has been given to the local task. Its rewards are slight. Its glory is insignificant. And so we give honor to this author and hope that he may be the precursor of a long line of devoted and laborious investigators of local constitutional history. Other important books on local topics are too numerous for this brief survey. They generally have strong inclination to the sumptuous in form, and often try to stimulate the purchaser's interest by appearing in limited edition. The interest in Captain John Smith has been revived by the Jamestown Exposition, and we find his *General Historie* among the reprints of the year. Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe has been recalled by a new translation of Pigafetta's journal of the voyage. The geographic discoveries of Cabeza de Vaca, Champlain and La Salle have been made more accessible, while Mr. Hulbert has continued his study of routes of travel. This last task, that of assembling the sources of information upon individual routes within the United States, is of exceeding importance in the explanation of the physical course of American development. Migration always follows the line of least resistance, and the settlement of the Western frontier until 1850 was almost exclusively controlled by the natural routes of the river valleys. Mr. A. B. Hulbert has already pre-empted a large portion of this field. His new volume on the Ohio River comes near to being a model of what such a book ought to be. The *Grafton Historical Series,* volumes of informal sketches of early life in Eastern towns and States, serve a useful purpose in arousing popular interest in their homes and ancestors.

Speaking broadly, there is now more interest in local history than in chronological periods of general history. Yet we are glad to record a few useful works of the latter sort. The Civil War and reconstruction years have not been overlooked. Indeed, our rapidly changing understanding of the causes and nature of secession, which is already far advanced among scholars, altho only begun among the public, will keep alive the scholarly investigation of this period for a long time. Professor Fleming has now issued the second volume of his *Documentary History of Reconstruction,* completing his work and affording material for the illustration of most of the points raised by law and economic fact in the South in the years after the war. Another writer has described the nature of government in war time, in both Federal and State administrations. He has shown how the power of the President expands when the necessities of war bring into existence his authority as commander-in-chief, and how the executives of the States are able to co-operate in the general work. An excellent English narrative of the military events of the Civil War has made it possible for us to revise some of our judgments in the light of recent dispassionate research.

Like Miss Bateson and Mr. Doyle, the late Albert H. Smyth had completed an important task before his death. His edition of the *Writings of Benjamin Franklin* is the leading contribution of the year to American biography. Mr. Smyth's work as editor was dignified and suitable, while the new papers which he unearthed were of considerable number and importance. Among the younger contemporaries of Franklin, Alexander Hamilton has received a new biography by a careful Scotch writer. Mr. Oliver has not, however, added to our knowledge of Hamilton, and his work is chiefly interesting because of its British point of view. More recent still, useful accounts of Robert E. Lee and Judah P. Benjamin have been published, and the interesting memoirs of Gen.

E. P. Alexander. In the field of autobiography three important contributions must be mentioned, altho they have been received too recently to have been reviewed; two of them, the reminiscences of General Howard and Carl Schurz, bearing especially on the Civil War period, and the third, the letters of



QUEEN VICTORIA IN 1855.
From "Letters of Queen Victoria."

Queen Victoria, having a double interest in its domesticity and diplomacy.

The historical works of the last year have invaded all the usual fields of interest. Of the unexpected and surprising there has been almost nothing. But one or two really great works have been completed, and the sum total makes the past year worthy, if not memorable.

Religion and Theology

A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament. By Francis Brown, with the co-operation of S. R. Driver and Charles A. Briggs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $8.00.

Elias, Jahve, und Baal. Von H. Gunkel. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr.

Introduction to the Canonical Books of the Old Testament. By Karl Cornill. Translated by G. H. Box. Putnam's. $3.00.

The Religious Value of the Old Testament. By A. W. Vernon. Crowell. 90 cents net.

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Psalms. By Charles A. Briggs and Emilie Grace Briggs. Scribner's. 2 vols. $3.00 each.

A Commentary on the Gospel of Matthew. By Willoughby C. Allen. Scribner's. $3.00.

The Fourth Gospel. By Ernest F. Scott. Scribner's. $2.00.

Luke, the Physician, the Author of the Third Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles. By A. Harnack. Translated by J. R. Wilkinson. Putnam's. $1.50.

Paulus und Jesus. Von Adolf Jülicher. Imported by G. E. Stechert & Co., N. Y. 13 cents.

The Gospel History and Its Transmission. By F. Crawford Burkitt. Scribner's. $2.25.

A Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels. Edited by James Hastings. Scribner's. Vol. I. $6.00.
The New Theology. By R. J. Campbell. Macmillan. $1.25.
The Substance of Faith Allied with Science. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Harper's. $1.00.
The Religious Conception of the World. By A. K. Rogers. Macmillan. $1.50.
Naturalism and Religion. By R. Otto. Translated by J. Arthur Thompson and Margaret R. Thompson. Putnam's. $1.50.
Through Man to God. By George A. Gordon. Houghton. $1.50.
A Genetic History of the New England Theology. By Frank Hugh Foster. University of Chicago Press. $2.00.
The Problem of Faith and Freedom in the Last Two Centuries. By John Oman. Armstrong. $2.75.
Christianity in the Modern World. By D. S. Cairns. Armstrong. $1.25.
Christianity and the Social Crisis. By Walter Rauschenbusch. Macmillan. $1.75.
The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit. By C. R. Brown. Scribner's. $1.25.
A History of the Reformation. By Thomas M. Lindsay. Scribner's. 2 vols. $5.00.
John Calvin. By Williston Walker. Putnam's. $1.35.
The Catholic Encyclopaedia. In 15 vols. $6.00 each. Vol. I: Aachen-Assize. Robert Appleton Company.
The Censorship of the Church of Rome. By G. H. Putnam. Putnam's. 2 vols. $5.00.
Lord Acton and His Circle. Edited by Abbot Gasquet. Longman's. $4.50.

Let the place of honor among the religious books of the year be given to a monument of patient toil and exact and searching scholarship, Professor Francis Brown's *Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament.* For over a score of years Dr. Brown and his collaborators, Dr. Briggs and Canon Driver, have worked at this revision of Gesenius, and they have produced a *Hilfsbuch* to Old Testament study which will place many generations of Biblical students under a heavy debt of gratitude to them. The work is far in advance of anything hitherto available, and while doubtless only the few will use it, its beneficient influence will be widely felt. Parts of this Lexicon have been appearing for the past sixteen years, and its successful completion is a notable event.

Among other books in Old Testament science mention should be made of Professor Gunkel's brief essay on Elijah, which is the only adequate treatment of that mighty prophet, from the modern point of view, with which we are familiar. It is an unpretentious volume, one of the *Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher,* but is one of the best examples of German critical scholarship. It may be hoped that an English translation will be made. The past year has seen the translation of Professor Cornill's *Introduction to the Old Testament,* which appeared first in German in 1891, and is a valuable aid on all questions of authorship, date and literary structure, and leads up to appreciation of the religious history of Israel.

A passionate assertion of the large and permanent *Religious Value of the Old Testament in the Light of Modern Knowledge* may be found in Professor Vernon's essay of that title. The author makes clear the disadvantages of the older view, which he regards as completely mistaken, and sets forth the reasons for his faith that the modern conception will result in worthier religious lessons from the literature of the ancient Hebrews. Dr. Briggs's name appears again as the author of an exhaustive, critical *Commentary on the Psalms,* which lays special stress on the metrical structure and its use in corrections of the text.

Passing to the New Testament, a thoro and sane *Commentary on Matthew* is provided by Dr. Willoughby C. Allen, which is notable especially for its painstaking interpretation of the Greek text and scholarly observations on the sources and structure of the Gospel. The most valuable treatise on the Gospel of John that has appeared in recent years, not forgetting several by authors widely known, is that of Mr. Ernest F. Scott. Date and authorship are not considered, but the more important questions of the aim and object of the book, the needs it was designed to meet and the difficulties and errors it was calculated to correct, are submitted to careful and sensible examination. This essay has been pronounced by Holtzmann one of the most valuable treatises in Biblical theology made by a recent writer. Mention should be made of Professor Harnack's skilful argument that *Luke the Physician* was the author of both the Third Gospel and the Acts, and another slight German treatise whose value is altogether out of proportion to its compass is Professor Jülicher's valiant defense of Paul as on the whole a true and faithful representative of the message of Jesus to the world.

The question of the origin, mutual relation, and historical value of the Gospels, and the history of their adoption into the canon, has received careful treatment in *The Gospel History and its Transmission,* by Professor Burkitt, of Cambridge, a ripe scholar and a man of

sound critical acumen. He contends for the priority of Mark, and attempts a construction of the framework of Christ's life according to the Marcan account. The *Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels*, by the editors of the well known "Dictionary of the Bible," is in many ways disappointing, at least in the first volume. Many of the articles do not at all meet the problems raised by modern scholarship.

Perhaps no religious book of the year has attracted so much attention as the Rev. R. J. Campbell's *New Theology*. Undoubtedly Mr. Campbell means well, is evangelical in spirit, and perceives much truth, but his writing lacks balance and his exaggerations of truth sometimes amount to falsehood. He is an earnest preacher, but possesses a heterogeneous mind and is a bit daft on the doctrine of immanence and on "psychic investigations." Another volume much discussed is Sir Oliver Lodge's catechetical endeavor to state religious belief in terms not inconsistent with modern science. The author has found himself in conflict both with representatives of science and with teachers of religion.

A significant volume in doctrinal theology is Professor Rogers's *Religious Conception of the World*, in which the author defends the religious and theistic view of the world with philosophic penetration and no small argumentative skill. The same general problem and point of view obtains in Professor Otto's *Religion and Naturalism*, which is in all ways a valuable work for those who experience difficulty in reconciling religious faith with scientific conceptions.

Dr. Gordon's helpful sermons are so largely doctrinal that they may be classed with other endeavors to explain and defend the truths of the Christian faith. The theology is Christocentric, its chief contention being that "the supreme path to God is thru the humanity of Jesus Christ." The *New England Theology* has found a worthy historian in Profesor Foster, whose story of the high debates, from Edwards to Park, is a notable contribution to the understanding of the nobler elements of America's life. All the great religious teachers of New England between the two mentioned find clear and sympathetic exposition in his pages. Another successful essay in the history of doctrine is Professor Oman's *Problem of Faith and Freedom*, in which he attempts to show, by a sketch of religious thought in the last two centuries, that faith and freedom are not mutually exclusive, but rather that true faith is impossible without fullest freedom, and that genuine freedom is the surest guarantee of real faith.

On the important and live topic of the relation of Christianity to social questions Professor Rauschenbusch's *Christianity and the Social Crisis* is deserving of special attention. The author urges a much closer co-operation between the Church and adherents of socialistic doctrine than usually obtains. A book dealing less with social theory, but very wisely and enthusiastically with problems of practical betterment, is Dr. Brown's Yale lectures on *The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit*. The need of moral leadership in social endeavor and the way to immediate and efficient helpfulness on the part of the parish clergyman are eloquently stated.

Professor Lindsay's *History of the Reformation* is taking its place as the standard English work on its important theme. The author is fair, comprehensive and accurate, and his work shows the benefit of access to archives not hitherto available. For its scope and purpose Prof. Williston Walker's biography of *John Calvin* is a model. Interest in the fourth centennial of the birth of the Genevan reformer renders the work timely.

The *Catholic Encyclopedia* is a notable undertaking, aiming to give an adequate and authoritative statement of the doctrine, history and institutions of the Catholic Church. It is on the whole a creditable work, with many excellent and scholarly articles, but marred by the presence of mediocre and medieval material and careless editing. Deserving of high commendation is Mr. Putnam's account of the *Censorship of the Church of Rome*, a scientific and impartial history of that terrible instrument of intellectual repression. Dom Gasquet's edition of the letters of Lord Acton, from his twenty-fourth to his thirtieth year, furnishes many interesting sidelights on

the history of English Catholicism in the fifteen years succeeding the Oxford movement, in which Acton was interested in liberal Catholic reviews. The volume is a useful supplement to the delightful and informing letters to Mary Gladstone.

Miscellaneous

Nelson's Encyclopedia. 12 vols. Nelson. $48.00.
Cyclopedia of American Agriculture. Ed. by L. H. Bailey. Vol. I and II. Macmillan. $5.00 each.
Foods and Their Adulteration. By Harvey W. Wiley. Blakiston. $4.00.
The Nutrition of Man. By R. H. Chittenden. Stokes. $3.00.
The Standard Family Physician. By Carl Reissig and S. E. Jelliffe. Funk & Wagnall's. $13.00.



LIEUTENANT PEARY IN ARCTIC COSTUME.

History of Architecture. By Russell Sturgis. 3 vols. Baker & Taylor. $15.00.
History of Painting. By Richard Muther. 2 vols. Putnam. $5.00.
Pragmatism. By William James. Longmans. $1.25.
Studies in Humanism. By F. C. S. Schiller. Macmillan. $3.25.
Experimental Zoology. By T. H. Morgan. Macmillan. $2.75.
Evolution and Animal Life. By D. S. Jordan and V. L. Kellogg. Appleton. $2.50.
Darwinism Today. By V. L. Kellogg. Holt. $2.00.
Nature's Craftsmen. By Henry C. McCook. Harper. $2.00.
The Reptile Book. By R. L. Ditmars. Doubleday. $4.00.
Scientific Papers. By J. Willard Gibbs. 2 vols. Longmans. $5.00.
Chemistry of Commerce. By Robert K. Duncan. Harper. $2.00.
Mars and Its Canals. By Percival Lowell. Macmillan. $2.50.
Through the Eye of a Needle. By W. D. Howells. Harper. $1.50.
The Ego and His Own. By Max Stirner. Tucker. $1.00.
Future of America. By H. G. Wells. Harper. $2.00.
The American Scene. By Henry James. Harper. $3.00.
Nearest the Pole. By Robert E. Peary. Doubleday. $4.40.
Fighting the Polar Ice. By Anthony Fiala. Doubleday. $3.80.
Four Centuries of the Panama Canal. By W. F. Johnson. Holt. $3.00.
Christian Science. By Mark Twain. Harper. $1.75.

The United States falls behind the other literary nations of the world in the production and consumption of many kinds of books, but there is one in which we are unrivaled. For encyclopedias, dictionaries, compendiums and popular scientific and technological works Americans have an insatiable appetite. The publications of the present year confirm this common observation, for they are especially rich in such books.

The completion of *Nelson's Encyclopedia* gives us a popular and up-to-date reference work, conveniently arranged, at a moderate price. The two first volumes of the *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture* are of the same form and quality as the veteran editor's "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture." It is thoroly scientific in its material, yet written in so plain and practical a style as to be of use on the farm as well as in the agricultural college. Professor Bailey has enlisted the services of almost every prominent American writer on agriculture, and has welded together their contributions with uncommon skill, so as to bring into convenient and comprehensible form for the first time the immense mass of facts resulting from the activity of the State experiment stations during the past quarter century. Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who is largely responsible for the pure food law and its workings, has compiled a dictionary of foods, and in this connection should be mentioned Professor Chittenden's report of his experiments at Yale on the science of nutrition and the art of chewing, which we discussed editorially on June 13th. On the history of painting and architecture we have two good works, comprehensive, interestingly written and handsomely illustrated.

Philosophy has come down from the clouds to common earth in the advent of pragmatism, a lively infant of unstable temperament and uncertain future, regarded as a nuisance by its elders because it will not keep quiet and behave properly and stop trying to smash anything within reach. Professors James and Schiller are respectively the American and British sponsors for it.

Until now the general reader has had no opportunity to become acquainted with the remarkable experimental work that is being done in zoölogy—the working out, testing and practical application of the laws of heredity and variation. Now, however, he has no longer an excuse for ignorance, for the three volumes by Professors Morgan, Jordan and Kellogg give authoritative and interesting expositions of this new knowledge. McCook's book on ants, etc., and Ditmars's on reptiles are in the more familiar lines of descriptive zoölogy.

For profound thought and power of generalization and abstract formulation no American scientist has equaled Willard Gibbs. His works contained the fundamental principles of the most fruitful lines of investigation in chemistry and physics, but they have been practically inaccessible to students until the issuance of the present complete edition. Professor Duncan, of the University of Kansas, has explained in a clear and interesting way many of the chemical processes used in the manufacture of common and uncommon things. Lowell's argument for the existence of irrigation systems in our nearest neighbor on the outside ring is the center of scientific controversy and popular interest.

Mr. Howells's idyllic picture of life in a socialistic Utopia forms an interesting contrast with Max Stirner's pugnacious assertion of unbridled individualism. Two very diverse views of American characteristics are given by an English Socialist and an Anglicized American; Mr. Wells has made hasty but not inaccurate pencil sketches of his trip to this country, Mr. James unscrews the front lens of his camera a trifle and so gets the hazy atmospheric effect now popular in artistic photography. Two books of polar exploration have appeared during the year, and we must not close the list without mentioning Johnson's *Four Centuries of the Panama Canal,* altogether the best book that has been written on Panama—thoro, comprehensive and readable.

And then there is Mark Twain's book on *Christian Science,* that does not seem to fit in anywhere. It cannot be classed as theology, or medicine, or fiction, altho it contains all these in spots. But it certainly is extremely funny—in spots.

Our Challenge

BY BENJAMIN C. MOOMAW

Or whether from the West or North
We hear the strident call,
That gold shall be the meed of worth,
There many be that fall—
That fall thus from the high estate
Where men are counted men,
Unto a fate degenerate,
Like fatlings in the pen.

Ye regions of the North and West
Have lured our ardent sons,
Have lured them from the simpler ways
And from the warmer suns,
Until the haste of myriad feet
Engulfs a million souls
In brazen clamor of the street
And coarseness of its goals.

This token has for ages been
The gospel that we prize,
That lo! our treasure shall be men
Rather than merchandise;
Shall be the noblest hero blood,
The flower of the race;
Shall be the purest womanhood,
Its ornament and grace.

Then listen while our challenge rings:
O why this feverish haste?
And why the gathering of things
That meaneth only waste?
For idle is the boast of power
And silent is the song
Where men are only held to be
The units of a throng.

Ben, Va.



The Book Trust and the Copyright Bill

BY W. P. CUTTER

[In the battle that has been actively waged during the last few years over the question of proper prices for books and methods of their publication and distribution, the general public which buys them, either individually or collectively, is, of course, the most concerned. It is therefore reassuring to find that both parties to the controversy have the interest of readers and book-buyers primarily at heart, opposed tho they are in their ideas of how these interests can be furthered. Mr. Cutter, as Secretary of the Library Copyright League, presents the case of the opposition to copyright law before the last Congress and Mr. Putnam replies in its defense.—EDITOR.]

THE American Book Trust was organized in February, 1901, by a committee of New York publishers, under the name of the American Publishers' Association, with the avowed object of "bettering the condition of the American book trade." It was claimed by the organizers that the booksellers of the country were making no money, on account of ruinous competition, and that by organizing these booksellers into an association to co-operate with the publishers' association, this competition might be eliminated, standard prices for books established, and every person or firm in the trade be benefited. Accordingly, these same New York publishers organized the American Booksellers' Association and the two associations at once adopted an agreement called the "net price system." The agreement prevented any of the booksellers from selling any "net" book at any discount from the standard price fixed by the publishers, but allowed a discount of 10 per cent. to libraries.

The effect of the agreement, which went into effect on May 1st, 1901, was at once evident. Book prices increased at once, in some instances as much as 30 per cent. The general public had no notice of the change, beyond the sudden increase in prices. The public libraries, whose purchases were increasing rapidly as a result of the Carnegie gifts, were seriously affected by the change, and an attempt was made by a committee of the American Library Association to obtain some concession from the trust. The attempt was unsuccessful, but agitation of the question brought out the fact that English editions of many of these books could be imported under the free list of the tariff act, at a price much less than the cost in this country. A Committee on Book Buying was appointed by the American Library Association, and frequent bulletins were issued, emphasizing this fact: their action resulted in increased importations.

As a necessary adjunct to the trust, a blacklist of dealers not upholding the "net" system was published, and the trust refused to sell to these firms at any price but the full price to the public. Of course, in an association made up of competing publishers, it was easy for any publisher, while agreeing to withhold supplies to these dealers, to sell to some "straw man," and by this method some of the blacklisted firms succeeded in obtaining books for sale. Some of the great department stores began to sell popular books at a price only slightly above the cost, and this sale interfered with the regular bookseller. In order to stop this sale, the trust tried various devices. In one case a publisher printed on his bills a statement that the publications of that firm were sold with the condition that they should be resold only at "net prices." In another case the publisher inserted a similar notice in every copy of the book sold. Suits in the courts were brought by the publishers to restrain a certain department store from cutting prices on books sold under these conditions. But the courts held that no such notice could prevent sale at any price, unless the publisher added a claim to the

title of the book when sold below the price fixed by the publisher. No buyer wished to purchase books without knowing whether he really bought them, and it was not to the interest of the publisher to affix such a notice to a book.

In the suits to which I have referred, the courts in their opinions brought out plainly the facts in the case, and in addition to a decision against the trust, called attention in no uncertain terms to the illegality of the agreement between the publishers and the booksellers, stating that it was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, as in restraint of trade or commerce between the several States.

At about the time that these suits were decided, and while appeals were pending in the higher courts, it seems to have occurred to the attorneys of some of the publishers that it might be well to suggest the necessity of a new copyright law, and that in this law they might find some remedy for the awkward position in which they were placed by these decisions. At any rate, such legislation was suggested. There seemed to be a general consensus of opinion that certain provisions of the existing copyright laws were vague, that the law was difficult to construe and administer, and that a limited revision would be for the public good.

The Senate Committee on Patents, therefore, as a result of a paragraph in the message of the President suggesting the necessity of such revision, called on the Librarian of Congress to draft a copyright measure which would remedy any defects in existing law. In order to have the fullest information from those interested, the Librarian called together a meeting of delegates from every organization which would seem to be interested. As the general public is not organized, it had no representative. There were thirty-six representatives of the various publishing interests, twenty representatives of authors, composers and artists, two representatives from the National Educational Association, and two from the American Library Association. There was no lack of legal talent, no less than nine representatives of bar associations being present, in addition to the special counsel of the various publishing interests.

These delegates could have, of course, no status except that of advisers. After three protracted meetings, the opinions of all present were combined into a bill, and this bill, entitled "A Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Copyright," was introduced into both Houses on May 31st, 1906. Up to this time few persons were aware of the provisions of the bill, and, indeed, few knew that any revision was intended.

The bill as introduced was, as might be expected, extreme in its provisions for the protection of the publishing interests, and left out of consideration the rights of the consumer. In its first section, it so defined copyright as to give the publisher the control of prices for all time, thus in effect repealing the Sherman law as applied to book publishing. It cut off the privilege of importation by individuals, by requiring the consent of the copyright proprietor. It limited the importation by libraries by forbidding the importation of foreign editions of the works of an American author. It left out any requirement for the printing of a copyright date, thus paving the way for all kinds of frauds in the way of sale of out-of-date literature. It introduced a penal clause, providing for imprisonment in addition to fine for infringement. It allowed attorney's fees to a publisher who gained a suit for infringement, but did not allow them in case the defendant won the suit. It provided that makers of perforated rolls for playing pianos, and manufacturers of graphophone rolls and discs, might not use the music of a composer without his consent. In fact, it covered every point which would allow of an unrestricted monopoly by the publishers.

The Committees on Patents offered to hold joint hearings, the first of these to be on June 6th, and such a hearing was held, open to the public. Notwithstanding the short time since the bill was introduced, there was decided opposition to the measure, and much complaint of the short notice. The committees, therefore, resolved not to attempt to pass the bill during that session, and agreed to have a second hearing in December.

The December hearing was well attended. The publishers had enlisted the

services of several well known authors, composers and artists. The demand for the protection of the struggling bookseller was changed to a demand for the protection of the poor author. Three prominent publishers had several opportunities to speak, one of them being present in four different capacities, as an author, a publisher, a special pleader for the music publishers and the trustee of a library. But the opposition was even stronger. Every large public library in the country, with a few exceptions, was represented by the Library Copyright League. The independent manufacturers of devices for reproducing music were represented by inventors, manufacturers, dealers and attorneys. The arguments were strenuous, impassioned and almost interminable. For four days the committees listened in patience to the disputants, frequently interjecting pertinent questions.

Since the hearings, the committees have had frequent sessions. Every provision of the bill has been scrutinized and discussed at great length. The result is worthy the attention of those who are continually criticizing the motives of our national legislators. With two exceptions every trust measure has been eliminated from the bill, and on one of these, the clause concerning mechanical reproduction of music, the Senate Committee is divided, and the House Committee has adopted a compromise. New bills, differing from the first bill in nearly every page, have been introduced in both Houses, and a report on them has been made, as well as a minority report from the Senate Committee on the musical provisions.

Only one feature of the new bills will directly affect the general public. Consent of the copyright proprietor must be obtained before a foreign edition of a copyrighted book may be imported. There may well be a difference of opinion with reference to this section. It is in the nature of protection, and is really a tariff measure, substituting absolute prohibition for a prohibitive duty. The English copyright law does not contain such a prohibition; it is put where it rightly belongs, in the tariff regulations. It seems doubtful whether Congress will consent to any modification of tariff provisions, even when contained in a copyright bill.

The coming Congress will undoubtedly pass a copyright bill of some kind. The members of the Senate and House Committees on Patents have nearly all been re-elected, and probably the composition of these committees will not materially change. There is therefore little doubt that the bill as reported from these committees will be substantially the same as that reported during the last Congress, except that some agreement must be reached on the musical copyright question.

It is interesting to note that the American Publishers' Association, confronted by decisions which clearly indicated a danger of suit against its members for illegal combination, has changed the "agreement" which upheld the "net price system" to a "recommendation" to its members to uphold the system. This is in effect only a change of name. The movement for monopolistic control of book prices is now to be extended over the whole world. The International Publishers' Conference, at its next meeting at Madrid, will undoubtedly agree to sell only to those dealers who will uphold prices, and will make arrangements, either open or secret, to so adjust prices as to do away with the advantages to be gained by the importation of foreign editions. One can easily see that there will only be needed a "holding company" (with an office in Jersey City) to complete the plan.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

A Publisher's Defense

BY GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

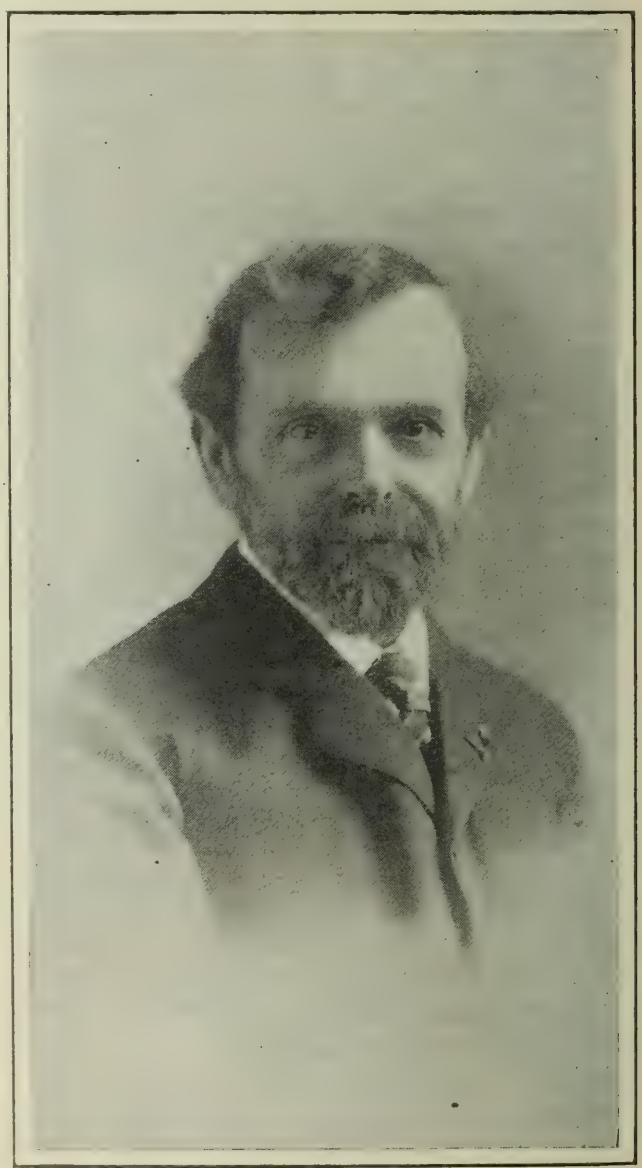
[Mr. Putnam is the senior member of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons and is the Secretary of "The American Publishers' Copyright League" and an authority on copyright. He has published much on books and their making.—EDITOR.]

IN his article in THE INDEPENDENT, which I have been given an opportunity of examining, Mr. W. P. Cutter, who writes as secretary of an organization called the Library Copyright League, confuses two entirely different matters. The apparent purpose of his paper is to make clear his opinion of the character of certain of the provisions in the pending copyright bill. In connection with this copyright matter, he undertakes, however, to criticise the operations of the American Publishers' Association, which he describes (quite inaccurately) as a "book trust."

The American Publishers' Association has taken no part in the shaping of the pending copyright bill, and bears no responsibility in regard to any of its provisions. The purpose of the publishers who organized this association some six years back, was to take such measures as might be found practicable to prevent the booksellers of the country from being crowded out of business. The publishers knew that it was essential for the interests of the producers of books (authors and publishers) that an adequate machinery should be maintained for bringing books to the attention of American readers throughout our widely scattered communities, and they judged also that the public at large had a very direct literary and educational interest in any measures that might further the economic distribution of books.

They realized that the continued existence of the American bookseller was being seriously threatened by competition of a very special character on the part of dealers who were using books simply as advertisements for the pushing of their wares, and that, unless it might prove practicable to check this undermining of the book trade, the American bookseller would be driven out of existence, or at least his service to the producer of literature, on the one hand, and to the community, on the other, must be very materially lessened.

The association has nothing to do with



GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.

the fixing of the prices at which books are published, and its operations have had no influence whatsoever in raising these prices. Each publisher within the association fixes the prices of his own books, and these publishers are compet-

ing with each other now just as actively as before the existence of the association in regard to the amount of literature that can be sold for a given price, and in regard also to the quality and character of the manufacturing of their several publications.

It is the fact that during the past few years there has been an advance in the prices of books, and it is doubtless the case that there is going to be in the near future a more considerable advance. This difference is, however, due not to any combination or scheming on the part of the publishers, but to the higher royalties demanded by the author, and to the increased cost of book manufacturing caused by the higher wages paid for shorter working days and by the advance in the cost of all book material; and the price of books has not as yet been advanced in proportion to this increase in the cost of their production. It is also the fact that it was some years after the beginning of the operations of the Publishers' Association before any advance was made in the published prices of books. The advances that were then arrived at, due chiefly to the causes above specified, were but few in proportion to the whole number of the publications of each year. There has also been no increase in the prices of the long series of books classed as standards, which were on the catalogs at the time of the organization of the association.

Mr. Cutter has evidently written hastily, and without reference to his own records, in stating that the publishers have, since the organization of their association, restricted to 10 per cent. the discount given to libraries. Such a statement is inaccurate and misleading. In the first place this restriction applied to none but new copyrighted books; while, secondly, on the classes of fiction and books for children, which constituted by far the largest proportion of the books purchased by the libraries, the discount, in place of being limited to 10 per cent., ranged from 25 to 33⅓ per cent., according to the quantities purchased.

The aim of the Publishers' Association has been simply and consistently this—to bring about an arrangement or understanding by means of which the announced or catalog price of the book, upon which is based the royalty paid to the author, should be an honest price, upon the uniformity of which the buyers in all parts of the country could depend. This being the case, it should be clear that such an association ought not to be confused with a "trust" which controls an article like, for instance, quinine. The purpose of the manufacturers of quinine, a purpose which was for some years successfully carried out, was to raise the price of quinine. They agreed with each other that quinine should not be sold below certain fixed rates, and they were able to maintain such agreement.

The publishers have made no such agreement for books, and have no such understanding.

Mr. Cutter makes reference to certain *obiter dicta* of the judges in the Scribner and Bobbs-Merrill cases, but has curiously omitted to make any reference to the all-important decision of the Court of Appeals of this State.

This court took the ground that the producer of a copyrighted work has the right to control the conditions under which it may be sold and under which it may be resold. Judge Gray, of the Court of Appeals, uses the words:

Public policy "commends the conduct of business in such a way as to serve all consumers alike"; and further, "one of the cardinal and chief principles of the plan adopted is the establishing of a uniform price by proprietors which necessitates the service thruout the United States of all persons alike."

Justice Van Brunt sums up his opinion of this issue as follows:

> "I do not see why a seller of property in respect to which he has a monopoly, cannot impose such condition as to its resale as he sees fit."

Unless or until the United States Supreme Court overrules this judgment of the Court of Appeals, the decision will hold good that producers of copyrighted property and their assigns have a right to fix the prices and to control such prices when fixed. This right has, I may mention, never been questioned in any country but the United States, and it is merely an accident that it comes into question here.

Certain laws, such as the Sherman Trust law, enacted for an entirely differ-

ent purpose, and aimed at combinations which did have for their purpose joint action for raising the price of certain commodities, have been interpreted as affecting the business relations of publishers and booksellers. Even such interpretation cannot, however, in any way make legitimate the application of the term "book trust" to the very necessary work of the Publishers' Association, a work which concerns not only the interests of authors, publishers and booksellers, but those of the whole of the community that has to do with the buying of books.

In no country other than the United States has any question arisen in regard to the right of the producers of books, authors and publishers, to fix and to maintain the prices and the selling conditions. The Book Trade Association of Germany, for instance, representing the interests of publishers, authors and booksellers, has maintained such a system, giving absolute control over selling conditions, thru a term of nearly four centuries. As a result, the reading public of Germany has today better facilities than exist in any other country for the examination and the purchase, in the smallest towns thruout the land, of current and standard publications, and these publications are, under a system of fixt prices, sold for less money than is practicable in a market where there is no such effective trade organization.

The heated imagination of Mr. Cutter finds apprehension in connection with a convention that is to be held in Madrid next year, of the International Association of Publishers. He dreads lest this convention may institute a gigantic monopoly, having for its purpose the increase to consumers of the prices of books. His mind should be relieved to learn that, during the fifteen years of the existence of the International Publishers' Association (in which term five previous conventions have been held), no consideration whatsoever has been given to the prices of books. These have been left, as before the organization of the association, to be determined by the individual publishers working in competition with each other. The association has, however, been able to do much to further international publishing arrangements. Under such arrangements, an important portion of the first cost of the production of books, which are constituted to meet worldwide requirements, namely, the cost of authorship, of research, of illustrations, etc., is divided between the several markets for which editions are prepared. Such division has enabled the books to be furnished to the buyers in each market at a lower price than would have been possible if the entire original outlay had to be borne by one edition. From this has resulted, for a large number of international publications, series and individual books, a material advantage for the consumer. Such division of cost and lessening of prices is, however, possible only under a strict limitation of markets, and an absolute control of each market by the producers, namely, the authors and the publishers. Such control is assured by the copyright laws of Europe.

The publishers who have taken part in the shaping of the pending copyright bill are represented by the Publishers' Copyright League. They are practically the same men who came together in 1886 for the purpose of reorganizing a copyright association that had, with some intervals, been working for nearly half a century for furthering the recognition in this country of literary property. The more direct purpose of the Copyright League was to extend the protection of American copyright to transatlantic authors, and to secure, in so doing, recognition for American authors in foreign countries.

The present statute dates from May 1891, and went into effect in July, 1891. The responsibility for the original bill of 1886 rested in the main with the authors and publishers of the Copyright League. Their draft was, however, very largely modified by the representatives of certain of the manufacturing interests, who succeeded in making manufacturing in this country a condition of American copyright. This condition was assented to by the authors and publishers because otherwise it would not have been practicable to secure from a protectionist Congress the enactment of the all-important international provisions of the bill. It was pointed out at the time, however,

by protectionists no less than by free traders, that protection had no logical connection with copyright, and that protective provisions were not germane to a copyright statute.

Germany, France and Italy are controlled by what is called a protectionist policy, but in those countries the interests concerned with the manufacturing of books are referred, for such protection as they require, to the committee having charge of tariff. They have not been allowed to have anything to say in regard to the provisions of copyright.

During the last hours of the session of 1891 certain interpolations were made in the bill which, so far from being germane to the principles of copyright, were very directly opposed to copyright. The provisions then inserted (it may be said, surreptitiously inserted) had not had the advantage of consideration or discussion in the preceding conferences — conferences which had extended over a period of five years; and they were, in large part, inconsistent with other provisions of the bill and with copyright itself. Certain of these provisions imposed fresh manufacturing restrictions, while another clause, which has since come into continued discussion, conceded to libraries, incorporated and unincorporated associations of one kind or another, and even to individuals, with practically no restriction, the privilege of importing, without reference to the permission of the owner of the copyright, copies of copyrighted books. The first clause of the Act of 1891 provides (as is provided in all the preceding United States copyright acts, and in all the copyright acts of other countries) that the producer (author, etc.) shall have "the sole liberty of printing, publishing, vending, etc.," the work produced. The later section above referred to, in direct contradiction of this exclusive control, leaves the market open and permits the copyright to be infringed by practically any parties who may desire to import transatlantic editions of said work. The pending copyright bill, as drafted, brings forward from the existing law this provision for a practically unrestricted importation.

A serious difficulty with the work of these copyright conferences, a difficulty which is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory result of this work, was the fact that their membership included so large a number of representatives of interests opposed to copyright, either directly or indirectly: Reprinters who desired to extend their opportunities for appropriating literary productions; dealers in works of art and of music who wanted to utilize freely the designs and the compositions of foreigners; librarians and others who have found it a convenience to be freed from the restrictions of copyright law; labor unions which thought it important to impose increased manufacturing restrictions on copyrighted articles. These groups constituted possibly the larger, and certainly the more active element in the conferences, and they secured much the larger portion of the time allotted for discussion and for hearing. It is only in the United States that interests like these are permitted to take part in the shaping of copyright law.

The arguments for the confirmation in the new act of the importing provision of the statute of 1891 were arguments which might have been used, and which in fact had very largely been used, against any system of copyright. It is very frequently a convenience to have the privilege of "appropriating" the property, whether in goods or in rights, of other people. It may easily be an inconvenience to be called upon to respect or to give consideration to the property rights of producers or of their assigns.

Mr. Cutter repeats in his present paper a statement that had been made by himself and his associates more than once at the conferences, to the effect that "the English law does not contain any such prohibition," *i. e.*, for the importation of copies of a copyrighted work.

This statement is based upon an entire misapprehension both as to the wording of the British act and as to its operation. The British act gives to the owner of the copyright the "sole and exclusive liberty of printing, multiplying and vending," and the same right that is given to the producer (the author) belongs, in like manner, to the assign of the producer the publisher.

If Mr. Cutter should undertake to bring into England copies of a Continental (say a Tauchnitz) edition of a

work that had secured copyright in England, or of an American edition of such work, he would very promptly find, thru the action of the authorities at Liverpool or at Southampton, that, excepting with the permission of the owner of the copyright, no such importation could be made.

I am here speaking with direct knowledge and experience of such attempts at the importation into England of foreign editions of English copyrighted books, including editions which were "authorized" for their own markets, but not for Great Britain. The English publisher who has purchased the British copyright of a work has secured under the law the exclusive control of said work for the British territory.

The authors and the publishers, in their work in regard to the pending bill, have been doing what seemed to them practicable, as they did twenty years ago with the earlier bill, to bring American copyright law into line with the copyright laws of other civilized states. The special conditions obtaining in this country will doubtless make it necessary to retain in the present law the provisions (inconsistent as such provisions are with the principles of copyright) under which American manufacture is made a condition. The authors and the publishers object, however, to having these manufacturing restrictions increased by such further conditions as have been proposed by the manufacturing groups in the conferences.

The authors and the publishers also object to having the copyright market of the United States placed in any different conditions in regard to copyright from those obtaining in other markets which are protected by copyright law. When an English publisher has secured, under assignment from the author, the publishing control of a book for Great Britain, he is in a position to prevent any other copies of that copyrighted book from coming into Great Britain during the term of copyright.

The American publisher secures for his copyrighted book, under the existing law, and will secure under the proposed law, no such control of the American market, which is left open to the sales of the English edition of such book.

A market that cannot be controlled is worth less money than one of which the control can be assigned, and the authors are, therefore, interested with the publishers in securing in the revised law a return to the wording of the statute back of 1891, under which the author or his assign is left in exclusive control.

The book-buying public has also a direct business interest in the matter. There are many books of which a publisher is prepared to undertake the production of American editions only when he can be assured of the control of the market that he has purchased. If such control cannot be assured and the book is not undertaken in an edition suited for the special requirements of American readers, a large number of these readers fail to have knowledge of the existence of the book or to secure service from it. The readers who have to purchase their copies are obliged to take these in the transatlantic edition, which is, as a rule, not so well suited for American requirements, and which is usually higher in price than an edition printed on this side.

The pending statute marks in certain ways an advance over the existing law, principally in the matter of securing a longer copyright term and a more consistent application of penalties for infringement. There are certain other respects, however, which, with the space at my command, I cannot here specify, in which the provisions proposed are decidedly unsatisfactory. On the ground more particularly, however, of the proposed increase in manufacturing restrictions, and of the proposed confirmation of the freedom to import copyright books, the authors and publishers are not prepared to give their approval to the bill in its present form.

Mr. Cutter needs to clear his mind in regard to the meaning of the term "protection." When, in the years preceding 1891, we were working to secure attention from Congress for an international copyright bill, we found that not a few of the Congressmen were ready to assume that we were asking for a "protection" for the author similar to that which was asked for by the manufacturers of steel or of quinine. We were compelled to make clear to these Congressmen, as we should be glad to be able to make clear to

librarians and others today, that the protection desired by the author is simply the protection of the courts and of the policeman—that is to say, some assurance from the Government that the property that he has produced would not be appropriated, either in whole or in part, by others. The two kinds of "protection" are as much alike as the spring of the year and the spring of a watch.

If an author is not to be allowed the exclusive control, which is given to him in form at least by copyright law, and if he cannot assign such exclusive control to his business representative, the value of his property is impaired and may be undermined altogether. His production ought to be of service to the community, but it can be made of effective service only if his business representative, the publisher, is assured, under the law, of "protection" for the property investment that he is making in the venture.

Privilege nearly always spells injustice, and a privilege to certain classes of American citizens or residents, librarians or other individuals, who happen to have European correspondents, of being freed from restrictions in regard to copyrighted material, by which are bound their fellow-citizens who may not possess European connections, and of exercising such privilege at the expense of American producers and their assigns, constitutes an injustice in more ways than one, and an injustice which brings detriment not only to authors, publishers and booksellers, but to the community as a whole. It is this kind of inequitable privilege that Mr. Cutter and his associates desire to perpetuate and extend.

NEW YORK CITY.

To License Novelists

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

EVERY novelist should be required to hold a license certifying to the decency of his imagination and to his sense of moral responsibility to society before allowing his books to be sold. Some very distinguished writers of fiction, beyond reproach as to their own characters, are utterly lacking in this kind of integrity. We protect the wrong things, we insure the author's interests with a copyright, and place no tariff at all upon the corruption which his books may contain. It is time to copyright the virtues in our young people at least by protecting them against the bad effects of some popular novels.

A license is required of every saloon-keeper, yet is there a saloon that is likely to exert a more degrading influence this year than a certain novel mentioned as one of the "six best selling books" in England? Everybody knows definitely what a saloon is and may keep out if he chooses, but this novel is heralded in the London *Times*, for example, as a "dainty romance." And the author is praised for having surpassed all former achievements in "poetic sentiment" and "admirable descriptive power." A saint might buy it upon such a recommendation. As a matter of fact, "Sapho" is an innocent pastoral by the side of it, altho far superior to it in literary merit. The "daintiness" of the romance consists in the silk-fine, flesh-colored, skin-tight terms the author uses to present her characters to the reader. The "poetic sentiment" refers to an exchange of feelings between a married woman, who happens to be an "Excellency," and an unmarried man whom she corrupts with that singularly good conscience which a certain class of women maintain at the very nadir of their moral natures. The "admirable descriptive powers" are employed in the laying of questionable scenes with sumptuous splendor. And we form some idea of how far the broad mind is sometimes from the right mind in the preface the author addresses to her "American readers" (for the book is now circulating in this country from a highly respectable house). Referring to her heroine, she explains that the lady

is "beyond the ordinary laws of morality." Now, it is very difficult to get "beyond the ordinary laws of morality." They are the best laws we have evolved so far, Scripture-marked and homespun, but it is about the easiest thing imaginable for such writers to create characters that live far below them. And there should be some means by which society might protect itself from them. A book need not be literally too obscene to go thru the mails before it becomes dangerous. This one is written in the prettiest possible language, with a highly perfumed frankincense of virtue, and with a crying tenderness calculated to bring tears to the eyes of any innocent young girl, and to convince her that to be "beyond the ordinary laws of morality" is a grand state of being.

It is easier to become highly cultured, splendidly intelligent and magnificently devoid of prejudices than it is to hold sternly rigid ideas about right and wrong; not that we do not know the difference, but there is something narrow and invincible about righteousness which we lack the courage to risk. We have confounded it with bigotry, because bigots think they have copyrighted it. Meanwhile, what we really need is fewer laws of the kind we have and more of the kind we have not got. The official who forbade the production of one of Bernard Shaw's plays in New York was an extremist in the right direction. Nobody ever learned anything to the credit of human nature from Bernard Shaw, however much he may have learned that is bad and clever. And just now we are particularly in need of the other kind of information. The trouble with the good censor was he did not have the right kind of law to back him. He attempted to suppress the symptom rather than the disease; Mr. Shaw's plays instead of Mr. Shaw. When an evil is to be corrected, the proper way is to catch the father of it by the scruff of the neck—legally, of course—and deal with him in the usual emphatic manner. Nothing is more wholesome for the community or more healing to a perverted spirit like Mr. Shaw's. It insures silence if not repent-



MRS. HARRIS IN HER SUMMER CAMP IN THE FOREST.
Photograph by Marie Thompson Daviess.

ance. And the fact that a man is born with a genius for backbiting his kind is the sorriest reason in the world for tolerating him. New York in particular is sadly in need of a ducking stool, or house of correction, for some of its most popular authors and playwrights.

Naturally, a few novelists would experience grave disadvantages under the license law, and quite a number would cease to be novelists at all. Still others might lose in popularity because they would not be permitted to produce such diabolically interesting books as they do now. But the best story writers would have no difficulty in obtaining licenses, because, as a rule, they do not deal in sex occultism or the undercurrents of the merely physical life, which is such a damaging feature in the objectionable "popular" fiction. Winston Churchill and Owen Wister, for example, would be entitled to licenses in spite of the fact that Mr. Churchill knows too much, dramatically speaking, about methods of political graft. Margaret Deland would be equally fortunate, because in her reformation of Helena Richie she proves that she knows how to persecute a woman suffering from moral anemia into a state of rigid virtue. But Edith Wharton would be "conditioned." Mrs. Wharton has a noble mind and a literary manner which indicates the presence in her of a great white soul, to say nothing of her good intentions, but her heroines are not always credits to the sex or suitable persons to be decorated with so much fine writing. William Dean Howells and a few others would be permitted to say what they pleased without the formality of a license. But Henry James would be forced to explain what he really means, and this would end his literary career, for nobody would read Mr. James's books if his meaning was clear. It would be so commonplace. Upton Sinclair would get his license provided he signed a pledge not to discuss foodstuffs, and provided that he established a "fresh air camp" for the benefit of his readers in each novel. Jack London would be restricted to short stories of the Adamic period and would be compelled to pay Dr. Young for the use of the good doctor's dogs in "The Call of the Wild." David Graham Phillips would not only get a license, but he would be required by the same to produce at least one novel a year and to contribute 90 per cent. of his royalties to the realization of the financial scheme outlined in "The Second Generation." Joel Chandler Harris would get a life certificate for bringing good luck to the whole world with his rabbit-foot genius, and Will Harben would have a blue ribbon attached to his license, which would entitle him to flirt his literary coat tails in the face of that Greater New York which does not yet recognize him as the inspired interpreter of the saddest and poorest because his message is so simple and so naturally delivered. But there is another Southern writer who would doubtless be deprived of her pen and be exiled. So far this author's popularity has depended on her knowing exactly how to write masterpieces for sentimental young girls who are morbidly in love without the assurance of a real lover. The character of her last book may be inferred from the following details, mentioned to indicate the class of novelists that would be excluded by the license system: The heroine is blind, and may therefore be pardoned for meeting the hero in his bedroom wearing her night robe with a thrilling red kimono thrown over it, but the author ought not to be excused for taking advantage of the young lady's affliction to produce a too vivid impression upon the young man, or for suggesting a train of reflection to her boarding school readers that they would not otherwise have had. The minister in the book is called "Satan"—doubtless by the same inverted kind of reasoning which caused her to represent one of the most dissolute men of his century as a persecuted saint in a former story. And the real hero is introduced to the reader too drunk to stand alone, just to show how quickly the author can sober him with a "shower bath," which she does at once. The description she gives of his recovered style and beauty immediately afterward will make the eyes of her young readers shine with admiration. And it is just possible that in their simplicity they may think that the extraordinary sobering effects of the bath are due to the fact that the author makes him take it with his trousers on.

However, it may be worse than useless to protest at this stage of things. Evidently God has not yet created man—only his preface and a few experimental faculties. But in a thousand years or so the man in the old Adam will begin to show. Then we shall know that a thing is right if it is good for us, and that it is wrong if it is bad for us, no matter how lovely it looks or how beautiful it sounds. Then we shall know better than we do now whom to put in the penitentiary. The fellow who steals because he is hungry will be cared for, but the author, artist or teacher who poisons the mind of another with an evil suggestion had better have a millstone hung about his neck.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Results of the Second Hague Conference

BY BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT

[Baron d'Estournelles, whose previous articles on Peace in THE INDEPENDENT our readers will remember, is the leading authority on Internationalism in France. He is President Fondateur of "Conciliation Internationale," a member of The Hague Court, and with his colleagues, Bourgeois and Renault, was a delegate from France to both the First and Second Hague Conferences.—EDITOR.]

DURING the first two months of the Conference I was continually saying and writing that it would be a great deception, that it would consecrate the largest portion of its time to the amelioration rather than to the prevention of war. In this way I tried to recall to the Conference the requirements of public opinion; it was my duty and it was in the interest of our work. The Conference had, in fact, begun with the discussion of things relatively secondary, in accordance with the instructions the delegates had received from their governments. But, later on, during the last two months, it awoke, emancipated itself, was in every respect worthy of admiration—this justice I am bound to render to it. Gradually its ambition was aroused, and at length it devoted its energies spontaneously to the second part of its task, that is to say, to the principal program, which it had not anticipated and which it was now obliged to improvise in its conscience. In order to arrive at this stage it was necessary that it should become, in some sort, a new assembly, a more independent assembly, a true moral person, living not only by virtue of the orders which each delegate received from his distant government, but also living its own proper life; it was necessary that it should become not solely an assembly of official representatives from all the states, but the collective representation of humanity.

I cannot in a few lines explain this important phenomenon. I have spoken elsewhere of the potent and benevolent action exercised by M. Léon Bourgeois. I shall have something more to say of it, but today I can only direct attention to the fact that certain functionaries, certain ambassadors who had attained the summit of their career, found at The Hague an opportunity of rising still higher and of bettering and improving one another by the most generous and fruitful of rivalries. And for this very reason, after four months of intense and often excessive and ungrateful labor, all the delegates separated with a mixture of joy and sorrow, glad to be free to see again their country and their homes, but deeply affected by the thought that they were leaving a field of new action in which the seed had been so well sown. The seed, it is true, is still underground, to the great satisfaction of the skeptics, but it will germinate even quicker still than that which was a subject of such

mockery in 1899, and which did not at that time appear to have a better chance of successful growth.

The general deception of public opinion is explained by two motives, both to the honor of the Conference.

First, it was not able to discuss the limitation of armaments. This question was not, in fact, on its program. The Conference could not study it, and no international assembly will ever be able to study it until it is the object of preliminary and national study in all the countries interested. A national study first, an international discussion afterward. I have never ceased for a moment to insist on this, and notably in my report to the Interparliamentary Conference of London in 1906. If the Conference had gone beyond this natural order it would have come to nothing; it therefore did well to recall to governments their duty and then to pass on to other questions.

I will add that, whatever may be said to the contrary, the discussion on this question of limitation has not been useless, and, as far as I am concerned, my conscience is tranquil on this subject, for the more it is discussed, as long as it is declared that arbitration must first be organized, the more must the cause of international justice be necessarily served; it is a means of emphasizing more strongly the urgency of this organization. If the Conference had not been obliged to put aside the limitation of armaments it would have been less energetic, perhaps, in seeking a compensation in the study of arbitration.

Secondly, the Conference lasted four months, and yet the results it has achieved have been hardly apparent. That is its greatest merit. An assembly representing the world must surely be congratulated on having preferred the ungrateful preparation of durable solutions to delusive immediate solutions. Who is there, then, that can believe this labor of four months to be lost labor? The Conference has preferred the satisfaction of duty accomplished to the eulogies of the press, always on the lookout for sensational news, and, in the present case, disappointed. Its confidence in the future was so well assured that it did not fear to dictate to the governments themselves the line of conduct they should have to follow. Enlightened by the difficulties of its own task, it has given them its experience as an example. It declared by a solemn decision that it limited its rôle to an action purely transitory, and that a Third Conference was necessary, and that after the Third Conference many others should ensue. Thus, of its own volition, it transformed its exceptional reunion into a simple session —the normal, regular, automatic session of a Parliament of Humanity. It did not fear to add to this declaration a recommendation not less essential—it demanded that the next session should be prepared at least two years in advance.

Is not this a brilliant testimony of confidence? A step forward on the road of universal progress?

How is it possible, moreover, not to admire, as a true revelation, the fact that three hundred delegates from all the states of the world have been able to discuss during four months the gravest, the most delicate questions, questions which no one ventures to touch upon even in a national assembly, and which for this reason were absolutely new? Yet they discussed them in all their details, discussed them thoroly, with all the vivacity, all the passion, which such subjects entailed, but, nevertheless, without at any time the slightest disorder, the slightest difficulty arising during the discussion. What a clinching argument this is to the objections of those so-called statesmen who claim that the greatest interests of the world are exactly those which must be most carefully excluded from public discussion!

But, outside the great moral and preparatory results of the Second Conference of The Hague, I could cite a very large number of immediate results that are appreciable. Among the fourteen conventions elaborated and finally signed will be found very numerous dispositions tending to render war at once rarer and more difficult, and at the same time less inhuman. That is something, and I will return to it some other day.

The plan of a court of arbitration was studied at great length and finally elaborated. In the course of the discussion an entirely new principle, that of the moral equality of states, was brought

forward. Now, it must surely be admitted that this principle would of itself have merited the examination of a Peace Conference. If it has not been entirely resolved, it is, at least, of great consequence that it has been freely and openly discussed. The governments will in their turn have to study it, and as a logical result, to name the judges of the court. The Conference could not and ought not to take upon itself the solution of this problem. It has laid it down in all its terms; the governments will, in their turn, have to take action.

As to obligatory arbitration, is it nothing, then, to have affirmed its principle as an incontestable progress discussed only in its application? And does any one think that this solemn affirmation is to remain negligible in the eyes of the world, and that the different peoples will not have it recorded, so that they may be able to recall it to their governments at the proper moment? And, besides, as to the question of application itself, thirty-five states out of forty-four have declared themselves ready to favor a general treaty of obligatory arbitration. Quite a mechanism of admirable simplification has been provided and accepted which permits all the states to be inscribed on a central tableau, and to replace by this simple formality an entire inextricable multitude of treaties, all differing from one another. This alone constitutes an innovation in every way worthy of the twentieth century. Who, then, will dare to claim that this agreement of the thirty-five liberal states of the world is without importance, on the pretext that a minority of the Conference refused to accept it, or, at least, to affirm it by a general convention which that minority would alone have refrained from signing?

What does this prove? Simply this fact: The majority exists; it reckons more than three-fourths of the states. The minority took upon itself to prevent this agreement, but, in doing so, it has emphasized and strengthened it; on the other hand, it has laid bare the opposition of some states—or, more correctly, of a single state, Germany—dragging along with it in its resistance a great power, Austria, with Turkey, Rumania, Greece, Bulgaria, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland.

Yet, and I wish to repeat it, the representative of Germany was careful to state that he stood apart only with regard to the application, but that, as to the principle, he was a partisan of obligatory arbitration.

Thus the world was divided into two camps of very unequal importance. On one side was the mass of the states of the world, great and small, representing progress; on the other, Germany, representing the opposition, but an opposition already hesitating and pleading extenuating circumstances. If we recall the Germany of 1899 and if we note its progress since that epoch, we shall not be very much mistaken in predicting that, between now and the Third Conference, its progress will be even still more rapid and remarkable. Certainly, Germany has advanced very far from her position in 1899; she is still backward in relation to the other Powers, but she will soon wish to catch up with the majority. This will be the result of the Conference of 1907, and particularly the work of the majority, which will have determined the general progress. But for it we should be absorbed in the platonic adoration of the memories of 1899. Today we have thirty-five states out of forty-four demanding the convention of obligatory arbitration which we have drawn up and voted, and which we have only to sign. Even that is something, is it not?

The Americans, in that fine and peaceful discussion of several months, have been splendid, and the youngest of all was certainly my eminent friend, Mr. Choate, who defended, with all the force of his authority and talent, the work of the majority against the criticisms of Baron Marschall. He lost his case, say the ignorant, since the opposition triumphed. Not so; he won it, since he reduced the opposition to its simplest expression, not to say to a simple question of ciphers. "We are thirty-five," he said, "and you? I could count your numbers on a single hand." These words told and will remain. Humanity will not let itself be stopped by a minority of a few votes; or, rather, the minority will be converted.

General Porter, as a faithful soldier, has fought valiantly also: "I have enlisted for the war," said he, "and I will go

on even to the end." He had the satisfaction of obtaining an almost unanimous vote from the Conference and of preventing governments from having recourse henceforth to force for the recovery of debts from a state. It is a result that reflects much honor on the United States and that must give satisfaction to everybody.

I should have liked to say something of the services of Mr. Scott, Mr. Hill, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Butler, and also of the able representatives of the other republics of America—Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina, etc., but time does not permit it. I must content myself with declaring that America, as I have been constantly predicting for many years, has, beyond any doubt, saved the Conference. But for America the Conference was lost, cut in two, or, rather, would never have existed.

Thanks to America, a very important article was voted: Article 48, which authorizes governments, in case of disputes, to address the bureau of The Hague directly and demand or propose arbitration. This mechanism has not been even noticed by the press, and yet it will be amply sufficient to put all the resources of arbitration in motion. Previously, when two states had a ground of quarrel, they were obliged to agree together to submit the question to arbitration. And such an agreement between two governments whose relations have become envenomed is almost impossible. Today it is in the power of one of them to make its offer openly, and thus force the second state to accept or decline that offer in presence of public opinion. It is a very great progress, altho it may appear almost imperceptible, and henceforth a state that sincerely wishes to avoid war can reply to its aggressor: "*I appeal to the judges of The Hague!*"

Do you believe that the aggressor will be able to answer, "I care nothing for justice," without raising against him the entire public opinion of the world?

To conclude with a brief summary, the Second Conference of The Hague lasted four months, not because it did not effect anything, but because it found an immense field of labor before it. It has been a simple session between the First and Third Conferences, and it is the very modesty of its rôle that in my eyes constitutes the grandeur of its work. It has been only the continuation of the First Conference and the preparation for the Third. It has, in fine, demonstrated the possibility of creating a universal Parliament by its own life and by the very length and regularity of its action.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Arrested Development in Teachers

BY SANFORD BELL

[Professor Bell is in charge of the Department of Education in the University of Colorado. Our readers will remember his articles "The Significance of Activity in Child Life" and "Influence of Men and Women Teachers," which we published a few years ago.—EDITOR.]

THE teaching profession, like every other, is narrowing in its effects upon those who choose it as a life work. This is partly the fault of the profession and partly the fault of the teacher. Every profession is characterized by the specific work which it is its purpose to do. This work naturally involves a set of habits that covers its scope. A profession is learned when this set of habits is mastered. Apprenticeship is over when the technic of the profession becomes automatic. Every profession finds its justification in its service to life needs. Since life is progressive, professions must advance. The set of habits which comprehends the practice of any profession at one time will be inadequate to it at a later time. Every profession, therefore, must have the at-

titude of holding on to those things that are established as good, plus a readiness to give up the obsolete and acquire the new, which growth demands and advanced insight reveals.

This attitude, which is the salvation of any profession, is likewise the salvation of any member of that profession. It is perfectly natural for the set of habits that constitutes the routine work of any profession, or, for that matter, of any kind of work, to become fixt or stereotyped upon any individual who wishes to master the profession. In fact, it is the only way in which he can master it. Skill in any of the arts, useful or fine, is ability to perform the activities involved automatically. The ambition of most people who take up a work carries them no further than the mastery of enough of these activities to get along with. Then the natural conservatism of the habits tends to arrest his further development. In this way every calling in life is narrowing. In another way the work of the calling so absorbs and monopolizes the attention and effort of the individual as to be incompatible with further development. It it but a small percentage of individuals who have chosen any particular line of work who really continue to grow. Lack of ambition, personal initiative and vigor to overcome the natural inertia of the set of habits causes arrest of development of the majority. They literally "get into a fix." This general misfortune incident upon all professions becomes aggravated when the profession itself is particularly narrowing. Unfortunately, the teaching profession comes under this last category.

Teachers have to deal with children in a more or less autocratic and dictatorial way, and this attitude carries over into society. They deal with immature minds in a sort of guiding and patronizing way and unconsciously become mentors and monitors of adults. They have to stand in judgment upon their pupils and hold them responsible for their conduct, and cannot easily help assuming a similar attitude toward the public. They are narrowed by the restraints which they have to impose upon children.

The teacher further injures herself and her profession by living too excluded a life. She does not mix enough with her people. She does not know intimately enough people and life conditions as they are. She doesn't know "men and measures." What she knows of the community is chiefly what she gets from the children and the gossip of her boarding-house. She cannot afford to know her people indirectly, any more than she can afford to have them know her indirectly. It is just as unsafe for her to judge the community by the impressions which she gets from the children as it is to allow the community to judge her by the impressions which she receives from them. Besides this, she needs the humanizing of disposition which is to be had by mixing freely with people in any station of life, and is to be had only by mixing. She needs contact with adults as an antidote for some of the effects that necessarily come from so much contact with children. She needs to know how the people of the community look at things (including herself), what their prevailing ideals are, what their scale of values is. She needs to give the people a chance to know her by direct impression. She must know them in order to serve them effectively; they must know her in order that they may judge her intelligently, kindly and sympathetically.

She needs to get with people who have what she hasn't and haven't what she has.

It is particularly unsafe for her to allow the community to make up its opinion of her thru the reports of the children. Pupils are very whimsical, even more so than adults, and their opinion fluctuates with their feelings which are largely governed by the indulgence or severity of the teacher. This spending more of her time with people is not at all incompatible with her work. She will do her work better for not devoting too much time to *it,* if she will devote more of it to her people. When she becomes as concerned about her personal standing with the different members of her community, as the lawyer is about his, she will use all of the legitimate means at her disposal to see that it is what it should be.

The teacher as a rule allows her work to distort her sense of perspective. She is too devoted to the details of her daily program. The specific problems of

Room 5 or District Number 2 have no such claims upon a teacher as to justify her in losing sight of the larger life of which the school is but a part. She will do her specific problems much better in the long run, by keeping herself constantly in touch with the influences that count for broad and liberal culture.

If every teacher were liberally educated before she began her work as a teacher, the contracting influences of the profession would not so victimize her. The ideal preparation for any teacher is a complete college course in the liberal arts supplemented by the best special training such as our best Normal schools and departments of education in Universities give. This kind of training would develop and make permanent so many big interests that her growth after entering the profession would be assured.

It would naturally be expected that teachers as a class would be good readers; that they would read a great deal, and read effectively. On the other hand, my own extended observation and the testimonies of a great many librarians, convince me that the opposite is true. Teachers do not read much, they do not read comprehensively, nor effectively. They do not compare favorably in this respect with lawyers, physicians, ministers or intelligent business men. They are as a class mind-bound by their specific routine work. They are unjustly oppressed by the ideal that most Normal schools persistently advocate to the effect that lesson plans and special preparations are to be made for each recitation. In the first place such a thing is absolutely impossible as a general practice. It is incompatible with the number of recitations which the majority of teachers have. It would be a waste of time if it were possible. These Normal school and college teachers don't do it. I've been there both as a student and as a teacher. That is not the thing that is most needed in the teaching world today on the side of preparation. It is positively foolish to spend much time upon such details and intensive work at the expense of broad reading and general culture.

Teachers read too slowly. They read by inches. They get so accustomed to text-book speed in their general work that they become a victim of the habit and schedule their own reading according to the same speed. I have known thousands of teachers to be satisfied with reading the two reading circle books adopted in their State as their portion of outside reading for the year. And the method of reading these books is in the main positively ridiculous. Months are spent upon books that ought to be devoured in a single evening. Again it is the text-book method which has become established by a misdirected worship of thoroness. There are plenty of instances in which thoroness is not a virtue. Some books ought to be mastered by the text-book method, but not all, not even a majority.

The teacher should read more; she should read rapidly, comprehensively, sympathetically, understandingly. Some few things she should read exhaustively. She should read what she likes, that is, she should read things that satisfy her soul-hungers, things that appeal to her dominant interest, for it is thru them, if at all, that she is to become cultured. Matthew Arnold's idea of culture is that it is familiarity with the best that the race has thought, felt and done. The biographies that have been written are among the most valuable literature of the world. As there are representative men, there are representative books. Among the latter I would mention the five great literary Bibles as the greatest. They are the Bible, "The Iliad," "The Divine Comedy," Shakespeare's dramas and Goethe's "Faust." I am tempted to add "The Comédie Humaine," but will leave that for the verdict of time. I believe that any individual who will read these five Bibles understandingly will receive the essence of the world's best culture. We all ought to be familiar with the best biographies of the great men who have so materially contributed to the world's culture; with the great historical novels, such as "Aspasia," "Cloister and the Hearth," "Ivanhoe," "Tale of Two Cities," "War and Peace," "Les Miserables," "Quo Vadis," "Last Days of Pompeii," etc., with our Browning, Tennyson, Schiller, Ibsen and our own American poets; with the great novelists such as Scott, Lytton, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Ebers, Hugo, Balzac, Cooper, Tolstoy; at least with these.

Some critics will wonder at the selection of this list, which includes without discrimination writers of the first, second and third class. But I'm looking at it from the standpoint of culture and not of literary criticism, from the standpoint of the teacher's overview and not from that of the critic's specialty.

A word about the method of reading may be pertinent here. Most teachers will at first think that it is impossible for them to do the reading which I have suggested. It will be, if they continue to read after the method which I have severely criticised above. But if they read as our best readers do, as all of our scholars do, and as every one finally can, they will soon see that my suggestions are perfectly sane and possible.

The same method of rapid reading with a high degree of concentration should obtain in our high schools. Instead of spending from six weeks to three months upon a single play and having the pupils become disgusted with it thru fatigue, our high-school classes should move rapidly but thoughtfully and sympathetically thru all of the plays, one after another, in that length of time, recurring to some few for relatively exhaustive study. Some should be known exhaustively, all sympathetically. I visited a high-school class last winter that was studying "Hamlet." The class had spent three months on the play, and a number of the students had not read the play thru. They were trying to find out if Hamlet were insane. They might have studied their teacher. The kind of work which she was trying to do is entirely out of place in any high school. It belongs in the university, if it belongs anywhere. She was a half-baked collegian trying to use the methods of her professor of English. The mind, at any stage of its development, should cover large areas in any subject before it tries to focus its abilities upon small parts of it. These suggestions will apply to all of the general reading which a teacher should do.

The teacher's opportunities for culture are not and should not be limited to literature. If she have a predilection to music or painting or any other of the fine arts, or if she be a naturalist, these may largely, but cannot wholly, take the place of reading. Indeed it is to be recommended that her reading be supplemented by at least one of the other fine arts. Familiarity with the masterpieces of music and painting is almost as necessary to culture as familiarity with the masterpieces of literature. No honest soul will ever read anything merely for the sake of exploiting it, or because it is considered "proper"; all reading should be done for the genuine cultural effect which it has upon the reader. And the reading herein suggested will give any teacher such an overview that she cannot suffer from the contracting influences of her profession.

BOULDER, COL.

Peace and War

BY TIMOTHY THOMAS FORTUNE

LISTEN! The heavens quake,
As God's live lightnings shake
The mountain and the lake;

And crumbling empires fall,
Wrapping the human wall
In Death's enshrouding pall!

The floods will come again
On mountain and in plain
And pierce the earth with rain;

And Christ, condemned to fame
And life of death and shame,
Remains in all the same;

But there has come a day
When God, in Life's highway,
Stands and says: *"Live! Pray! Slay!"*

RED BANK, N. J.

The Independent

A Weekly Magazine. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen

Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen

130 Fulton Street, New York

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year, $2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents

Single Copies over six months old twenty-five cents. Postage to any Foreign Country in the Postal Union, $1.75 a year extra. To Canada $1.00 extra.

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The Panic: Causes and Remedies

WE should keep in mind the direct and immediate causes of this panic which has been accompanied by so much distress and loss in a rich and prosperous country. Factories are shutting down and great corporations are discharging thousands of workmen. This depression—which may deepen and be prolonged, or may soon give way to a revival of activity—follows sharply upon days of record output in our greatest industries, the largest monthly product of pig iron, the highest total of railroad earnings, the Steel Corporation's most profitable quarter, the largest gains for three months in the Fall River cotton mills. Whether it shall linger thru the cold season or shall speedily be displaced by a return of the former conditions, the responsibility should be placed where it belongs.

If the clumsy speculators who sought to corner the stock of a comparatively obscure copper mining company on the curb market in New York had not owned a national bank and been associated with other speculators and third-rate financiers who were permitted to own national banks, there would have been no panic. There would be no panic now, altho other tendencies and causes might eventually have made one. There was nothing in the pitiful collapse itself of that petty corner to convulse the great banking institutions of New York and shake the entire financial credit system of the United States. But the Heinzes owned a national bank, and it was forced, tho actually solvent, to ask for help. Morse and the Thomases owned national banks, and upon these suspicion fell, spreading rapidly to other institutions, believed to be related intimately or remotely, by various associations, with those who controlled the original objects of distrust.

Substantially all of the banks and trust companies in New York were solvent. Two or three small institutions may be excepted. There is as yet no evidence that the Knickerbocker Trust Company cannot pay in full and have something over. As a rule, the banks of the entire country were sound, altho a considerable number of them have been forced by runs and lack of currency to suspend. All these suspensions, all the hardship and loss, the depression of industries, the enforced idleness of wage-earners, are traced directly to the control of a few of the smaller national banks in New York by reckless speculators. A following cause was the lack of proper legal regulation and restriction for the banking business of the trust companies.

Remedies for the local and immediate causes should be considered first. Such men as these speculators were well known to be should not be permitted to own national banks and preside over their affairs. Ownership and management of national banks in New York by such persons could easily have been prevented, and can be prevented hereafter, by the powerful influence of the allied banks in the Clearing House Association. We do not think this will be denied. Ought not that influence to have been exerted for the exclusion of these speculators? Let the prevailing paralysis of credit, the exhausting runs, the depression of industry, be an answer. Who will say that the same great extra-legal power should not be used hereafter to keep the smaller banks of New York in safe hands, and that similar associations elsewhere should not guard their banking institutions in the same way? The cost of a failure to use this power effectively and continuously is enormous.

New laws for the trust companies, compelling the keeping of adequate reserves against demand deposits and restricting their loan practice, are sorely needed in New York, and probably in

other States. This is another remedy clearly pointed out by the part which great trust companies, carrying on an extensive banking business under broad charters and without the restrictions of national banks, have played in the panic. Governor Hughes's new advisory commission will undoubtedly recommend the changes which are required and to which we directed attention some time ago. Evidently there has been a lack in New York of earnest and searching official examination of banks and trust companies by State authority. Proof of this appears to be shown in the conditions which caused the Attorney-General's action with respect to six small institutions on Saturday last. We are confident, however, that the new Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Williams, is both competent and trustworthy. It remains to be seen whether the legislation required for the proper regulation of the trust companies' banking business can be obtained at Albany.

This consideration of remedies to be applied at New York, it should be remembered, is of interest thruout the country, because New York is the heart of the financial organism of the United States. Some people in the interior, who were laughing at the "Wall Street panic" three weeks ago, see this clearly now.

We have spoken of local remedies for the direct and immediate causes of this deplorable disturbance. Another needed remedy, for national rather than for local application, and one that would serve either to prevent a credit panic or promptly to check such a disturbance, is provision for emergency issues of national bank currency, carefully guarded and controlled by a sufficient tax. Our currency system is a kind of patchwork. It is admitted to be far from perfection, but this is not the time for urging that it be reorganized thoroly from the foundations. It is well for us to bear in mind that it is defective and to consider the arguments for and against such propositions as the one for a central bank of issue, in support of which much can be said. But the New York Chamber of Commerce committee in its admirable report, altho it recommended the establishment of such a bank as a measure of reform, realized that such action was not at present feasible and sought rather to promote the issue of emergency circulation under the present system. Eventually, the entire question of national currency reconstruction should be considered by a competent commission, but at the present time public attention should not be diverted from the simple and practical project for providing additional safe currency in time of financial stress.

The country is now forced to use a kind of emergency currency, in the form of Clearing House loan certificates and cashiers' checks, but these are only of local utility and are of doubtful legality when used outside of transactions between banks. The national banks should be authorized to issue, in times of exceptional strain, additional circulating notes upon the security of their assets plus a reserve of 25 per cent., to an amount, say, equal to half their paid-in capital. The Bankers' Association plan says 40 per cent. of their bond-secured circulation, with a possible later issue equal to 12½ per cent. of their capital. These emergency notes would be taxed, to compel retirement of them after the exceptional demand ceases. Some propose a tax of 3 per cent.; ex-Secretary Shaw now suggests 5 per cent. Opponents assert that authority to issue such notes would cause permanent inflation, because the banks would keep the notes out. The object of the tax is to force retirement by making it unprofitable to keep them out, and the tax should be high enough to have this effect under normal financial conditions, without being so high as to prevent issue in time of great need.

The limit might be only 25 per cent. of capital, or even a smaller percentage. Suppose that it had been possible two or three weeks ago, for the national banks to issue promptly $100,000,000 of additional and perfectly safe circulating notes so taxed that they would surely be withdrawn after a return of normal conditions. The relief would have been great and immediate. Such provision for elasticity has been made in Germany, where the emergency issues are of great service. Authority for them should be given here. Relief will be afforded by the issue of 3 per cent. certificates, but the Government would not have found it necessary or expedient to borrow $100,-

000,000 now if the banks had had power to put out an additional $100,000,000 of taxed circulating notes.

We have considered direct and immediate causes of the panic, with the practical remedies which the facts suggest. Underlying causes, more or less remote, of an extremely vulnerable financial situation—such as a world-wide stringency, the exposure of offences in corporation finance, the pessimistic predictions of indicted capitalists, unwise legislation of States, and the long decline of securities —were not within the scope of the present discussion.

Mr. Bryan's Candidacy

At a very proper moment, close after the November elections, Mr. Bryan has declared that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency. He announces it in an editorial in *The Commoner,* which is couched in terms generally admirable and creditable to him.

He says he will not ask or seek a nomination, but he is in the hands of the people. If they want him he will stand for them. He does not ask—he will not ask —what are the chances of election. If the chances are against him he is just as ready to stand as if all signs were favorable. We suppose he has been defeated twice, and he can stand it again; yet the position taken is to his credit.

He does not impose himself upon the people. If they prefer another man he will cordially support him; but he demands that the platform be one of reforms, and that the candidate fit the platform. He does not pretend that he will cordially support a conservative man or platform. We notice that in an interview he declares that, in the Republican party, Knox and Cannon and Fairbanks and Hughes are no reformers. There are plenty in the Democratic party of whom he would say the same. Indeed he did say as much of Judge Parker before his nomination in 1904, and he gave him only enough support to save his own regularity as a Democrat. He not only presumes that there will be a radical reform platform, but he demands that the organization of the party be in harmony with the platform and be composed of "men whose political records will invite confidence and give assurance that victory, if won, will not be a barren victory." This warns off the Parkers and the bankers who managed the last campaign, and it makes one suspect that he fears, if he is not selected, that the candidate will be less of a reformer than the one the Republicans will choose.

But what are the reforms which Mr. Bryan has in mind? He does not tell us. Indeed he does say that the issues may be very different in 1908 from what they are now. We wish he had used less general terms, but his haziness is politically wise. His attitude of late toward the financial disturbance and its treatment has been as unsettling and dangerous as was his attitude when he was fighting for unlimited silver coinage.

The last paragraphs of his letter are given to what we recognize as a real contribution to political purity. He demands that full accounts be published of the financial doings of the Democratic Committee. He would have published a complete list of the sources of the campaign funds received, and an account of their expenditures, so that rich corporations may not be tempted to purchase favorable legislation and so that the corruption and bribery of voters may not be sanctioned. And he challenges the Republican party to conduct its campaign in this open and honest way. That is not a bad proposition, even tho he doubtless believes that such an agreement would be to the benefit of the Democratic party because the tariff lords and the great corporations have inclined to the Republican party. To be sure, the Democratic party has not lacked its millionaire Belmonts and its Tammany corruption funds, but we sincerely wish that this challenge might be accepted. Some of our States require candidates to make oath to the expenditures they have personally made for their election, and a much more extensive and drastic rule would be healthy. The English law on bribery deserves consideration here. The exposure of the contributions of insurance companies to political campaigns calls attention to the evil, and we thank Mr. Bryan for proposing the challenge. We hope the two committees will not conveniently forget it.

Mr. Bryan is an honest man. The people like him personally. He frankly tells what he believes, and urges what he thinks is right. He has learned something in eight years, and if he should be selected and then elected, which latter we do not expect, we do not believe the country would suffer any great injury. His financial vagaries would be restrained by Congress, and the coming session will amend the Sherman law so that it cannot be used for illegitimate persecution of corporations.

On the whole, Mr. Bryan's announcement is notable for its evident moral tone, for its skilled avoidance of definite issues, and for its challenge for purity in the conduct of the coming campaign. He makes himself the foremost, as he is the first candidate of his party, and he warns off from the field all other candidates who fail to come up to his standard of what he regards as reform. And he gives good notice to the journals and politicians who oppose him that they are not to make the nomination, but that it is in the hands of the common people, with whom he identifies himself.

Women and Bad Books

It would seem that Eve was created so Adam could have somebody to blame when things went wrong. At least a glance into the past and around us shows that the sons of Adam have usually utilized their helpmeets for this purpose. An example of this is the accusation, promulgated by a British clergyman, echoed by an American, and now floating thru the newspapers, that women are responsible for an alleged decadence of the moral tone of literature. The charge is a double one, that several recent novels of flagrant immodesty were written by women and circulate widely among women.

This charge is very amusing, because women are at the same time vociferously denounced for ruining English literature by imposing upon it their own narrow standards of propriety. For years we have heard it said that no "strong realistic and virile" writing was possible so long as no book could be published without the *imprimatur* of "the young girl." Poets have struck work on the ground that unless they were allowed to treat "certain phases" of life as they saw them they would let the world starve for good poetry. Novelists, contrasting their barren fields with the rank vegetation of their French rivals, have demanded the right to use the same rich fertilizer for their own crops. Short-story writers have been cursing their fate for having to spend their lives producing "lady-like literature," in this way throwing upon the air of their studies the language which they were not permitted to put into the "old-maid magazines" from which they derived their support. And now the women are responsible for what few excursions have been made of late into forbidden fields. It is always that way. Whenever there is anything the matter with Church or State, art or literature *cherchez la femme.* Man is always trying to prove that the power not himself that makes for mischief is woman.

We do not wish to diminish the responsibilities of women in literature or anything else; on the contrary, we would rather increase them. But common justice requires that their actual influence for good as well as evil will be taken into account. The reason why a drunken woman on the street excites more attention and disgust than a drunken man is because women are as a rule more temperate than men. If a few women authors are condemned for violating the code of decency in literature, the great majority of women readers must be commended for having established that code.

Where there are the most women readers there the standard of purity is highest. In America the readers of books and periodicals are predominantly women, and here we find a body of clean literature such as the world has never seen elsewhere or before. A large part of the fiction of any other language is untranslatable into English without expurgation. We cannot go back very far in our own literature without getting into the mire. No ancient literature is so free from obscenity as our modern, except perhaps the Chinese. (In China the women do not read at all, but that is no argument, the Chinese being notorious exceptions to all rules.)

The illustrated and story magazines

which form such a large part of popular reading in America are comparatively few and insignificant in other countries. They are, both in their faults and virtues, the product of feminine taste, because the first essential of their existence is that they bear advertising into the homes. A larger proportion of women than men have been trained to read good literature in our high schools, and they have more time and taste for it afterward. The public libraries are chiefly patronized by women, and naturally pay too little attention to the needs of men. Books of poetry, essays, criticism, nature study, biography, religion, art, history and sociology, old and new—all that can be classed as *belles lettres*—find the chief sale and circulation among women. The publisher of a suitable book can count on the women's clubs absorbing his first edition.

Of course, we must allow for the tendency to exaggerate the amount of serious reading done by women, because they are apt to make a fuss about it. A man who is addicted to reading poetry keeps it to himself, as tho it were the morphine habit. His best friend may not suspect it. But a woman, when she wants to read poetry, will organize a club and put a card in the paper, stating how many verses she will read on Wednesday afternoon. Women are naturally co-operative and gregarious, men individualistic and solitary in their habits.

This leaving of literature to the ladies has had undeniably some deleterious effects, but increase of coarseness is not one of them, notwithstanding that a few authoresses have tried to prove their emancipation by cutting capers. The curious thing about this sensual fiction from feminine pens is that it always portrays passion from the masculine standpoint. A year or two ago there appeared a novel, tropical in its scene as well as its emotions, in which the male note was so dominant as to cause comment by many of its reviewers, and they did not take it back when it was disclosed that the masculine pseudonym concealed a feminine author. The same adoption of the point of view of the opposite sex is almost always observable in feminine love poetry. The "Sonnets from the Portuguese" is the most conspicuous exception. The history of literature is as full as a Shakespeare play of examples of women successfully masquerading as men—George Eliot, George Sand, Currer Bell, Charles Egbert Craddock, etc.—but there are very few instances of the opposite. The late William Sharp's long literary career as Fiona Macleod is the first that occurs to us. Then there was an Englishman who wrote "An Englishwoman's Love Letters," but he was suspected from the first. On the stage, too, the assumption of male rôles by women is more commonly successful than the reverse. If it be true, as is often said, that the portrayal of masculine character and motives is generally more truthful in the novels of women than of woman's nature in the fiction of men, it would bear upon the same side, indicating perhaps that man is the easier to understand or that women have a deeper insight and sympathy for an alien personality. Unfortunately, as we say, the writings of the women who have outstepped the conventional limits in their portrayal of passion have not rendered any service to psychology by disclosing the secrets of their sex. What they have written men could write if they dared and wanted to. The only result of their breaking of the taboo is, therefore, an addition to the number of books that every gentleman's library should not contain and of the poems that no child should know.

Menander Once More

We lately gave our readers the earliest possible account of the discovery of portions of Menander's plays, the most important literary discovery of late days. We gave a translation of a very pretty fragment of a comedy, all that was then published. We now add some further facts which have since been given to the world by M. Croiset, editor of the papyrus leaves.

All classical critics make Menander the chief of comedians, quite the equal of Aristophanes, and Terence only second. But until this last discovery only a few lines of Menander were in existence, while Terence was well represented. "Whom the gods love die young," was

first said by Menander, and after him by Plautus, Wordsworth and Byron.

He was the friend of Epicurus and disciple of Theophrastus. He was drowned bathing in the Piræus at the age of fifty-two. A statue in the Vatican represents him as squint-eyed, with a full figure, a strong nose, his forehead marked with wrinkles, and with heavy cheeks.

It was in an obscure village near the Nile, the ancient Aphroditopolis the Less, that M. Gustave Lefebvre found,



MENANDER.
Museum Pius Clem., Rome.

with a lot of rubbish of papers of accounts, some rolls of papyrus, carrying in Greek letters the name of Menander. They comprised four large fragments of his comedies in thirty-four pages. The fine writing was photographed and thus submitted to M. Maurice Croiset, Professor of Greek in the College de France, and what we know of it is due to M. Croiset.

Of the four fragments the first is quite imperfect. We have the list of personages, a summary of the comedy, and some lines of the first scene, enough to tell us that the play is "The Hero."

The second is nearly complete. We have the principal scenes in all their development. It is "The Epitrepontes," or "Arbitration." It is from this play that we gave a good part of one scene last week.

Pamphile, daughter of Smikrines, of good family, has been violated in the course of one of those drunken religious fêtes in which great liberty was allowed, by an unknown young man, whose ring she holds. To conceal her error her infant is exposed with the ring and other ornaments by which its origin can be recognized. The child is found by a shepherd, Daos, as the story was given in our last issue. Daos passes the child over to a charcoal-seller, Syriskos, but keeps the jewels. It is Smikrines, the father of Pamphile, and grandfather of the child, who as arbitrator gives the jewels to Syriskos, by which the child can be later identified. Pamphile hides her shame and marries Charisios. But a slave of Charisios gets possession of the ring, recognizes it as having belonged to Pamphile, and accuses her to her husband. But he loves her, and appreciates the circumstances of her fall, and does not quite repudiate her; but, as an expression of his jealousy, he takes up with an attractive lute player. All the while he is sad and regrets Pamphile. The lute-player, who has a kind heart, perceives his feelings and tries to reconcile the two. At first she pretends to be the mother of the infant which was abandoned; and while Charisios is troubled that he is held in relations with a courtesan lute-player, she gets possession of the ring from the slave, shows it to Charisios, who recognizes it as his own ring, which he had given away on the night of the religious fête. The lute-player tells him that the ring never belonged to her, but to Pamphile, his own wife, and that he is the father of his wife's child.

The third fragment belongs to a comedy called "The Perikeiromene," or "The Woman whose Hair was Cut Off." The story can be made out from this fragment and certain others found by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt. It is again a story of two infants that had been ex-

posed, a brother and a sister. When they grow up, adopted in different homes, the brother meets and courts his sister, who had been adopted by Polemon, but Polemon happens to see them and in his anger he cuts off her hair. Of course in the end each is suitably married and it turns out that the father of the children is the one who has managed to get them both happily mated.

The plot of the fourth play, of which we have the three first acts complete, is more complicated. Its title is "The Woman of Samos." In it, once more, there is an adopted child, and the Samian woman, who cares for it, and its mother are in turn angrily driven out from their homes, but in the end all is explained and the young folks properly wedded.

The value of these fragments for the study of Greek literary art is immense. They allow us to see with what delicacy Menander expresses a great variety of sentiments, and fits his language to the position of his characters, whether peasants, soldiers, slaves or gentlemen, and in reading the dialogs which the poet has put in their mouths we recognize the justice of the high encomium of the Latin critic Quintilian.

What Makes a Christian State?

THE name of God in its Constitution does not make a nation Christian. The name of God on a coin does not in the least sanctify the pocket that holds it or the mint or the state that stamps it. It is the people, nothing else than the numbers and the controlling spirit of the people, that makes a nation Christian.

It is the outcry against the removal of the motto, "In God We Trust," from the gold coinage which gives occasion to this fundamental statement. By order of the President, for a reason which he does not satisfactorily explain, he has directed the words removed. He defends his action on the ground that they give occasion for flippant or irreverent jokes not consistent with their serious meaning. People will joke irreverently on the most solemn subjects, but we do not believe it had occurred to many that this minute inscription had given occasion for profane remarks. For most people here in the East, on the rare occasions when a gold coin comes into their possession, if they happen to see the motto they have been pleased with it. It expresses what most of our people feel ought to be their sentiment. For that reason, seeing that there was no objection to the words, we think it would have been quite as well to leave them undisturbed.

And yet the teaching of religion is no business of the state. So long as no objection was made to opening sessions of the public schools with reading of Scripture and prayer, so long as all the people preferred it so, it was well to continue the practise. But just as soon as objection was made, and we were assured that it favored one religious sect as against another, we willingly gave it up. We knew that this practise did not make the state or the children Christians. We further knew that it was the business of the Church to foster Christianity, not of the nation, which must comprise many who are not Christians, but who have equal rights with those who are. It did not hurt our consciences; we only felt the enhanced obligation of the Church to make its children and its citizens Christians.

It is much so—except that it is a very much smaller matter—with our coinage. Most of our people believe in God, and a great many of them "trust" in him. But we will trust him no less if we omit the golden inscription. The omission may make it a little clearer to our minds that words and forms and visible show are no part of religion. The words may even be omitted in the very interest of religion, as President Roosevelt declares was his intention.

In such a case as this of the failure to stamp the name of God on a gold coin there are two parties to be considered. One is the people, whose religious sentiments are concerned, and the other is God himself, who may be supposed and often is supposed, to be injured and wronged by the failure to do him visible honor. If we are not mistaken, the entire influence of all visible and stately and honorific forms of worship is, or should be, directed wholly to creating the due religious sentiment and purpose in the breast of the worshiper, and not to please or propitiate God. Sacred mottoes, solemn music, processionals and re-

cessionals, garments of embroidered praise, the smoke of incense, or equally the holy tones and the "Amen" shouts that accentuate rude prayer, and as well the spires that point an upward finger, are all fitted or meant to influence men by directing them to God. They must not be considered as any part of a courtesy toward God. Does God care for etiquet? Must a worshiper approach him as he would an earthly ruler, in fine clothes and with a special form of address? It is solely "in spirit and in truth" that he is to be approached, and he asks no politeness of form, no courtesy of reverential access, no blazonry of Scripture texts, no chromatics of color or tone. We should keep this bottom truth in mind in everything that concerns religion, that all formality of utterance or inscription, all simple or ornate mode of worship, all ceremony or show, is purely adventitious, however useful it may be made, and that the one only essential thing that makes a nation Christian is that its people be Christian; and that, if we are Christians, or if ours is a Christian Church or a Christian nation, it is unimportant that we make a visible show of our religion, but that it is of the utmost importance that in our hearts we practise the Christian spirit toward God and man, and that individually we do our utmost to teach all men the same spirit and purpose. Accordingly we are but little concerned that the words are dropt from the coins. We have larger things at heart.

The Book of Judges

One should not be misled by the title of the seventh book of the Old Testament. Its heroes do not correspond at all to the judges of our own time, but to our generals and naval captains. They were men of great prowess in foray and war, but to no one of them is attributed a single judicial or governmental act. Ephraem, the Syrian, described the book more accurately in his title, "The Book of the Deliverers of Israel."

Judges is neglected by many persons because it is full of violence and blood. It seems to read like a story of savages rather than like an account of the doings of the people of the Lord. One who turns to the Bible for gentle comfort and the subduing of his spirit is apt to feel that he will do better to confine himself to the Gospel of John, leaving unread the pages that are devoted to Jephthah and Gideon. Beyond question there is much slaughter and cruelty recorded in the book of Judges. The sixth verse of the book tells of the cutting off of a man's thumbs and great toes, who had himself done the like by seventy of his enemies. It is in Judges we read of Ehud's assassination of Eglon by a thrust of the sword that buried the hilt in the Moabite's flesh, of Jael's murder of sleeping Sisera by hammer and tent pin, of Abimelech's slaughter of seventy of his brothers on one stone, and Jephthah's sacrifice of the beautiful daughter who came dancing in innocent joy to meet him. It must be admitted that Judges is not a book whereby to cultivate the finer feelings.

There are virtues also, however, which fairness compels one to find in these chapters. Courage is one of them, and a quick, if rude, sense of honor. There were other men of size in those days besides Samson, men who did not hesitate to defend their rights against tremendous odds, and who won victories over superior foes by sheer might of will and grit. The story of Barak and Deborah, who gathered the scattered clans of mountain folk and put to rout a trained army of chariots and horsemen, is one of the most magnificent in literature. Gideon is the classic example of a man who believes in himself and is not afraid, and the world will never suffer the removal of his name from the list of the heroes of faith. There is a certain intensity about this rude book, a quick coupling of thought and action, a sense of the worth and prowess of brave leadership, which give it high rating among the Scriptures profitable for instruction.

One who desires to study the history of Israel from the modern point of view would do well to begin with Judges. Of course, one can read of earlier times in the preceding books, but those books are more highly colored by the beliefs and opinions of later days, and it is difficult to discern just what elements are primitive and what are the product of the developed life of later centuries. Many a

reader of the Bible is attributing unconsciously to Abraham and Moses doctrines and sentiments which had their origin seven or eight centuries after Moses's time. It is indeed difficult to avoid so doing, since the accounts of the Mosaic age, especially those which most impress us, were written in a later period. Judges is the first book of the Bible in which, for chapter after chapter, we continue to read narratives very nearly contemporary with the events they describe. The Song of Deborah, as almost all scholars agree, was composed when the stirring battle it relates was fresh in memory. Its eager lines, glorying in the contest, praising the willing warriors and cursing the cowardly stay-at-homes, were written by one who shared the thrill of the patriotic clansmen as they fought for their homes and their liberty. One who has mastered that song, as any patient reader may do with the help of such a commentary as that of Professor Moore, has laid a foundation for the study of Hebrew history which will prove of incalculable value.

Judges is equally important for the study of Hebrew religion. The difficulty of the average reader in trying to grasp the significance of Old Testament faith is that he does not get his eyes open to its development and growth. It seems to be all perfect at the start, its knowledge of God as pure and high in Genesis as in the Psalms, and its regulations for conduct and worship entirely formulated at the outset. But if one read carefully the book of Judges, he will perceive that Hebrew piety, at the beginning, and even at the time of the conquest of Canaan, was very rude and imperfect. Gideon melts up the golden earrings of the Midianites and makes an ephod, a molten image, in sincere devotion to Jehovah. The Danites find a graven and molten image, an ephod and teraphim, and carry them off as a great prize to their new sanctuary in the north. Jephthah feels that he is compelled to sacrifice his daughter, because of his vow to God. Such deeds were not apostasy, but the best even the leaders knew at that day, and appreciation of this fact opens the way for an understanding of the long, slow process by which the higher faith of the more spiritual portions of the Old Testament came to be. The result of such study is usually higher valuation of Hebrew religion and of the book which contains the story of its growth.

It should also be said that no one who desires to be well informed can afford to remain ignorant of the Book of Judges. The two lessons afforded by the Sunday school course hardly present enough of the book to satisfy the demands of general culture. Our literature is full of references to Samson and Delilah, Gideon and Jephthah, Deborah and Sisera.

The word *shibboleth,* which has its explanation in Judges, is of daily occurrence. The general student, therefore, as well as the student of Hebrew history and religion, must turn to this faithful record of the crude and cruel days of Israel's colonial period, and in some respects there is no book in the Bible which better rewards examination.

An Internal Waterway System

THE internal waterway system is naturally and should be considered national. We notice that many of those who are discussing such a system identify it with a waterway from Chicago to New Orleans, with its branches running up the valleys that feed the Mississippi. The working out of a complete project would include another line of improvements reaching from Chicago to New York. The Mississippi system should receive the heartiest sympathy and co-operation from the East; but the Eastern line of canals should receive the same co-operative good will from the West. Nor can we afford the slightest degree of jealousy concerning any advantage that might accrue to Canada. While we are making of the Gulf of Mexico an American Mediterranean, we cannot afford to depreciate the importance of the Great Lakes system to Eastern commerce. In other words, the Gulf route should be part of a general program of improvement for the whole United States. It is important that the great Northwest be connected with the Gulf, thru the Mississippi; but it is equally important that its connection with New York and Boston shall not be tapped, or its commerce in this direction be disturbed. The waterway system should reach both South and East, and in each direction should be held to be of equal importance.

Canada understands this, and is doing her best to shorten routes and to improve waterways between the West and her Eastern ports. The system of Great Lakes has natural outlets to the Atlantic Coast. One of these connects Lake Erie with the Ohio River at Pittsburg. This line naturally draws, or will draw when it is finished, a large amount of coal and iron traffic. A Canadian project, quite as important to us as to our neighbors, is the completion of a waterway system from the eastern end of Georgian Bay to the north shore of Lake Ontario, by way of Lake Simcoe.

When this route is completed it will constitute a waterway system several hundred miles shorter than by the way of the Welland Canal. It would cut out the necessity of crossing Lake Erie at all. Starting at Lake Superior and passing thru the Sault locks; thence by the way of the Straits of Mackinac, and Lake Huron, and the Georgian Bay, into Lake Ontario. We have then only to finish our barge canal from Oswego to Troy to connect that city with Chicago and Duluth. It needs no argument to show the immense advantage of such a great waterway system for the whole East. In fact Canada is crowding the matter as fast as possible. Our share in the projest is very simple as well as very essential. We have got to see commerce drafted away from us, or we must cooperate in the most generous spirit. Mr. O. S. Foster, one of the most enterprising of our up-State manufacturers, concludes a recent article on the subject by saying: "I must emphasize the fact that this system of Great Lakes, with the proposed outlet to the Atlantic Coast, mated or supplemented by the Mississippi Valley system, would constitute the one greatest transportation plant in the world." He will not allow the great railroad system, including the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, as comparable. But we have to consider that large class of products that can be transported by water at low tariff, in this way relieving the railroads of their congestion.

At the opening of the great lock, in the chain of the waterways from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario, where the Trent Valley lowers its waters toward the waters of Lake Simcoe, Mr. Lemieux, Minister of Labor for Canada, asserted that Canada was well on the way to furnish "a second great channel of trade" between the whole East and the whole West. The great system includes fourteen huge locks of steel and concrete, each one lowering boats forty-eight feet. This Trent canal system has been the ambition of Canada for over fifty years, and is now hurrying toward completion. Mr. Lemieux boasted that Canada would soon make history much more rapidly than she had done; and that the gigantic work, almost unknown by the world outside, would revolutionize continental commerce. It would, he assured his hearers, secure for Canada "the supremacy of the Great Lakes." This, he added, was the true road for national progress; infinitely better than militarism. The problem for us is, Shall we co-operate with Canada in this magnificent movement?

The present year at least has seen some activity, on the part of New York State, in digging the $101,000,000 barge canal. So far as this canal is concerned, there was a tremendous up-State majority against its construction. But we are sure of the facts when we say that this majority would have stood just the other way if the vote had been for a ship canal. The farmers and manufacturers were then, and are now, practically unanimous for a water route that will carry lake vessels, without breaking bulk, from Lake Ontario to New York City. It was not less than was demanded by the vote, but more. To the proposition that the east end be hurried to a first completion, we believe there will be very little opposition. Adopt the depth and width agreed on by the commissioners, and we could make Oswego to Troy inside of three years. This part of the canal, it has been estimated by competent engineers, will cost less than thirty millions. The work of dredging the Hudson would belong to the national Government.

At all events we have to choose between some such scheme as is here outlined and leaving Canada to secure what she desires, absolute supremacy of the Lake system. Shall we allow the whole of the Western traffic, as it reaches Lake Ontario, to be deflected to Montreal, or shall we, by a wise and generous cooperation, secure our share of such com-

merce? New York City can certainly have but one reply. Meanwhile such a system will influence greatly the prosperity of the upper part of the State. It will help to distribute population; and all along the route water power will be available, for sale at low rates for farm work —for heating and for lighting as well as for traction and direct service in the fields. As we are rapidly reaching the end of the coal era, we cannot look with indifference upon the substitution of any power that can be made available on our farms. Governor Deneen, of Illinois, in his recent message, says that "The water power will be worth nearly the entire cost of the waterway thru the State." The lands reclaimed will also be worth a large fraction of such expense.

"From New York to New Orleans," is a cry honorable to the American people. It is a project worthy of national energy. Carried out as it must and will be, in cooperation with Canada, it involves a new phase of internationalism. It binds the Atlantic to the Gulf, across the continent, thru the natural traffic routes, improved to meet the demands of the age; while a vast network of laterals will remain for the future to develop. Finally it leaves us ready for a new passage, by the Panama Canal, to the Pacific. A vast new chapter is opening in the history of continental commerce.

Yale's Victory

Yale defeated Princeton at New Haven last Saturday by a score of 12 to 10 in one of the most sensational football contests of history. At the end of the first half the score stood 10 to 0 in favor of Princeton, but in the second half the Yale team literally swept their opponents from the field and scored two touchdowns. The new rules, which encourage the open style of play, and which consequently put a greater premium on skill and speed than on mere beef and brute strength, made the game of intense interest. The contest was a spectacle worth going miles to see, not only because of the presence of 35,000 spectators, and because of the successful struggle of a beaten team in snatching victory from defeat, but because of the friendly rivalry exhibited between the Yale and Princeton supporters. After the game was over the entire Yale undergraduate body rushed on the field, put their heroes upon their shoulders and headed by the band started the gigantic serpentine dance. But above the hubbub of delight the Princeton crowd arose on the east stand and with bared heads sang "Old Nassau," the finest of all the college hymns. The Yale dance stopped, and as with one impulse the Yale thousands marched over to the Princeton stands and cheered their rivals. The cheer was returned by Princeton with an unmistakable genuineness. This friendly spirit is in marked contrast to the bitterness that has existed between some other colleges. In a recent game between Princeton and Pennsylvania the opponents tore the colors from their rivals' clothes, and the end of the game was marked with several personal encounters. The test of sportsmanship lies in the friendly relations of the contestants, and Mr. Carnegie was right when he told the Princeton undergraduates last year that the more you play a game with opponents the more you ought to like them.

The Third Duma

The Third Duma has begun its sessions, and may its career be longer than those of the Dumas which preceded it! Its basis of representation was arbitrarily fixt by the Czar, who has thus cleared out the peasants and the democrats, and has given control to the landholders and the conservatives. But even so we cannot assume that these aristocrats will be utterly submissive to the Crown. It was not the common people, but the lords of land, that extorted the Magna Charta in England at a time when the common people did not count. Perhaps the attempt at reform thru the mujiks and the factory workmen was too sharp and sudden for such a nation as Russia, and the process must be more gradual and educative. This Duma will itself be something of a restraining and a progressive power; and much as we must regret the violence with which two Dumas which better represented the entire people were dissolved, we do not wholly despair of some relief from the administrative cruelty and oppression which have so long existed in Russia, and which have provoked responsive violence and assassination. The civilized world looks in horror on the tyranny of

the Czar's administration of Russia, and the Belgian King's administration of the Kongo.

Sir Oliver Lodge on Immortality.

It is not by any means a matter of congratulation that Sir Oliver Lodge is arguing for the immortality of the soul clad in some sort of a permanent spiritual body, basing it in large part on the facts, real or claimed, of telepathy, clairvoyance, multiple personality, "possession," etc. He accepts the claim that a "discarnate personality"—that is, a deceased person—in order to put itself in communication with a living person must avail itself of a physical body. The phenomena of materialization, he says, indicate that it must construct for itself, or take possession of a body by which it establishes relations between spirit and matter. He imagines that the spirit which possessed a body during seventy years of human life may take a temporary incarnation for seventy minutes or seventy seconds. It seems to be in this direction that he looks for proof that the soul survives the body, and that it then takes on, or can take on, a new impalpable body, quite different from this physical body whose elements are wholly dissipated after death and never come together again. We doubt this kind of argument. It is fine, if the ultimate proof comes of materialization, as the psychical research people believe; but the evidence is by no means satisfactory as yet, and if the evidence should finally fall to pieces the crash would carry with it the faith based on it. We have had previous experience of baseless proofs of religious truth. We fear such helpers.

A National Chinese Language

China is full of dialects and patois. The Bible has been translated into Easy Wenli and High Wenli and Mandarin and various other styles of speech. But now a system of public school education has been established, and it is required that Mandarin be taught in all public schools. This means that in time the patois will disappear, and only Mandarin be recognized as legitimate. But how shall it be written? Over sixty years ago the experiment was tried at Amoy of writing the local dialects with Roman letters, and the dialects of Swatau and Ningpo were subsequently reduced to writing in the same way, a purely phonetic system, and recently the same has been done with the dialects of Fuchau and Kienning. The result has been perfectly satisfactory, altho it has required the aid of diacritic marks to give the "tones" or sing-song sounds. The same Romanization ought to be applied to the Mandarin. It takes months to get a moderate command of the Chinese characters, while the purely phonetic Roman letters can be learned in a week. We presume this will in the end be accomplished; but what a pity that the Chinese children should have an easy road to reading, while our children have the worst spelt language on earth.

In our issue of June 27th we published an article from Ghent, Belgium, describing how that city had added trained dogs to the police force, and thus brought about a very appreciable diminution of crime in the city. This seems to have suggested to the New York Police Department a similar idea, for the other day five Belgian sheep dogs were imported to be used along sparsely settled beats in outlying city precincts. This experiment is promising and will be watched with much interest.

The representatives of the five little Central American republics are in a peace conference in Washington, and Secretary Root gave them a pretty sharp reminder when he told them that they must not only come to an agreement, but must see to it that the performance of such an agreement must be secured. An agreement is nothing if its violation is not prevented. But who is to prevent it? Possibly the United States and Mexico. Those states need—or some of them need—somebody to protect the peace.

A very important result of the Republican victory in Kentucky is that the former Governor Taylor can return from Indiana to the State from which he fled and be fairly tried on the charge of conspiracy for the murder of Goebel. That he was guilty there is little reason to believe, but party spirit ran so high that a fair trial was impossible.

Financial

Governor Hughes's Banking Commission

REALIZING the need of additional legislation for the safeguarding of the people's interests in the banking institutions operating under State charters and laws, Governor Hughes appointed, last week, an advisory commission of six bankers to collate facts, receive suggestions, and then to express the views which they may entertain as to the following question: "What, if any, changes are advisable in the laws of the State relating to the incorporation, conduct of business, and supervision of banks and trust companies?" The members of the commission are as follows:

A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank. He was State Superintendent of Banks from 1880 to 1883, United States Bank Examiner for New York from 1888 to 1892, and Comptroller of the Currency in the following year. The recent report of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association upon emergency issues was made by him.

Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Edward W. Sheldon, President of the United States Trust Company.

Algernon S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank for twenty years past. He is also a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

Stephen Baker, President of the Manhattan Company (a State bank), trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, and a director of the Bankers' Trust Company.

Andrew Miller, President of the Dry Dock Savings Institution.

These are practical bankers of high character and exceptional experience. It is a well-balanced commission, containing one representative of national banks, two of trust companies, two of State banks, and one of savings banks. The Governor's selections have been heartily approved by financial interests, and emphatically, it may be observed, by Thomas F. Ryan, of the Morton Trust Company, who warmly commends the Governor and says that the commissioners "stand for all that is conservative and can be depended upon to recommend legislation which will not only strengthen the institutions created by the State to receive the deposits of the people, but also insure public confidence, so necessary to those banks and trust companies."

We said three weeks ago that the banking business of the trust companies should be subjected to the restrictions and safeguards required for the banks of the New York Clearing House Association, and that a cash reserve of 25 per cent. against their demand deposits (which are said to exceed $700,000,000) was not too much. Undoubtedly, the commission's most important recommendations will relate to trust company reserves and investments, and its aim will probably be to harmonize the safeguards for State institutions with those provided for national banks. The needed legislation would remove certain causes of danger and promote a union of all the city's great banking institutions in the Clearing House Association, whose conservative influence would thereby be greatly strengthened and whose weekly reports would then adequately set forth local financial conditions.

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....All previous records at the iron furnaces were broken in October by an output of 2,336,972 tons, but the rate of production has been declining sharply since the beginning of November.

....Leo Schlesinger, formerly president of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, has assumed the presidency of the Northern Bank of New York, which is a depository of the State of New York and the city of New York.

....The United Fruit Company's report for the year which ended on September 30 shows an increase of $2,341,508 in net earnings, which were $6,061,910. The surplus was increased by $4,770,000 to $10,294,510. Three additional steamers have been ordered. They will be paid for partly in cash and partly in debentures, the latter having already been placed in foreign markets.

....Those whose accumulations are invested in real estate mortgages have had an advantage recently over investors in stocks. It is not surprising that mortgage companies should now be pointing to this. One of them is the Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Conn., which has been dealing for more

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Insurance

The Importance of Making Plans in Life

ONCE there was a man who did not believe with Dr. Johnson and Omar that it is of little use to form plans in life. He was born of poor but honest parents and as he grew up he dreamed dreams and had visions just as we all do. At school he improved all the opportunities he had and waited impatiently for the place he resolved to make for himself in the greater world of business for which he realized his school life was but preparation. He laid his plans to make something of himself while the other boys were idling. When the proper time came he obtained a situation in a dry goods house. He went to work with enthusiasm and did well what his hands found to do. He never stopped to inquire if the work given him was his particular work but in all things he did his best and went on planning what he would do when he had larger opportunity. He became a salesman and, step by step, he rose, of course, into the place about which he had previously thought carefully. And as he rose his ideas developed. Sometimes he enlarged his plans with added knowledge. He looked about him and he saw that marriages had been instituted among men. Taking things as he found them, and as they were, without railing against the mutability of earthly things, and enlarging upon their shortcomings by some planning in which he was aided and abetted by Cupid, he found a girl who made him an excellent wife. With marriage naturally came new plans. He built himself a house and in his home life he found sweet solace for the grinding cares of his growing business. He loved his wife and he wished to prove his love by providing for her when he could no longer work for her, and so he took out life insurance in her behalf. When his family grew he realized that his responsibility had also grown and he added to his life insurance according to his ability. He found that it *was* of use to form plans in life and that not all schemes of life are illusory. He found that the business that in the course of time he built up could not have been conducted without thinking things out and providing against the unexpected. He lived a simple life but he got much out of it by planning ahead. And when, in the course of time, he died the insurance that he carried kept his memory as a sweet legacy and also made an estate for his widow and her children. If it did not make them rich at least it kept the wolf from their door, which is, of course, the province of life insurance about which every man with or without dependents ought to know and of it take advantage. It is so simple a matter that many men overlook it.

THE policy-holders' committee of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, which met at New Orleans on November 16th, issued the following statement, viz.:

"Policy-holders representing over one million dollars' face value of policies in the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York have appointed a committee to take proper steps to ascertain the financial condition of the company, and to assert the rights of the policy-holders.

"The committee intends to employ able counsel in New York to obtain relief for policy-holders, or apply for a receiver for the company. Those wishing to join in the movement to right the wrongs done them are invited to contribute one-half of 1 per cent. of the face value of their policies to the necessary fund, and send their names and addresses, date and number of policies, and amount of assessments paid to the Secretary of the committee."

The opinion prevails among the members of the committee that the company's basis of settlement as now maintained is illegal and to the disadvantage of the policy holders.

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than thirty years in farm mortgages (selling the mortgages themselves or debentures secured by them), and which repeats the statement already familiar to its patrons that "no investor" in its securities "during that period has lost a dollar or suffered a day's delay in the payment of either principal or interest," adding that $40,000,000 in principal and interest has been returned to the investor, upon an investment of over $30,000,000.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1907 No. 3078

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Political Topics

At an open meeting of the Civic Forum in New York, on the 20th, Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court, speaking upon the subject of "Public Office," said that the original plan of the first Constitutional Convention, making the term of a President seven years, with no re-election, ought to have been adopted:

"At the last moment, just before the convention adjourned, this scheme was changed, without apparent reason, to the present system of a four years' term, with the possibility of re-election. In the judgment of many, of whom I am one, this change was a mistake.

"In the light of history this has been shown to be true. Were it in force today we should not now have the spectacle of our strenuous President playing a game of hide and seek with the American people."

The following passage in his speech was regarded as more favorable to Governor Hughes than to the President:

"We choose the man to be for that term a ruler, ruling, of course, in accordance with Constitutional provisions. He may be impulsive, enthusiastic, strenuous, exhibiting a dramatic and spectacular life, or calm and self-poised in administration; but no one doubts that President Roosevelt or Governor Hughes is a ruler."

When he was asked, on the following day, whether he cared to say anything more on this subject, Justice Brewer remarked that there was no reason why the speech should have attracted special attention:

"There is nothing remarkable about what I said. Many people seem to think there is something behind the lines, but there is nothing. Everybody knows that the country is guessing as to what Mr. Roosevelt is going to do; and if the term of the Presidency were definite that would not be so. Those who like the President see nothing in the speech, while those who do not like him see a good deal in it."

Some time ago, Justice Brewer publicly expressed his desire that Secretary Taft should be nominated. Commenting upon the speech, Mr. Bryan says that a four years' term is long enough for a good President and too long for a bad one.——It became known on the 24th that the President had taken steps to prevent Federal office-holders from attending political conventions as delegates advocating his re-nomination. Newspaper correspondents were permitted to read a letter written by him on the 19th and addressed to the heads of Departments. While no authorized copies were given to the press, the correspondents published the following as a substantially correct report of what the President wrote:

"My Dear ———: It has been called to my attention that certain office-holders under your Department have been proposing to attain election as delegates to the national convention with a view to advocating my renomination or proposing my endorsement by State conventions. This must not be. You will notify such office-holders as may be necessary that their acceptance of election as delegates for this purpose, or the advocacy of such renomination, will be regarded as a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly."

It is asserted that this warning was given on account of the recent political activity of office-holders in the Southern States. ——Mr. Bryan has been informed that the Democratic delegates from Iowa will vote for his nomination or be at his disposal. He called upon the President on the 23d and was with him half an hour. Speaking in Indiana on the 19th, he asserted that the Democrats could not "fail this time." The Republicans would not, he continued, be aided in 1908, as they had been in past years, by great contributions from corporations. Mr. Roosevelt's

popularity and the success of his Administration were due to his espousal of Democratic principles.——Parts of an address delivered at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce by ex-Senator Spooner, who is now counsel for E. H. Harriman, have been regarded by the press as indicating an unfavorable attitude toward the President and his policies, altho the President's name was not mentioned.——The act past last winter by the New York Legislature, providing for a recount of the votes cast at the Mayoralty election in New York City in 1905, has been pronounced unconstitutional by the State's court of last resort, no one of the judges dissenting. The act was designed to end the contest over the office held by Mayor McClellan and claimed by William R. Hearst. Governor Hughes recommended that provision for a recount be made. The court says the act is unconstitutional because it "provides for an original canvass of the ballots by others than the bipartisan boards of canvassers prescribed by the Constitution; because, as a judicial determination of title to office it fails to accord to McClellan his right to trial by jury, and also for the reason that it implies the right of the Legislature to legislate a man into office." It adds that the whole question can be tried and determined in the quo warranto suit brought by Mr. Hearst and now pending.

The Financial Disturbance

Some progress was made, during last week, toward a restoration of normal conditions in business and finance. Thruout the week there was great interest in the Treasury's issue of 3 per cent. notes. At first it was thought by many that it would give little relief, because for the purchase of the notes the banks must use cash, of which they had a scant supply. The Treasury expected that the hoards of individuals would be brought forward, but at the end of the week it was seen that offerings of this kind were small, and that many individual bidders were looking for the money to bank deposits rather than to sums already withdrawn from banks and locked up elsewhere. A group of New York banks offered, on the 20th, to take $20,000,000 of the notes, upon certain conditions relating to the deposit of the purchase money. St. Louis banks were ready to take $12,000,000; Chicago bids were small; Philadelphia's fell below $400,000; individuals at Cincinnati asked for $350,000, and the bids in San Francisco, Boston and Baltimore were, in each case, less than $500,000. Owing mainly to uncertainty as to the disposal of the notes, but partly to demands from banks and individuals for cash to use in buying them, the premium on currency did not disappear. At New York it rose from 2¼ on Monday to 3 on Tuesday, fell to 1¾ on Wednesday, advanced to 3 on Thursday, declined on Friday to 1½, and was lower still on Saturday, owing to favorable developments concerning the new notes, to the arrival of $13,000,000 in gold on the "Mauretania," and to the prospect of obtaining $20,000,000 in gold from Paris. For the first time in a year, the Bank of France had parted with gold ($2,000,000) for New York, and it was understood that additional sums, up to $20,000,000, could be obtained there (for a slight premium) on American commercial paper supported by first-class French indorsement. An interesting transaction in currency was the purchase (by previous agreement) of the gate receipts at the Yale-Harvard football game of the 23d by a Boston banker at a premium of a little more than 3½ per cent. Uncertainty as to terms for the new notes was removed on Saturday morning, following conferences (on the 22d) between Mr. Morgan and the President and Secretary Cortelyou. Announcement was made that the Treasury would permit 75 per cent. of the purchase money to remain in the banks as a Government deposit, for which the banks might furnish bonds of the savings bank class as security; that new circulation to the full amount of the notes would be granted at once (upon the security of the notes), and that the Treasury would distribute the remaining 25 per cent. of the money where it was most needed, probably selecting banks whose limit of circulation is exhausted, in order that they may be enabled to take out more. Notice was given that the Treasury would, so far as possible, prevent the sale of notes to individuals who would draw cash from

banks to pay for them. It was understood that very few of the notes would be issued to individuals. The attempt to draw out hoarded money appeared to have been unsuccessful. This policy was severely criticised by opponents of the Administration and by some political supporters of it, who asserted that the Government had surrendered to the banks, which would gain large profits (with an investment of 25 per cent. in cash) in interest on the notes and upon the deposited 75 per cent. of the purchase money. It was pointed out, however, that the desired temporary increase of circulation was assured and that the notes must soon be retired. There was found in the Treasury vaults $162,000,000 in bank notes which lacked only the signatures. This discovery facilitates a prompt issue of the new circulation.—— At the end of the week it was said that the Chicago banks might resume unrestricted payments of cash within ten days. They have been able to acquire and keep large reserves, while those of the New York banks (which have sent $84,000,000 to the interior) have fallen $54,000,000 below the legal requirements. A report to the State of Illinois on the 20th showed that the Chicago banks had increased their cash reserve until it exceeded by $2,500,000 even the reserve reported on August 20th, which was the largest held up to that time. Their present reserve (about $102,000,000) is 30 per cent. of deposits, while the New York reserve has fallen to 20 per cent. This was pointed out by some who resented published assertions that the New York banks were hoarding cash, and who declared that the offenders in this respect were banks in the interior. At a meeting of the insurance commissioners of a dozen States, it was agreed that the insurance companies should be allowed to use the security prices of December 31st, 1906, instead of the prevailing lower prices, as a basis for a valuation of their assets in their forthcoming annual reports.

Depression of Industries

Few reductions of wages were reported, but a great many manufacturing concerns reduced their working time, and a considerable number shut down for two or three weeks, or to January 1st. Wage reductions of 10 per cent. were ordered by the Thomas Iron Company, of Easton, Pa., and at the iron furnaces of Phillipsburg, N. J. A smaller reduction was made by two of the Michigan copper mining companies. At the Bethlehem Steel Works, 7,000 were idle, and 4,000 at the factories of the Lackawanna Steel Company. Thruout New England there was a large reduction of hours or days per week by manufacturers of shoes, woolen goods, plush, rubber shoes, etc. At Lowell, the Bigelow Carpet Company closed for ten days. Two factories of the United States Rubber Company shut down until January 1st. Half-time was the rule at the Fairbanks Scale Company's works. Silk mills at York, Pa., closed for two weeks; a large cotton factory at Pawtucket was at work only four days in a week; a thousand cigar makers at Tampa, Fla., were laid off. These may serve as examples; we cannot publish a full list. But at the end of the week there were some signs of revival. Several Pittsburg factories that had been closed were opened again, and $2,000,000 of new business improved the condition of the embarrassed Westinghouse Electric Companies. At a dinner given by Chairman Gary, of the Steel Corporation, to fifty representatives of the iron and steel industry, it was agreed that fundamental conditions were sound, that the recession was only temporary, and that there should be no cutting of prices. On the 23d, two weeks' wages (said to be about $15,000,000), were paid in the Pittsburg district, the greater part of this sum being distributed in the form of Clearing House checks, which are accepted in that city even by conductors on the street railways. It is estimated that not less than $5,000,000 has been hoarded there by foreign workmen, many of whom are now returning to Europe.

Affairs of Certain Banks

In New York, the Twelfth Ward Bank and the Terminal Bank, which suspended in the last week of October, opened again for business. Confidence in their condition was shown by new deposits of considerable sums. One of the smaller savings banks, which had suspended for thirty days, during the

time allowed by the legal notice required from depositors, resumed business and received fresh deposits. More than half of the notices given by depositors to the New York savings banks have already been revoked, and it is expected that only a few of those outstanding will be used. A committee of the directors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company proposes that depositors shall take half their money in instalments (during fifteen months) and half in bonds of the company, at 4 per cent., payable in three years.——Owing to the discovery of criminal transactions in the affairs of the group of small banks and trust companies in Brooklyn now in the hands of receivers, four men have been indicted for grand larceny and forgery. These are Howard Maxwell, recently president of the Borough Bank; A. D. Campbell, cashier of the same, and William Gow, director of the bank and organizer of the allied International Trust Company. They have surrendered all their property to the bank. The charges relate to excessive loans, misleading reports, loans upon inadequate security, and unlawful temporary use of certain deposited funds, rather than to embezzlement or theft. The money claims of the bank are said to have been satisfied, and the institution is said to be solvent. The indictment of several other men is expected. Testimony has been taken by the grand jury concerning the affairs of two other small trust companies (also suspended), whose funds were used in the business of a stock brokerage house conducted by the chief officers of the two institutions.

Cuba and Porto Rico

The census enumeration of the Cuban people having been completed, Governor Magoon has been urged by some to fix dates for the municipal and national elections. Only one of the four parties—the Liberal faction led by José Miguel Gomez—asks for an early date. It would have the municipal and the national elections held on the same day, and not later than February. The Zayas faction of the Liberals, the old Moderates, and the Independents (led by General Mario Menocal) are willing that the elections shall be held later. Some think the municipal elections will take place in April and the national election a few months afterward. ——There were labor riots in Havana on the 21st, masons on strike attacking non-union men who had taken their places. One of the latter was killed. That evening, the police, under orders from Judge Miyeres, arrested more than 200 men at a meeting of the Labor Federative Committee. Among those in custody are Emilio Sanchez, president of the committee, and the president of the railway employees' union. The charge against all is "unlawful association for criminal purposes."——In the case of the Federation of Labor against certain railroad officers, who were accused of bringing strike-breakers to Havana from this country, under contract, the prosecution has been unsuccessful, and several witnesses who testified against the railroad officers have been arrested for perjury. ——Regis Henri Post, Governor of Porto Rico, reached Washington last week, having been summoned by the President in order that he might in person answer charges concerning his address, in September, to the district superintendents of schools. Since the publication of these charges—to which reference was made in THE INDEPENDENT of October 31st—there has been an official investigation.

The Suffragettes

The members of the Liberal Cabinet, in their campaign thruout the country, have been made exceedingly uncomfortable thru the organized distraction and interruption by the militant women suffragists or "Suffragettes," as they are commonly called. In all the meetings of the Government there have been demands for the fulfillment of the promises of the party to extend the suffrage to all adults irrespective of sex. The interrupters have generally been ejected with little difficulty and disorder, but at Leeds, when Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, was speaking, the Suffragettes and their male allies offered opposition, and a free fight took place, which put a stop to the meeting. In Birmingham, a suffrage meeting in charge of the women was dispersed by university students, who threw tubes of hydrogen sulfid and dead mice on the speakers' platform. The man-

agers of the Liberal party have decided to exclude all women from political meetings at which Cabinet officers are to speak. The agitation has taken a new form by the demonstrations in the police courts of all the important cities. Whenever a female prisoner is brought to the bar a woman arises in the audience and denounces her trial under a law which she had no part in making. A mass meeting of the Men's League for Women Suffrage will be held in Queen's Hall, London, early in December, at which Willoughby H. Dickinson, M. P., Earl Russell, Canon Hecks, Rev. R. J. Campbell and Israel Zangwill will speak.

German Affairs

Emperor William is reported to have received much benefit from his residence in Highcliffe, England, and the operation for catarrhal trouble on the internal ear may be indefinitely postponed. ——Prince von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, has cleared himself of all connection with the scandal involving Count Kuno von Moltke and Prince Philip zu Eulenberg, in the case of criminal libel brought against Adolf Brandt, a pamphleteer. The Prince took the stand and swore that he had no abnormal tendencies or vicious habits. Prince zu Eulenburg appeared and gave similar testimony in regard to himself. Brandt withdrew his charges and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.—— Cardinal Fischer, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cologne, has withdrawn his order prohibiting Catholic students from attending the lectures of Professor Schrörs at Bonn University. The order was issued in his efforts to enforce the Papal Encyclical against Modernism, but the Prussian Minister of Education held that it was an interference with state affairs.——The estimates of the Government for the expenses of 1908 have been presented to the Reichstag. The estimate for the Prussian army has been increased $1,800,000, and an appropriation of $7,660,000 is to be made for improved fortifications. To carry out the Government's naval program $15,000,000 more will be required than in 1907. The naval appropriation altogether will be $85,000,000, which will be increased until 1912, when it will reach $97,500,000. The plan is to begin each year the construction of three new battleships as large as the British "Dreadnought" and a 19,000 ton armored cruiser. If this is kept up Germany by 1919 will have 38 first-class battleships, of which 24 will be of this class. The annual appropriation for submarines is $1,700,000. For the experiment in the construction of airships after the model of Count Zeppelin, $535,000 will be expended. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal is to be widened at a cost of $5,000,000, to provide for the increase in size of naval and commercial vessels. The estimate for the Colonial Office also shows an increase. Herr Dernburg, the Colonial Secretary, has returned from a three months' trip to German East Africa, and is planning to introduce administrative reforms and measures for the improved treatment of natives and the development of the rich natural resources of the country. He expects this colony soon to be self-supporting, and in time to offer inducements to German emigrants. In German Southwest Africa, recently in rebellion, $6,000,000 will be spent next year for the military administration. The breeding of sheep, Angora goats and ostriches is to be encouraged in order to render the colony self-supporting. The schools for training young men for the colonial service and foreign commerce will be better supported and made more efficient and extensive.

Temperance Reform in Europe

In Germany efforts are being made by Minister of Justice Schönstadt to check excessive drinking by students thru the influence of the alumni. The *Verein Alter Herren,* an organization of former corps students, has past resolutions condemning the practice of compulsory beer drinking, which is a universal custom in the corps or fraternities. The Kaiser has endeavored without much success to turn the attention of university students to athletic sports by introducing tennis, baseball and football, but he is a stanch supporter of the corps and their ancient customs, as shown in his speech to the students at Bonn in 1891, when he said:

"It is my firm conviction that every youth who enters a beer-drinking and dueling club will receive the true direction of his life from the spirit prevailing there. . . . I hope that you will always take delight in handling the dueling-blade."

Professor Forel and other temperance leaders have petitioned the Prussian Government to provide separate cars on the State railroads for intoxicated persons or for abstainers on Saturday and Sunday nights, so the latter can travel in peace.——When the British Parliament reassembles the Government will introduce its temperance bill, which is understood to be of a radical character. It is expected that local option and some form of the Gothenburg or dispensary system will be included, putting the control or management of the liquor traffic in the hands of municipalities and local authorities. To check the habit of drinking among women it is proposed to prohibit grocers from handling liquors. The National United Temperance Council has petitioned the Government to take action against the numerous clubs, which sell liquor to their members at all hours in unlimited quantities for consumption on or off the premises, and yet are not required to have any license or submit to the restrictions imposed upon the public houses. The Brewers' Society claims that their interests represent $955,000,000 capital, which should not be destroyed without compensation, and that the liquor trade now supports the navy and a large part of the army, which cost would fall upon the taxpayer if the business were interfered with.——The Finnish Diet, as we have before reported, has past a very stringent prohibition law, which, however, is unlikely to receive the approval of the Czar. The mere possession of liquors of any kind is punishable by fine or imprisonment. A vessel carrying a cargo of liquors may be confiscated, and in case they are being conveyed by wagon, the vehicle, horse and harness are forfeited to the Government.

The Excommunicated Italian Priests

First the Pope, in his Syllabus and Encyclical, gathered a long list of heresies from Catholic writers, and condemned the authors as Modernists. Then certain Italian liberal priests wrote an anonymous book in protest and reply. Next the Pope launched his excommunication against all those who had written or aided in writing the protest, and forbade it to be read, under penalty of excommunication. But they refuse to be excommunicated. *L'Italie,* a French Catholic journal in Rome, prints an interview with one of the authors of the book, and asks him how they take the excommunication. The reply is interesting as showing the somewhat shifty course to which, in a case of persecution, men are driven. He was asked if he had said mass since reading the excommunication. "Why not?" said he; "the excommunication does not worry me. The Encyclical is not an infallible document, simply directive, and deserves respect, but the respondents had a perfect right to correct its errors. In the Encyclical the Pope accuses us of errors we have never held, charged against books he has never read. The decision against us is of an angry and misjudging verdict and is a nullity. The decree has no value, since it is based on a false and erroneous examination, and is a stroke of lightning that hits nobody. He has named nobody, and conscience is tranquil. If in conscience I believe the Pope ill-informed, deceived by his *entourage,* and that thus he excommunicates me unjustly, then I consider the act as not done, and I continue to say mass and consider myself still a member of the Church I love and which I honor more than do those intriguers who surround the Pope and misinform him. We appeal from the Pope misinformed to the Pope better informed. His passionate sentence against us is plainly unjust, since the Pope attributes to us doctrines and ideas which we have never dreamed of holding. Thus the excommunication does not touch us. Our conscience is at peace, and we shall say mass every day and follow it with a prayer for the Pope, that the Lord will clear his mind and free him from those enemies who surround him and abuse his good faith. He is in the condition of the Emperor of Germany, who was surrounded by that *camarilla* and did not know that he was governed by them, but who has now been delivered by one man's courage from their control. So

we pray for some one who will plunge the Pope into a Pool of Siloam, where the angel will cleanse him of the prejudices against the Modernists from which he suffers."

The Crisis in Portugal

It appears that the patience and meekness with which the dictatorship of the Premier, Senhor Franco, has been borne is nearing its end and a revolution is threatened which may depose the King or even sweep away the dynasty. The imminence of the danger is not determinable because the Government exercises a strict censorship, even opening private letters, and many of the opposition newspapers have been suspended. The existence of an extensive plot against the Government was disclosed by a bomb explosion in Lisbon, in which two persons were killed and a third seriously injured. The three men, two physicians of high standing and a naval officer, were engaged in the manufacture of bombs of which several hundred were found in the building after the explosion. The police made a large number of arrests, suppressed the papers and threatened the political leaders with deportation to Africa in case they encouraged an outbreak. It appears that the Conservatives have joined hands with the Republicans in threatening the establishment of a republic in case parliamentary government is not restored. The Crown Prince, Luiz Phillipe, Duke of Braganza, is said to have remonstrated with his father over the continuance of the administrative dictatorship claiming that it was turning Portugal into a hotbed of Republicans and Anarchists and endangering his heritage. King Carlos is reported to have become furiously angry and banished the young Crown Prince to the Villa Vicoso, a royal residence isolated in a forest a hundred miles from Lisbon. The King recently declared that the action of the Government was necessary to put an end to the impotence and disorder of Parliament and that he had entire confidence in Premier Franco, who would continue to govern the country until the moment was opportune for the election of a new Cortes to be held. This he was confident would approve the action that had been taken during the recess. The King has granted many favors to the army and it is believed to be loyal to him. The navy, however, is reported to be on the eve of mutiny. Senhor Franco dissolved the Cortes by a royal decree on May 12th. According to the constitution the call for another national assembly should have been issued within six months, but he has allowed the period to elapse without such an announcement. From a financial point of view, the administration of Franco appears to have been a success, as he has reduced the year's deficit from $6,000,000 to $2,000,000, without increasing the taxation, chiefly by abolishing sinecures and other unnecessary expenses, which may account for the violence of the opposition against him in certain quarters. The Government has issued the following official denial of the published reports:

"The fantastic rumors concerning members of the royal family, the attitude of the military forces and political leaders, as well as the stories of an outbreak against order, are absolutely without foundation."

The New Duma

The organization of the Duma shows the relative strength of the different opposing parties, and proves that it is on the whole decidedly Conservative; no Constitutional Democrats were elected among the officials of the House or members of the President's Council. The reactionary I. P. Sazanovitch, of Mohilev, was elected Secretary, and as First and Second Vice-Presidents, Prince Vladimir Wodkonsky and Baron von Meyendorf, a German professor of the Baltic Province, were chosen by a vote of 263 of 402. The Constitutional Democratic nominee received 133 votes, and the Social Democrats refused to take part in the election. In committee of eighteen, which prepared the reply to the address from the Throne, however, six members of the Opposition were appointed. The address was as follows:

"Most Gracious Sire: Your Imperial Majesty has deigned to greet the members of the third Duma and to invoke the Almighty's blessing on the legislative work before us. We, therefore, take the liberty to express personally to your Imperial Majesty our feelings of gratitude to the supreme head of Russia and our thanks for the right of popular representation granted to Russia and secured by the fundamental laws of the empire.

"Have confidence in us, sire. We wish to devote all our ability, knowledge and experience to strengthening the form of government, which was given new life by the Imperial will in the manifesto of October 30th, 1905, to pacify the Fatherland, to assure respect for the laws, to develop popular education, to promote the general welfare, to be a buttress for the greatness and power of indivisible Russia and thereby to justify the confidence reposed in us by his Majesty and the Fatherland."

Some encouragement is derived from the fact that it avoids the use of the word "autocrat" and alludes to the permanent establishment of representative government in Russia, but it indicates no further desire or intention of further reforms in government. The Reactionaries in debate assumed a very bitter tone, declaring that the Constitutional Democrats were not to be admitted to official positions in the Duma, because the loyalists refused to work beside Czar-slayers. The Minister of Justice has demanded that the Duma surrender one of the Constitutional Democratic leaders, Mr. Kolubiakan, to be tried for treason, because of a speech he made in Samara last May. The last Duma emphatically refused to surrender any of its members to the Department of Justice.——A complete settlement has been effected between Japan and Russia of the financial matters connected with war thru the payment of a draft for $24,302,200 by the Russian Ambassador in London to the Japanese Ambassador. According to the Treaty of Portsmouth, each Government agreed to pay the other all the expenses for the maintenance of its prisoners during the war. Japan presented a bill against Russia for about $75,000,000, and Russia a clam of $40,000,000 for the maintenance of Japanese prisoners. The draft represents the balance as settled during the negotiations which have taken place since between the two Powers. This payment will assist in relieving the financial stringency, because the Bank of Russia may pay in gold.——Repeated mutinies are reported from Vladivostok among both the soldiers and the marines. The sappers and marines who revolted on October 29th and attempted to run away to Japan with two torpedo boat destroyers have been tried and condemned, and it is reported that 189 have been hanged. The mutiny was incited by four girls who went on board one of the destroyers, and so aroused the feelings of the marines that they hoisted the red flag and opened fire on the Admiralty. The destroyer was struck by a shell from a fort, and many of those on board, including the four girls, were killed by it.

Railroad Strike in India

The engineers of the East Indian Railroad, two thousand miles long, have struck in demand of better pay and less work. The engineers are mostly Europeans, but they were joined by the natives of the traffic staff. The important section of the road from Calcutta to Allahabad is practically tied up, and Simla is isolated, no letters, papers or passengers arriving there for two days. At Asansol, Bengal, the junction of the East Indian & Bengal Nagpur Railroad, where six thousand passengers were stranded, the strikers resorted to violence and the cars were looted. Steamers are unable to sail from Calcutta because they could get neither coal nor cargo. The prices of provisions are rising rapidly, and in view of the famine conditions prevailing in the interior the situation is alarming. The strike may revive the unrest among the natives which the Government was congratulating itself upon having suppressed thru the seizure of the prominent agitators and the passage of a bill against seditious meetings. This measure empowers provincial authorities to prohibit by proclamation the holding of any public meetings without written permission under penalty of fine or imprisonment. So far it has not been necessary to put this into effect. Believing that the agitation had died down the Government released Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, who have been confined in a fort at Mandalay. Mr. A. C. Banerjee, a Calcutta barrister, who was on trial for sedition, apologized to the Government and promised to be more careful in his utterances in the future. The approaching session of the Indian National Congress will be held at Surat instead of at Nagpur, in which there have been some disorders. It is expected that the Congress will not have a seditious tone, but will devote itself to the promotion of the legitimate forms of the Swadeshi movement for the encouragement of native industries.



The Necessity for Currency Reform

BY FRANK A. VANDERLIP

[Mr. Vanderlip, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now vice-president of the National City Bank, of New York, has been a prominent member of the New York Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Currency and of the Currency Commission of the American Bankers' Association, whose recommendations concerning emergency issues of taxed circulating notes may be accepted as the basis of legislation.—EDITOR.]

A COMFORTABLE man is apt to be an optimist. A prosperous man is naturally averse to changes. Such a man is likely to be well satisfied with conditions as they exist. He looks with skepticism upon suggestions that would tend to bring into the situation new factors or new conditions. Bankers as a rule are regarded as typically comfortable and prosperous citizens, and perhaps it is small wonder that they are slow to recognize serious defects in the conditions surrounding them. At least, it is a fact that in the history of American finance, unless spurred to action by some great and immediate necessity, there has rarely been a time when bankers have given effective consideration to questions of banking or currency. There are in our laws few important enactments in relation to money that have not followed and in a large measure been the outgrowth of some financial calamity. The Bank of the United States was rechartered as a result of the monetary chaos in which the country found itself at the end of the War of 1812. The existing sub-treasury system was devised because State banks allowed their notes so to depreciate that the banks became unsafe depositaries for public funds. The Civil War was responsible for the greenback and for the national bank note.



FRANK A. VANDERLIP.

In financial legislation we have been opportunists. We have rarely done anything until forced to do it by misfortune. It is not that we have been extraordinarily conservative, but rather that we have been inactive whenever conditions permitted us to remain inactive. If financial depression or panic pressed us to a point where legislation became im-

perative, we then legislated with more haste than wisdom.

The experiences of the recent past should certainly result in financial legislation during the next Congress. A canvass of the opinions of bankers up to a month ago would have left doubt whether or not there is any currency problem. Certainly there were many successful bankers who said there was not. They said our currency was as good as gold, and that no one ever had to consider whether any note was better or worse than another, for all are equally certain of redemption in gold. They said that there was no lack of currency in a country that has been able to increase its gold stock in ten years from five hundred million dollars to more than one billion and a half. So it appeared that, at the start of any discussion on the currency, there would be doubt thrown on the very existence of a currency problem. The recent events have convinced practically all thoughtful men that something must soon be done to remedy our currency laws.

A physician counting the pulse-beat and taking the temperature of a patient may foretell with certainty an impending crisis in the patient's physical welfare. A temperature of 103 with a corresponding quickening of the pulse-beat means that the patient is in danger and that the cause of that danger must be removed, or sooner or later serious results may ensue. Let me tell you that alternating periods of 100 per cent. and 2 per cent. money in Wall Street are just as certain indications of a deranged financial system as is the register of 103 degrees in a clinical thermometer a sure indication of physical disorder. Serious results may not immediately follow in either case, but if the evidences of derangement repeatedly occur, it is only a question of time when, in both instances, unfortunate results will follow.

The physician who finds the pulse-beat too rapid does not necessarily locate the difficulty in the wrist of the patient for the reason that it is there he finds the evidence that something is wrong; nor would there be more logic in saying that, because we have seen periods of 100 per cent. money in Wall Street, the seat of the difficulty must be in Wall Street and the remedy should be applied there. The trouble is not with Wall Street; it is fundamental and is inherently related to our unscientific currency laws.

Periods of excessively high rates for money, recurring seasons of stringency following each demand for funds with which to move the crops, other periods of superabundance, of gorged bank vaults and interest rates falling to a point where the return on a loan is hardly worth the expense of making it—all these things are significant signs of our imperfect financial system. They point, I believe, with absolute certainty toward organic weakness. The fundamental causes which lead at one time to manifestations of high rates and at another to abnormally low rates, that bring periods of stringency followed almost in a day by periods in which funds accumulate more rapidly than they can be wisely employed—the fundamental causes of such changes are dangerous to permanent prosperity. Just as surely as temperature and pulse-beat may become physical danger signals that the wise man should promptly recognize, just so surely we are receiving periodical warnings in the abnormal register of the pulse of Wall Street money rates, and in the alternating periods of currency stringency and currency redundancy that may be observed at all the money centers.

If we sit smugly by and say that we are satisfied with the measure of prosperity which we are having, and that we think we shall go on very well with things as they are, then sooner or later we shall come to another period that is not satisfactory. We shall come to another period such as has preceded the enactment of most of the important existing financial legislation. Then we are likely, in great haste and with little consideration, to enact legislation which might better be undertaken before the necessity for it becomes painfully evident.

I believe there is the gravest need for legislation which will provide a scientific system of bank-note currency. I believe, too, that the responsibility for such legislation lies heavily upon all bankers. Congress is not alone to blame if we are lacking in wise currency laws. If financial leaders are utterly oblivious to the necessity for such laws; if bankers, even after they come to the conclusion that

legislation is desirable, are unable to reach an agreement as to what sort of legislation is expedient, it is with poor grace that those financial leaders and those bankers blame Congress for failing to enact wise laws.

There is no association of bankers upon whom the responsibility for a clear understanding of the currency problem falls with so much force as it does upon the bankers of New York. The bankers of New York will hardly deny that the financial center of the country is there. With leadership come grave responsibilities.

New York is the financial center. New York bankers ought to accept the financial leadership. They ought to have well-considered opinions upon the currency. The financial portion of a whole country looks to New York for this leadership. For New York bankers to say that anything practical in the way of suggestions must, for political reasons, come from some other quarter, is but a cheap way of escaping responsibility. For the financial leaders of New York to say that the popular prejudice against Wall Street is so great as to prevent their voices being effectively heard, and that it is useless for them to devote thought to a problem the solution of which must, because of political exigencies, come from some other place, is to offer but lame excuses for failure to do their duty.

I believe there is little force in these protestations behind which New York bankers modestly step into the background. Their proper place is at the front in a currency discussion. Financial leaders should be leaders in fact, altho in truth not a few of them have given less earnest consideration to the great national question of the currency than they have to any one of dozens of corporate underwritings or reorganizations.

I believe the country is ready to accept the leadership of New York if New York will accept the responsibilities of her position. If New York bankers will study the currency problem until they are ready to bring forth a plan which they believe is the best for the whole country—a plan which is not narrow and provincial, a plan free from personal and local bias—then the judgment of New York bankers will be received by the rest of the country with respect and consideration.

If the officers of the institutions represented in the membership of the New York State Bankers' Association will reach substantial agreement in regard to what constitutes the currency problem, agreement as to what are the principles underlying its correct solution, and what forms of legislative enactment will be wise from the point of view of the whole country, I am perfectly confident that the whole country will soon come into hearty accord with that opinion. The principal reason that New York has been unable to influence the public opinion of the country on financial matters has been that New York bankers have had no well-considered conclusions. They have not accepted the responsibilities of leadership. They have failed to give the subject the consideration it merits. They have reached no agreement in regard to the course which ought to be followed.

The country believes that when there is real need for legislation that need will be recognized by the leaders of finance. If the bankers of New York would once clearly recognize the need, that fact alone would go a long way toward making the country see the necessity for action. New York bankers may think it is easier to temporize, but the country looks to New York in this instance to accept the responsibilities of leadership. It looks to New York to recognize the necessity for legislation if urgency exists. It expects New York bankers with unanimity to point out a course that, with the welfare of the whole country in mind, will be the wisest to follow.

If greater financial disaster should ever come because we have failed to enact proper legislation, the blame for that disaster will lie against the bankers of New York more directly than against any other group of people. The bankers of New York, more than any others, have a duty imposed upon them—the duty of leadership. They cannot escape the responsibilities of leadership. The country will some day understand that the financial leaders have thus far failed to measure up to this responsibility. If that failure ever stands out clearly against a background of financial dis-

turbance, the fact will not be helpful to New York's pre-eminence.

To my mind we have been in a lethargy of success. We heard pæans of prosperity sweetly sung on every side. Unexampled totals marked the measure of every phase of industrial and commercial life. We have engaged in expenditures of capital on a scale so vast that it makes the financial operations of other days seem petty by comparison. Labor was never before so fully or so profitably employed. Business was never more active. And so, some of us say, there surely can be nothing wrong with a situation that gives such evidence of health and growth.

Truly it is a magnificent organization of business which we have. With the health and vigor of the business condition impressed upon us, it is difficult to understand that an occasional irregularity of the financial pulse-beat may be an important warning. The pulse-beat of abnormal money rates in Wall Street, rates that are abnormally low or abnormally high, have recurred and past, and it is easy to believe that they mean nothing serious. It is, perhaps, hard to believe that a brief period of overflowing bank vaults might in the end work toward serious disorganization of this magnificent fabric of business. We see undue accumulations of currency at the financial centers; we see banks that must pay interest on these swollen deposits reloan the money with nervous haste at any return, no matter how low; we know that funds in this way may some day become tied up so that there may be greatest difficulty in liquidating the loans to meet an unexpected demand, but it does not seem to come with much force to the average banker that the legitimate result of such a situation may be financial disaster.

Even tho a clinical thermometer registers a degree or so too high a temperature, a strong man may think it a matter which in his strength he may disregard, and so the business community seems to rest in the security of an all-pervading prosperity, while the vast financial work of the day continues to be performed by machinery devised two-score years ago to fit a then abnormal situation. The free and normal development of our banking system has been prevented by prohibitions which had their birth in the financial exigencies of the Civil War. In every other field of activity we have recognized that new conditions made new machinery desirable, but the machinery of banking has not been permitted to develop so as to keep pace with the growth of the work it has to do.

With the increase in the volume of business done in the United States, and with the growth of the value of the annual product of soil and factories, the margin between the maximum and minimum need for currency has widened. That margin between the greatest amount of currency likely to be needed at one period and the least amount likely to be needed at another has probably doubled in the last ten or fifteen years as a result of our development.

At the present time there is reason for believing that the country at certain seasons requires $150,000,000 more currency to transact its business than is required at other seasons. Now, remember I am writing of currency, not of credit. To meet this fluctuating demand for currency there is absolutely no provision in our laws. Our bank notes increase or decrease in volume as a result of the fluctuation in the market price of Government bonds, and there is practically no relation between that price and the current demand for currency. Our banks are permitted to give freely to their customers credits in the shape of deposits, but when a customer wants to convert that credit into the form of a circulating note he can only be accommodated by taking from the vaults of the bank its reserve money.

I believe the first principle to recognize is that there is not an essential difference between a bank credit in the form of a deposit and a bank credit in the form of currency. Certain safeguards must be thrown around a circulating note that are not required for the protection of a deposit, but with that exception in view, this principle stands, I believe, as perhaps the most important one to recognize in a currency discussion —that there is not an essential difference between a bank note and a bank deposit, and that the customer of a bank ought,

under satisfactory safeguards, to be able to convert one into the other at will.

One other principle that has been totally lost sight of in half the discussions of the currency is the principle that adequate redemption facilities are a certain bar to an over-issue of circulating notes. People talk of the country being flooded with an asset currency. With adequate redemption facilities such a thing is inconceivable. Let any student of the currency question keep in mind the idea of providing absolutely adequate redemption facilities, so that a bank note will never stay in circulation a day beyond the time when a bank credit is no longer preferred in that form rather than in the form of a deposit, and half the difficulties of the inquiry are at once cleared away.

This is, of course, no place for a thoro discussion of the currency question. I have no plan to propose. The one thing that I want to urge is the importance of providing a scientific bank-note currency if we wish an indefinite continuance of prosperity.

New York City.

The Decline in High Grade Securities

BY JOHN MOODY

[Mr. Moody, formerly a banker, has for some years been widely known as a publisher and as an author of works on financial and economic questions. He is the editor and publisher of "Moody's Manual of Railroad and Corporation Securities," and among his books are "The Art of Wise Investing" and "The Truth About the Trusts."—Editor.]

THE extraordinary decline in security prices in Wall Street during the past year or two, in the face of expanding business, increasing earnings and rising commodity prices practically everywhere, brings into exceptionally clear relief the fact that, in the study of investment values, something of far-reaching importance outside of the particular investments themselves must be examined and reckoned with by the intending investor. Very large sums of money are annually lost, and much of the carefully accumulated savings of the country is unwisely invested, because of lack of attention to this particular fact. Investors may make ever so careful a study of the particular property in which they mean to invest; they may get the best advice as to the proper legal standing of the bond or stock; they may, if it be a railroad, carefully consider, either directly or with the aid of experts, the efficiency of management, the equity in the property, the financial record, surplus, margin of safety above charges, and all of the other hundred and one things that go to add to or detract from the standing or security of a given enterprise; in short, they may leave not a stone unturned in their examination of the property and every test applied may be satisfactorily met, and yet, in spite of it all, they may find, as investors of the entire country have been finding during the past two years, their principal growing beautifully less as the seasons go by.

To illustrate, let us take a case in point—that of the New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds. These bonds, issued ten years ago, are a first mortgage on the main lines and many valuable branches of the New York Central Railroad system. They are absolutely secured as to principal, the property under them being worth many times the amount of the mortgage, and being also of steadily increasing value, and furthermore, sure to grow still more valuable, probably to a fabulous degree, very long before the bonds mature. The property back of the bond issue is far more valuable in every sense of the word than it was five years ago; the net income or profits of the road five years ago were ten times the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds; this year the profits were nearly twelve times the amount needed. And yet at the present time a one-thou-

sand-dollar bond of this series can be bought for less than $860, while five years ago the same bond brought $1,100.

This change in value, it should be borne in mind, has not been brought about by any deterioration in the property or any falling away in income, for, as is pointed out above, there has been a vast increase in the value of the property, in surplus, in earnings and in everything which goes to augment the tangible property itself. Therefore the decline cannot be accounted for as the decline in many active securities on the stock market is largely accounted for. The bonds are in such a superior position that even a very radical falling off in earnings could not affect their price to any real extent. They are, in fact, so well secured that they stand above the vicissitudes of declining earnings, increasing costs, legislative troubles or even hard times; and even should the country go thru a prolonged and severe industrial depression, a bond of this type could not suffer in position or security, nor could any changes in price which it might experience be accounted for by such occurrences.

The same condition obtains with all of the highest grade securities, whether they be steam railroad, public utility, industrial, municipal or government issues. They are all down in price from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. of their values of a few years ago, and yet are apparently, in the vast majority of cases, backed up with more and better security than ever before. Take government securities, for instance. English Consols are today selling far below the figures of ten years ago, and yet no sane man will undertake to say that the credit of the British Government is not as good today as it was a decade ago. Look at New York City bonds. Certainly the credit of the Greater City is fully as good as it was a few years back. And yet the prices of its corporate stocks and bonds have suffered very severe declines since 1903. Only five or six years ago practically all municipal issues of standing in the Eastern States were selling on a 4 per cent. basis or less, but today countless cities and towns are finding it necessary to pay from 5 to 6 per cent. for their money on long-time obligations. So we find it over the entire field of high grade investments.

We must therefore look for a general cause which is affecting the values of this particular class of securities. And let it first of all be remembered that this cause is not the one which is so glibly past along today by the unthinking multitude, that it is simply a part of the vast decline in all Wall Street securities, brought about by over speculation, "high finance." political agitation, etc. For the declines in the highest grade securities are not matters of recent occurrence. They have been existent for several years. One year ago. when all the speculative stocks and inferior investments were at the top notch and selling at figures far beyond the prices of five years back, and in many instances from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. higher than they are today, the high grade bonds were nearly. if not quite, as low in price as they are now. For example, the New York Central 3½ per cent. bonds, mentioned above, which are selling at 88 today, were 92 a year ago, as against 112 five years ago. Pennsylvania Railroad Convertible 4s, selling at 102 today, were 104 a year ago, as compared with 113½ five years ago. Baltimore & Ohio Prior Lien 3½s, selling at 90 today, were 92 a year ago, having fallen from a high figure of 97 in 1902. In other words, directly in the face of the great bull movement in stocks and speculative bonds, which began in 1904 and culminated in 1906, all the higher grade securities were steadily declining. All bonds such as those legal for savings banks, estates and institutions in the East; all the issues which are regarded from the bond dealers' point of view, as "choice," and which are continuously sought for by the most discriminating investors, were all well along in their declines when the stocks and inferior securities were advancing with leaps and bounds.

On the surface this fact may look puzzling to many people; but of course the reason is not far to seek. It is entirely wrapped up with the money market. In other words, the prices of really high grade securities are mainly measured, not by earnings, not by fluctuations in surplus, or by any other specific facts of this kind, but by the prevailing rates for

money. If money is in demand, interest rates of course rise, and such securities fall; when money is not greatly in demand and interest rates fall, these securities will rise again. As a consequence, therefore, in any period of great prosperity, when industry is expanding, prices rising, credit extending and extraordinary industrial activity exists, we always witness a decline in "gilt-edged" bonds and stocks. On the other hand, when the reverse conditions appear, and trade and industry are contracting with prices falling, money becomes a drug in the market and the prices of these high grade securities tend to rise. And this is why it is probably safe to say now that even should we be facing a prolonged industrial depression, with trade decreasing, mills curtailing their outputs or closing, and commodity prices falling, we will, nevertheless, see such securities as suggested steadily increasing in value instead of the reverse.

It will be seen, then, that the primary study for the conservative investor (the man who wishes to eliminate risks and avoid speculation as far as possible) is the money market. Having satisfied himself by the usual methods as to the absolute safety and security of a given investment and ascertained to a certainty that it is in the class of those securities which have so much and such valuable property back of them that there is always present a very large margin of safety—having done this, he must at once turn his attention to general conditions; he must know something about the money markets of the world.

Many will, of course, contend that whether a man speculates or invests, he must, in any event, study the money market, and that the recent disturbances in Wall Street are proof of this. All of which is true. But it should not be forgotten that the relationship of the speculative security to the money market is essentially different from the relationship of the high grade bond or stock. The price of the speculative security is affected first of all by earnings or profits, and while the Union Pacific common stock was mounting in price from $80 per share in 1903 to $190 per share in 1906, as a result of a practical doubling of the company's net profits, the 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the company were declining steadily from about 104, until this year they have fallen below 94. And this double movement has been at the same time going on in all the active quotable securities of the great corporations, railroad or other. The 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Steel Corporation declined from 115 to less than par, while the preferred stock of that corporation was rising from $50 to $110 per share, and the common stock from $10 to $50 per share. The explanation of this is, in simple terms, that while the changes in the prices of the bonds were the direct result of the price of money in the markets of the world and nothing else, the changes in the prices of the stocks were, as far as the rises were concerned, chiefly a result of increased or increasing earnings. Of course this does not mean to say that the prices reached by many speculative stocks last year were justified by the earnings, but, nevertheless, the bases of the upward movement were either earnings as reported or as predicted. The later declines, however, of the speculative securities were not occasioned by the interest rate in the same sense that the declines of high grade bonds were so occasioned; but the enormous declines in the stock markets, finally running into panicky conditions and carrying everything down to absurdly low figures, have been caused, not by the mere fact that money was commanding 6 per cent. or more over long periods (the factor which affected the high grade bonds), but because of the vast over-extension of credit, inflation, a generally "toppy" condition and a speculative mania in both this country and Europe, all of which has been coupled with our own unsatisfactory banking system, making it almost impossible to relieve a distressing monetary situation when it imperatively demands relief.

Thus, reviewing the situation as a whole, we find that the real investors in this country's resources and enterprises have, during the past few years, been going thru a rather discouraging experience. First, those who, since 1902 or 1903, have been investing in the highest class issues of bonds and stocks, have been having the unpleasant experience of seeing their investments slowly but

surely shrink in value, with the result that, in most cases, the person who invested $1,000 at 4 per cent. in 1902 has seen his investment undergo a shrinkage of 20 per cent. or more, so that he can get but $800 or less for his bond today. On the other hand, the less conservative investor who in 1902 or 1903 bought stocks or speculative bonds has had, first, the felicity of seeing his principal nearly double itself in many cases, and second (unless he got out at the top, and most never do), the dismay of witnessing his investment rapidly shrink to far less than its original value.

It might be contended that on this showing the high grade investments have really proven themselves to be, from the investor's standpoint, low grade, and that the lower grade or speculative securities have worked out in many cases with a higher grade result. But this is unsound reasoning. While the holder of the well secured bond has faced a very serious decline, he has not failed to receive his interest, and is more certain of it today in most cases than ever before. It is true that over a long period he has not been able to sell out and get his money back, but now that financial troubles are upon the country and a setback in general business seems apparent, he can look calmly to the future, for a setback in business must surely bring, in a reasonably short time, a much lower rate for money, and with the lowering of the rate there is bound to result an equivalent appreciation in the market price of his investment.

On the other hand, the holder of the speculative security, where he has not already become panic stricken and sold out at the bottom in the sudden and spectacular crumbling of prices, cannot face an industrial setback with anything like the same equanimity, as, aside from the money rate factor, which will, of course, have its favorable effect on his holdings, he must also reckon with the question of earnings. Earnings directly affect the standing and value of his securities, and, of course, an industrial setback is certain to be accompanied by a decline in the earnings of the large corporations. Therefore, he must scan the horizon with the greatest care, and while the extraordinary prices reached this year are illogically low, and a normal rebound is sure to follow, the stockholders' path is naturally not strewn with roses. Should a moderate industrial depression occur, the high grade bondholder can feel perfectly secure; earnings need not worry him and dullness in trade will tend to benefit him. The low grade holder, however, while being helped by easy money, will at the same time be menaced by falling profits.

New York City.

Money Famine: Its Cause and Cure

BY FRANCIS R. MORISON

Of the Citizens Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

THERE is a popular misconception quite generally entertained concerning what is commonly known as money. For example, people are accustomed to say: "Mr. Smith has a great deal of money." Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Smith may not possess a large amount of money in the strict sense of the word, but he owns property or investments which are the equivalent of money. Money is aptly called the "circulating medium." It corresponds to the blood in the animal physiology. The United States Government is the source of this life-bearing medium, coining gold and silver in its mints, issuing gold and silver certificates or authorizing national banknotes; while every bank and trust company, no matter where located, is like an artery providing the means for its complete circulation.

Money is most useful when passing

freely from one possessor to another in the discharge of current obligations. It is then performing its proper function and renders possible the normal transactions of business.

The multiplicity of functions which a certain sum of money may serve in the course of a business day is shown by the following simple illustration: A business man draws from his bank a certain amount of currency, which he uses in paying his employees, who in turn use it to pay their grocery bills, meat bills, rents and other expenses. The grocer and other dealers who thus receive the money deposit it in the various banking institutions patronized by them and it begins its beneficent work anew. Thus in a few hours this money has past thru many hands and has discharged as many obligations.

In the history of the world many common articles have been made to represent currency. For example: bits of leather, bark from trees, pieces of tin, bronze, as well as gold and silver, have served as circulating media for nations and peoples. In Italy at one time salt was used as legal tender and the word salary is traced to the fact that when a man was paid in those ancient days for his services he received salt. Cattle have been used for money; and in the early history of our country, tobacco served a like purpose.

The simplification of money as a representative of values has been the constant object of financial legislation. Yet, even in the most civilized countries at the present time, it is very much like other commodities. Like grain, it might be practically all removed from one locality to another, producing a plethora in one place and a dearth in another. But a fairly even distribution of the currency in circulation is maintained by reason of the interest rates, which rise where money is scarce and which fall where it is plentiful.

Just at the present time the available money supply thruout the entire country has been reduced to a point below the requirements of commerce and trade, because of some definite condition which financial authorities are quite generally agreed is due to the fact that it is being hoarded instead of being allowed to circulate freely.

J. J. Hill says: "There is nothing in the actual business conditions of the country to cause or to account for the financial stress everywhere so severely felt. The crops are good, and until money began to disappear prices were higher than for many years. Business as a whole is sound at the core. Neither is there an insufficient volume of money in the country. A year ago there was enough for all current needs. The trouble clearly comes from the hoarding of money."

President Woodward, chairman of the New York Clearing House Committee, says: "Everything in New York is getting smoother and smoother every hour. If people will calm down and get over their senseless frenzy of hoarding money everything will be well."

The injustice of keeping money in a vault, or hiding it in some secret place, is amply proven by the fact that there is in circulation only a little more than $32 in currency for each individual inhabitant of the United States. If, therefore, each person should hide away $32 there actually would be not a dollar of the circulating medium left for the purposes of commerce. When, therefore, an individual takes from the regular channels of circulation $1,600, we will say, and hides it in a vault or some supposedly safe place, he is depriving the commerce of the country of the per capita share of fifty persons. A reliable New York financial journal says: "The editor knows of a single instance of hoarding which has involved the deposits of no less than $50,000 dollars in cash, which has been placed in a safe deposit vault —the contribution of three individuals whose fears have overcome their judgment."

The hoarding of money just at this season of the year is doing an irreparable damage. The farmer is just at this time marketing the greater portion of his annual product. In many cases his produce is perishable. In other cases, he is unable to hold his crop during the winter season or even during a portion of the winter, because of the fact that he is not provided with adequate storage

facilities. Moreover, he may be seriously cramped financially as a result of even a slight delay in realizing upon his crop.

The country is now actually suffering because of the inability of its facilities to handle its wealth. From the standpoints of patriotism, humanity and self-interest it is the duty of everybody to assume his share of the responsibility in overcoming this untoward condition.

The best and quickest remedy for our present commercial ills is for every individual who is hoarding money to return it to its usual employment. For, currency must be made immediately available. It must be kept moving. It should not stagnate. It is therefore as much the part of every citizen to put his surplus money to proper uses as it would be for every able-bodied man to respond to draft for military service. For it is in this way only that money will be made to again appear in circulation and a normal situation be brought about in the country.

The Secretary of the Treasury, George B. Cortelyou, at the very beginning of our present difficulties, said: "I believe that if the money hoarded were at once put back in the channels of trade, there would be, within twenty-four hours, an almost complete resumption of business."

It is absolute foolishness to lose faith in banks. It is a sign of misanthropy which should be no more indulged in than should those signs of insanity by which the courts are guided in depriving men of their freedom. The fact is that the depositors of a sound banking institution are the best secured creditors in the country, because every deposit is a first lien on the entire assets of the institution. The prime requirement of a safe bank or trust company is adequate capital and surplus, which must be entirely exhausted before the depositors can lose one dollar. The next matter of consideration is that of management. This is a question of men, their financial responsibility and integrity—matters which can be easily determined by a little careful investigation.

If, however, patriotism and safety were the only arguments against hoarding money we might expect that some persons would argue self-preservation as the first law of nature and prefer that their money be held under their own protection. But the interest paid by savings banks and other financial institutions should be taken into consideration; and in this connection it is interesting to note that money deposited at compound interest will double in from seventeen to twenty-five years, according to the rate of interest, which varies in different localities. Then, again, there is the risk of losing money which is kept in an office safe or in some supposedly secret hiding place. Almost daily the newspapers contain reports of cases where persons have lost their hard-earned savings thru the folly of keeping their money in their homes. But the bank and trust company assume the responsibility for the safety of all funds entrusted to their care, and it is the mission of these institutions to accumulate the small savings of thousands of depositors and employ the aggregate in those channels of commerce and manufacturing where absolute safety is assured. One lesson which the present financial situation has taught is the danger of speculation on the part of the inexperienced.

In this connection it might be well to speak a word about a point which has never received the consideration which it deserves, viz.: That in speculating a man, aside from the danger of loss, impairs his faculties for the transaction of his own particular line of business. Take, for example, the business or professional man whose duties demand undivided attention and a clear head. Now suppose that this man has invested his money in various stocks. We see him at the breakfast table scanning with feverish anxiety the financial columns of his newspaper. Later in the day perhaps we find him in the office of his stock broker watching the changes being made with lightning rapidity on the boards or holding in trembling fingers the tape as it issues from the ticker. Any experienced banker can tell you of many instances where bright, progressive men, with brilliant futures before them, have failed because their vitality was sapped by the fever of speculation. Let the small investor forego the possible profits of speculation and escape its peril. Let him be satisfied with a reasonable return for his money.

It is gratifying to witness the general

confidence on the part of the public in the financial institutions of the country and in the men who conduct their affairs. As a single instance of this confidence may be mentioned the fact that the Chicago Federation of Labor recently expressed its confidence in the banks; and many individual labor unions have taken positive action of the same kind. This growing faith in the minds of the people is a most important factor in unraveling the tangle of the present situation. It is public confidence that will cure the ills and fill the arteries of commerce with the blood of life.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Jeweled Chain

BY ANNETTE KOHN

The Emerald Cup.

Awake, O Earth, from dream and sleep,
Put on thy veil of green,
Unlock the waters of the deep,
Wear thou thy bridal sheen,
Wear, wear thy bridal sheen.

Violets open their blue eyes,
The dogwood glows in light,
The daffodils look to the skies,
The apple-trees flush white,
The apple-trees wear white.

Within the glens and hidden dells,
There breathes the breath of life;
All thru the greening forest swells
A note with music rife,
With sweetest music rife.

Awake, O Earth, to joy and Spring,
Arise for Love is near—
Awake, my heart, and dance and sing,
For Love with Spring is here,
For Love and Spring are here.

Opal Fires.

The summer burns thru mead and dale,
A voice comes from the sea,
Sweet winds blow over hill and vale,
And all are calling me,
Are calling, calling me.

The mighty forces of the earth
Now all their strength reveal;
The seed of Spring has come to birth,
And sends my soul appeal,
Unto my soul appeal.

O Summer noon of Love divine,
I feel thy mystic spell—
I clasp thee to this heart of mine,
That in me thou shalt dwell,
Forever in me dwell.

For what in heaven or earth like thee,
Thou summer sun of Love,
Here, here and now, men worship thee,
An angel from above,
Thou angel from above.

The Ruby Chalice.

The harvest's in, the cup runs o'er,
Drink, drink, the wine that's near,
Ere sear brown leaves fall at thy door;
The fill of joy is here,
Joy's fill, its fill is here.

What Spring hath sown and Summer borne,
In Autumn's lap doth lie;
The colors of the rosy morn,
More deep in sunset sky,
Make deep the sunset sky.

The linked fires burn swift and low
Round Autumn's ruby head,
The braided band above her brow,
Falls loosely thread by thread,
Falls loosely, every thread.

So fill thy garner and thy store,
Fill full for hour of need;
For thou wilt want Love more and more,
As swift the hours shall speed,
As swiftly they shall speed.

Diamond Sprays.

Beneath the winter's freezing breath,
The icy rivers run,
The world lies naked, stark in death,
Wan are the moon and sun,
All wan the moon and sun.

The wolves howl through the long, long night,
All voiceless is the day,
The birds have flown to lands of light,
The woodland world's away,
Its world is all away.

Where now, O Spring, thy violet chain?
Where, Summer, thy rose crown?
The grapes of Autumn glowed in vain,
The green leaves dust are grown,
All dust the leaves are grown.

The rains in pity come and weep,
The winds moan loud and sigh
For Beauty in its last long sleep,
For Life that could but die,
For Love that could but die.

The Sapphire Chain.

But yet the cycle's not complete—
Love has a word to say;
Death's but the gate to life more sweet,
Spring dawns again alway,
Spring comes—Love comes ALWAY!

NEW YORK CITY.

New Aspects of American Immigration

BY HERBERT FRANCIS SHERWOOD

[Under the provisions of the Immigration Law passed by Congress last winter, a commission of nine, consisting of three Senators, three Congressmen and three others, was appointed to make a thoro investigation of the subject of American immigration. Six members of this commission spent the summer in Europe. The investigation in Europe is just being concluded. Practically all the Continental countries were visited. One member also visited Syria. Mr. Sherwood, who is a special writer on the staff of the New York *Tribune*, and who has been for several years a student of immigration, accompanied the sub-committee of the commission in the capacity of a journalist and student. He desires it understood that any statement of opinion or of conclusion is his own. The commission, not having completed its work, has not reached its final conclusions.—EDITOR.]

PRACTICALLY all the European governments are opposed to emigration. It robs the country of material for military service and for the cultivation of the land. As the United States does not permit men and women who are not of good physique and possessed of sane minds, or who are likely to become public charges, to enter the country, a weeding process is going on which is leaving the less desirable at home. The result of the exodus in all the countries from which emigrants are coming in large numbers, has been that



THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ITS WAY TO EUROPE,
Reading from left to right: Senator W. P. Dillingham (Chairman), Congressman W. S. Bennet, Congressman J. L. Burnett, Senator A. C. Latimer, Congressman B. F. Howell and William R. Wheeler.



DINNER TIME IN THE STEERAGE OF THE STEAMER WHICH CARRIED THE COMMISSION TO EUROPE.

The picture illustrates the clashing of the Italian and United States laws. The United States requires tables in the third class. Italy specifies that Italians shall be fed in messes.

the wage of unskilled labor has risen, until now, in most cases, it is doubled. In other words, where a man once earned 20 cents a day he now would earn 40, if he were not in the United States receiving from $1.25 to $1.60 for a shorter day's toil. In the agricultural sections of Southern Italy, in Austria, Hungary, Greece and Syria, the wage of farm labor has risen. Thus emigration has been a benefit to the peasant in two ways. It has given him supplies of money from abroad and it has provided him with better wages at home.

Barring Turkey, whose ruler has forbidden it, none of these countries is in a position arbitrarily to forbid emigration. To do so would be to restrict the freedom of movement of their citizens, which, in some cases, is guaranteed by their constitutions.

The population of Italy, according to Adolfo Rossi, one of the Italian Commissioners of Emigration, and one of the best informed men in the world on the subject, who made this statement to the writer, is decreasing at the rate of 250,000 a year because of emigration. About one million of her citizens annually leave the country bound for the United States, South America and the neighboring European countries. Of this number, perhaps 250,000, or one-quarter, return at the end of the labor season. As the normal addition to the population is only about 500,000, Italy is losing from her working force at the rate of a quarter of a million a year. There was a time when it was difficult to support her population and the country, economically, was overcrowded. That time has past and Italy is seeking means to restrict emigration, without violating the provision of her constitution, which guarantees freedom of movement.

It is the custom of the steamship companies transporting Italian emigrants to secure their passengers thru agents with

whom they have contracts, somewhat after the manner that life insurance is written in this country. The agent, who enters into the contract, employs subagents in different communities to sell

goes into so much detail regarding the subject of emigration as Italy. So paternal is the national government in its relations with its emigrating wards that in many cases it may be said they have



THE IMMIGRANTS' ONLY DINING TABLE ON THIS STEAMER IS THE DECK.

tickets on a commission basis. The Italian law limits the number of these subagents to one for each steamship line in a *mandamento,* or political division containing from twelve to fifteen villages. There are about 12,000 scattered thru Italy selling steamship tickets. An emigration bill is now before the Italian Parliament to reduce the number of subagents to one in each *circondario,* or political division containing from twenty-five to forty villages. This will cut down the total number in the country to about 6,000. Neither they nor representatives are to be permitted to go about the territory assigned to them to solicit business.

No country in the world in its laws

more than the comforts of home while *en route.* From the moment they become possible migrants to another country until they set foot on foreign soil, they are under the protection of the emigration laws. A book of 112 pages is required to contain the laws and bylaws. These go into such detail that not only do they provide for the establishment of the third-class steamship rates by the government officials, but the place at table on the steamship is specified at which shall sit the Italian commissioner who accompanies each vessel carrying Italian emigrants.

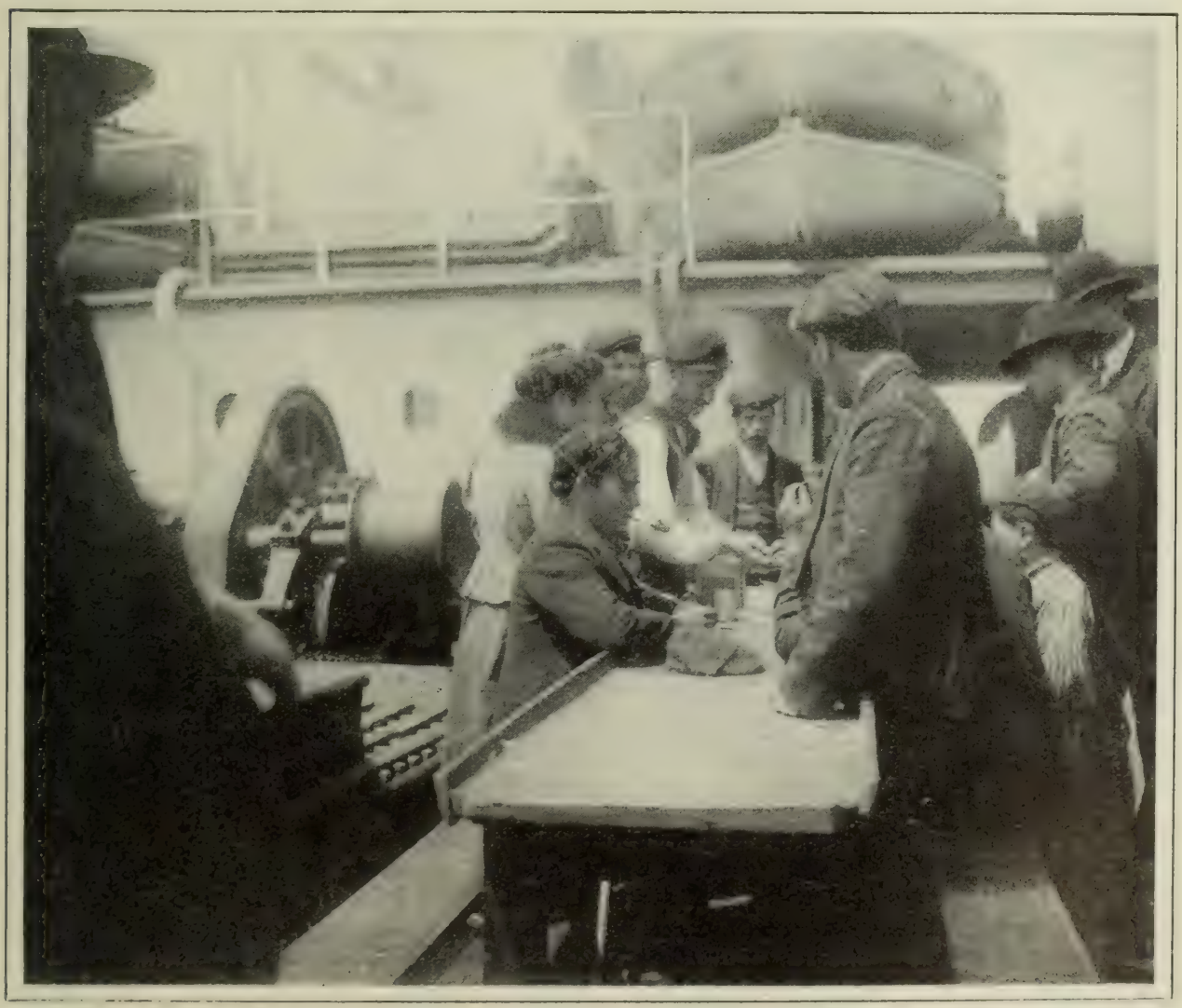
In some details the Italian and American laws clash. The Italian law, for instance, prescribes that the third-

class passengers shall be divided into messes of six. One of the mess is expected to secure from the galley the food for his group. Nothing is said about tables. The American law requires tables and seats.

On the steamer on which we crossed to Naples the third-class passengers were obliged to eat in groups, as required by the Italian law, there being one receptacle for the group for each kind of food. On the pleasant days they sat about the portion of the deck reserved for them, picnic fashion.

Under the Italian law the dormitory system of berthing the third-class passengers is recognized. The requirement under the Italian law is that there shall be a compartment for men and another for women. The United States laws require that there shall be separate compartments for men traveling alone, for unmarried women and for families, the portion of the ship where the men traveling alone shall be berthed being specifically set forth. The chief point of conflict lies in the requirement of the American statute that "berths . . . shall be separated from each other by partitions as berths ordinarily are separated." Obviously a steamship company has to make a choice as to the laws which it shall obey. There are reasons why it should obey the Italian rather than the American. Italy furnishes the passengers and sends a commissioner on each steamer to see that the laws are obeyed.

A source of stimulation to emigration in Italy is the insurance companies, which, for the sum of ten francs, or $2 American, will insure to the emigrant the return of the money he has spent to go to another country if he is rejected



THE ONLY TABLE IN THE THIRD CLASS OF THE STEAMER WHICH CARRIED THE COMMISSION TO EUROPE.

and pay to his family a specified sum if he loses his life. The proposed law will make it necessary for these insurance companies to receive authorization from the Government for the conduct of their business and to deposit a suitable sum of money as a guarantee of observance of the laws.

In view of the yearly influx of $10,000,000 from America, Austria is passive in her attitude toward emigration. Austria has no specific emigration laws, but a bill drawn and introduced into the Reichsrat two or three years ago, paternal in character and aimed at the protection of the emigrant, may be past in the course of the next two or three years.

Hungary's desire to strengthen herself as a nation and retain her laborers is the reason for the hostile attitude which the Magyar government manifests toward emigration. It seems curious that a country that would come to some sort of an understanding with a foreign steamship company for the transportation of emigrants, and whose minor officials take extreme measures to enforce it, should be at the same time hostile to emigration. It is explained in this wise: The people insist on going. Their emigration cannot be arbitrarily checked. Therefore Hungary endeavors to guide the stream of human beings in such a way as to build up the commerce of Fiume, her only port, and help in her aim of making this port a rival of Trieste, Austria's neighboring and chief port. Unfortunately for the poor Hungarian emigrant, Fiume, being on the Adriatic, is a much longer journey from New York than are the North Sea ports. Therefore he frequently attempts to go by the latter route. Everywhere in Hungary one who is looking for information regarding emigration hears tales of emigrants being stopped at the borders by Hungarian officials and directed to go to Fiume; of the confiscation of tickets for the North Sea route, and, even of the opening of mail which appears to contain prepaid steamship tickets. One dislikes to believe such tales, but they are heard so frequently and agree so exactly in detail, that one is constrained to conclude that Hungary acts toward her people in this respect in rather a rough manner. It is hardly necessary after the above to say that Hungary has laws regarding emigration. Turkey forbids all emigration. In Turkey, laws sometimes work the same way that New York laws regarding disorderly houses do. They furnish levers for extorting money from those upon whom they bear. A Syrian with a pound Turkish in his hand can board an emigrant steamer without any difficulty. That is the recognized tariff for looking the other way.

Rumania is an exception to the rule among European countries. She is delighted in having an emigration, for within her borders are more Jews in proportion to the population than are to be found in any other country on the globe —and the Jew is the only emigrant from Rumania. Rumania loves the Jew so little that he is refused citizenship and is described in her laws as an alien residing under her protection. She requires of him military service, but refuses him political rights. Once she promised to recognize the sacrifices which had been made in war by the Jews by making them citizens. When the list of those who were thus to be rewarded for their patriotism was made public it was discovered that it was a sort of posthumous honor, for the eight hundred names on the list were of men who had been killed in battle, and the honor did not descend to their children. The Rumanian Jew is literally a man without a country. Once he crosses the border he is not permitted to return. This is especially trying to the emigrant, for the countries bordering Rumania thru which he must pass on his way to the coast are hostile to him also, and, therefore, if his way is not properly paved with cash, and he is rejected, his lot is a trying one.

When the sub-committee of the Commission was in Rumania it was noised abroad that it was seeking emigrants and would pay their way to America. The Jews thronged about the party, threw them petitions and, trying to kiss their hands, besought them to take the supplicants across the Atlantic. A large proportion of the Jews of Rumania are so poverty stricken that their only hope of escape to a better land is the prepaid ticket contributed by some more fortunate friend on the western shore of the Atlantic or in England.

A knowledge of the number of immigrants who are returning to Europe is essential to a fair estimate of the effect of immigration on this country. Up to the present time little attention has been paid to the statistics of returning aliens. Judging from what was learned this summer the percentage of those who return to Europe is greater than is generally imagined. While returning to America I learned that the ship on which I was traveling was carrying back to Europe each trip in the third class one-half the number of passengers transported to America. In a pinch the vessel could accommodate 1,400 immigrants. The average number of passengers in the third class eastbound on the four voyages for which I secured figures ranged between 463 and 917, the average being 666. The captain of the ship stated that those returning to Europe were less healthy in appearance than those westbound.

Another point for investigation is the effect of American labor conditions upon the health of the immigrant. On the steamer on which the Commisison went to Naples were 300-odd third-class passengers. Of this number, 68, or more than one-fifth, were going home because of illness. Twelve were suffering from pulmonary ailments. The disease in nearly every one of the twelve cases was said to be tuberculosis. The ship's physician stated that there were several cases of the disease in the third class on each eastward voyage, and added that it was his opinion that the Italians in America tried to subsist upon the diet



CONGRESSMAN BENNET AND MRS. BENNET AND ADOLFO ROSSI, ITALIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION, IN CALABRIA STUDYING SOURCES OF EMIGRATION.



A HOUSE IN KRASICA, CROATIA, BUILT WITH MONEY EARNED IN AMERICA.

they had been accustomed to at home, and that it was insufficient to meet the drain upon their stock of vitality under the labor conditions of their new dwelling place. I have talked with American physicians practising among Italians. They support this opinion. In a number of places in Italy from which immigrants come it was learned that former residents returned from America suffering from this disease. It was stated on good authority that as many as twenty-five had returned in one year to one Sicilian town for the purpose of recovering from the "white plague."

Are criminals coming to the United States and how do they get in without detection? While in Syracuse, Sicily, I became acquainted with an unusually intelligent youth, whose business of selling antiquities had brought him in contact with Americans and caused him to learn the English language. A prominent New York banker had met him, and, attracted by his qualities, had invited him to come to America to study. The youth inquired very particularly of me regarding life in New York, and then said he had thought of coming, but was afraid of the Black Hand operators in the American metropolis. This was in the land popularly supposed by Americans to be infested with brigands and the *home* of the Black Hand. At Palermo it was learned that, in the course of the last ten years, while the population of the city has doubled, the criminal population has actually been cut in half. The chief crime was that now practised so extensively by Italian criminals in this country. The natural inference is that some of Palermo's criminals have emigrated to America. Cases were found of Calabrians who had been threatened by the Black Hand in New York and had sacrificed good positions in order to return home, where they felt safe.

The national government of Italy appears to be sincerely endeavoring to prevent Italians of criminal propensities from reaching America. In issuing passports to departing citizens care is taken to see that the wishes of the country to which they are going are respected, and none is supposed to be given to a person who has a criminal record to go to the United States. There are loopholes, however. The officials of small communities perhaps might be willing to stretch a point in connection with the granting of a passport in favor of a person whose presence in their baliwicks was annoying. Apparently passports are issued to persons who have criminal records to go to Canada. It is not difficult to imagine a person with a Canadian destination leaving the train somewhere between New York and Canada, or returning over the border. Moreover, it is not impossible for an Italian to ship as a member of the crew of a merchant vessel bound for the United States and desert at the American port. Merchant vessels are not watched by the Italian emigration officials, nor are they the subjects of strict observation by immigration officials in the United States. Such vessels have been known to sail away from Italian ports with crews numbering twenty or thirty more than when they returned.

Referring to the amount of money which immigrants are sending back to their old homes, and the uses which are being made of it there, I may say that I traveled thru the sections from which immigrants come, and in many places were to be seen evidences of this phenomenon. In Sicily one heard everywhere of changed conditions of living because of the influx of money, and one saw houses and shrines erected by means provided from this same source. In some villages, where once three or four families lived in one house, each family had a house to itself. On the walls of a church in Gesso, Sicily, which had been partially burned, hung a list of the subscriptions made toward the restoration of the edifice. When one read upon the sheet an unfamiliar Sicilian name and following it, "Pleasantville, N. J.," one began to realize more definitely than before what emigration meant to the home land.

A sojourn in America, according to the testimony of some of the officials and employers whom I met, is beneficial in its effect upon the lives of the people.

"The life in another country does them a great deal of good," said an Italian official in Sicily, referring to the emigrants. "When they return, their horizons have been broadened and they benefit Italy."

In Krosno, Galicia, I talked with a half dozen men employed in the oil works there, who had been in the United States. To the manager of the works I put the question, "Who are the better workmen, those who have been in America, or those who have not?" He replied that he preferred the former.

Lack of space forbids the enumeration of the towns in Calabria, Sicily, Croatia, Galicia and Syria in which new houses constructed by the fruits of labor in America were seen. Strange as it may seem, Syria appeared to have many more of these houses in proportion to its population than any other country. America is helping men in other parts of the world to satisfy desires for material things, but, better still, is helping men to discover their latent powers.

New York City.





DAVID JAYNE HILL.

It has just been announced that Mr. Hill, now United States Minister to the Netherlands, will succeed Mr. Charlemagne Tower as Ambassador to Germany when Mr. Tower retires, early next year. Mr. Hill's appointment to his new post is in the nature of a promotion, and follows Secretary Root's policy of recognizing meritorious service.

Dr. Hill is well known as an educator, writer and diplomat. His education was received at Bucknell University, where he was valedictorian of his class in 1874, thus refuting the prevalent idea that valedictorians are never subsequently heard of. Upon his graduation he was appointed an instructor at his alma mater, and three years afterward was given the chair of rhetoric there, and was in 1879 elected president of the institution. In 1888 he was called to the presidency of the University of Rochester, where his administration, which continued until 1896, was marked by great success.

He became Assistant Secretary of State in 1898, remaining at that post until 1903, during most of Secretary Hay's administration and in 1899 he is said to have been the connecting link between the American delegation to the First Hague Conference and the administration. The knowledge that he acquired of the peace movement at that time was of great use to him last summer, when he was a member of the American delegation to the Second Hague Conference and rendered such valuable service.

Dr. Hill has been a prolific writer of pamphlets and books, both in English and German, on international law. Perhaps his most important publication has been his "History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe," the second volume of which is just out. He is a member of the American Historical Association and other learned societies. He is also a member of the Authors' and Century clubs of New York, and of the Metropolitan and Cosmos clubs of Washington.

Thanksgiving

BY JAMES TERRY WHITE



WITHIN our hearts what happy mem'ries well
Today, and a new thankfulness compel!
The bygone years return with only their
Remembered tenderness, and, unaware
Of age and change, the old-time love retell.

But while we feast, we cannot quite dispel
Regret for lost ones whom we love so well.
Yet why thus grieve? There is no vacant chair
Within our hearts.

Ah! friends, does not this constant love foretell
A future greeting for each last farewell?
Even today we tread the Heavenly stair,
And now their Immortality we share,
If our beloved ones thus ever dwell
Within our hearts.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Lipari Islands

BY "ROSSANA"

["Rossana" is the *nom de plume* of a very distinguished Italian woman whose articles have lately appeared and been much discussed in the Italian press.—EDITOR.]

IN the southern part of the Tyrrhenian Sea, between Calabria and Sicily, lies the Lipari group of islands called in ancient times Æolian, because, according to a legend, they were the abode of Æolus, god of the winds, to whom were attributed the rapid and frequent changes of the atmospheric currents.

The group is composed of seven islands, Stromboli, Panaria, Salina, Filicuri, Alicuri, Vulcano and Lipari. From this last, the largest of all, the archipelago and the neighboring ten small islets take their name. Stromboli and Vulcano are subject to frequent eruptions, but the other islands, like the empty tomb of an ancient divinity, are wrapt in silence, and present a spectacle of wild and savage beauty never to be forgotten. Enormous walls of tufa, riven mountains of lava, scoriæ and masses of reddish stones cover the spent volcanoes; black, shining points of rock project here and there, and the traces of lava currents which flowed down to the sea are still visible; from mysterious mouths rush forth mineral waters whose sulphurous vapors whiten and decompose the tufa and lava as in the solfatara of Pozzuoli, giving forth a metallic but not unpleasant odor.

Among the picturesque spots of Italy and Switzerland there is none which can offer a more impressive picture than these ramparts, gently sloping to the sea; these hills rising abruptly to a hight of 2,000 feet; these broken crests glittering and shining in the sun where the thousand sparkles of the pumice shine like diamonds; these fertile slopes of extinct volcanoes that produce the best of oil and wine.

The visitor to these islands must re-

nounce all hope of comfortable traveling, and must resign himself to slow journeys on donkeys, but in compensation, from the waters of San Calogero to the Campo Bianco and the Capo Castagno, there is a continuous succession of marvelous scenes, a panorama in which the hills, the sea and the fruitful slopes have a peculiar charm, recalling the shores of Gennesaret and the land of Palestine.

Built on three spent volcanic cones that idly mirror themselves in the sea below stands the town of Lipari, formerly famous for its mines of alum, which it owed to the volcanic nature of the soil, and to the abundance of thermal springs. One slope of the islands is steep and precipitous, the other shaded by the dark green carob and the graceful vine that produces the fragrant malmsey. Below is the Campo Bianco, so called from the white pumice it contains, and which is exported to all Europe. Crouching near it is the ancient town of Liparus, often devastated by Etruscan pirates, but still existing in virtue of its famous temple. For centuries the town carried on commerce with the world in malmsey wine, raisins, figs, oil, pumice, sulfur, aluminum and dried fish, sources of wealth which justified its name of Liparus, *i. e.*, fat.

Even in the days of imperial Rome Lipari was set apart for political criminals, and at the present time there are within its castle 560 prisoners from every part of the Italian peninsula. On a precipitous rock, rising abruptly from the sea above cliffs of basalt, stands the ancient Norman fortress, dismantled and partly ruined, but still menacing in appearance. It is approached by a vaulted passage with pointed arches of wonderful architecture and imposing effect. Imagine a city shaken by earthquakes or half destroyed by time, a second Pompeii, where the ruined walls and arches, the rough roadways and strata of stones and pebbles make walking difficult; a dead city where watchful armed sentries still keep guard, and you have the present aspect of the Castle of Lipari. Within the ruined cavernous structure are vast halls now used as dormitories, and on the remains of the ancient glacis is a group of miserable buildings with absurd little windows, doors and staircases where the better conducted prisoners may hire a separate lodging.

The island contains four churches and the ancient Cathedral of Lipari, now all closed but well preserved within, and rich in paintings, among which are an altar front by Alibrando, of Messina; a Madonna Immaculata, by Barbera, of Barcelona, and an Assumption, by Russo. The existence of these churches proves the long sojourn of the Jesuits and Franciscan fathers in the island. The cathedral is of considerable importance from an artistic point of view, and its wonderful sacristy is adorned with exquisitely carved woodwork. But the steps leading up to the churches are all broken, worn by time, and injured by the ravages of men. The doors, without hinges and burnt, have been mended here and there, and furnished with iron bars to protect their treasures of silver; the fallen belfries, and walls only half repaired and ill-kept, are in complete harmony with that place of desolation and punishment, where the detritus of humanity is collected and compelled to a life in community. What ample facilities for the student of criminality! Here he might write present-day essays on social questions and criminal law, for here are gathered all classes of error, misdemeanor and mental suffering, the course of which he might observe with prophetic eye.

How do these 560 unfortunate people live?

A company of infantry, a platoon of police, another of marines, a police officer, a marshal and two brigadiers are stationed here to prevent escape; in other respects the prisoners are left to themselves, to their own instincts and vices.

At 7 a. m. sounds the reveille which calls them to rise; then each man makes his own bed under the surveillance of an official whose business it is to see that no one carries away his bedclothes. At midday is the distribution of the massetta, *i. e.*, the half franc given by the government to each prisoner for his keep. Half a dozen soldiers with fixt bayonets, and as many policemen armed with revolvers, are drawn up in a little room on the ground floor of an ancient

tower. Here there are no seats or other furniture except a rough table on which lie the 560 half francs. The brigadier calls the roll, and each in turn passes before the table, and having received his allowance passes out by another little door opposite to that by which he entered. Thus theft, violence and rebellion are impossible. Grave or smiling, frowning or sarcastic, they go on one after the other, a procession that impresses the spectator as one of the most wretched and repulsive that the human race can offer. A faint spark of feeling is shown at the hour for the distribution of the letters. Some faces grow earnest and grave; some eyes are dimmed; an eager curiosity shows itself in some countenances to hear news from the Continent. A tall, fair young man with catlike movements goes apart from his companions to read a long letter just handed to him, while the rest, disappointed or irritated, go away laughing noisily.

For the rest of the day they are quite free. Those who wish to work may do so freely. Many are employed in the pumice quarries and in the mills near the port, where they can earn three francs a day; but of what use is it? They have no sense of economy or order, tho there are rare exceptions who send money to their families or to the women whom nearly all of them have deserted on the pavements of cities. One alone, a Roman, has succeeded, by means of his savings, in opening a goldsmith's shop, and having left the quarries where he earned his money, he does fine work for the islanders. A saddler has taken a room in a street of the town, and when he is not drunk he works by amusing the passersby with his jokes and by showing a little mouse that he keeps in a cage. A Neapolitan acts as a hawker, and offers to the public with his native gaiety a variety of objects; an electrical umbrella, kitchen utensils, hats, but especially he deals in the shoes which have been given to the prisoners that they may not go barefoot, but which they sell regularly every three months. Another interesting figure is a native of the Abruzzi. He is a schoolmaster, but quite deaf. For the modest sum of one franc per month he teaches reading and writing to those boys who wish to learn. Watching him at work the words of the poet seem applicable:

*"La faccia sua era faccia di uom giusto,
Tanta benigna anca di fuor la pelle;
Ed'un serpente tutto l'altro fusto."

He is said to be unsurpassed in the astuteness with which he plans clever financial strokes, but always patient and gentle he spends his days in a kind of cell under a flight of steps, putting thru the elementary classes twenty-two little boys who profit by his deafness to make a frightful noise unchecked.

Other prisoners are employed as servants in private families, especially in the houses of the numerous Frenchmen who come to work the pumice quarries; others are barbers, shoemakers, bakers, laborers or fishermen, and are dispersed thru the streets, doing their work amidst the contempt and distrust of the islanders, avoided by all, and never hearing a loving voice or a word of kindness. They are only familiar with commands and reproofs, and the invectives of their companions. Barefoot, dirty, ill-clad, with fierce eyes and rough hair, they work, but with hatred and wrath, and almost fury. In the evening when work is over, they nearly all drink and gamble until at the hour of Ave Maria, when, reeling along, imprecating and swearing, they go to the Castle, where they pass the night on a sack filled with straw.

In the midst of such horrible surroundings, the result of evil deeds and moral misery, passions and vices flourish with a repulsive luxuriance. Here the usurer and swindler thrive, living on the evil gains they make from the devotees of games of chance. For every six soldi that they advance to their infatuated victims they extort four, and for every ten they charge six. So that the gamblers, mostly quarrymen and mill workers, have generally lost all their weekly earnings before they are due.

Statistics of the various departments show that the Venetians are the most peaceable; they work no more than will enable them to become intoxicated, then they throw themselves on their beds and stay there quietly until they are sober again.

The Calabrians and Sicilians are the

*His face seemed to be the face of a good man, so benignant was its expression, but the rest of his body was that of a serpent.—Dante, Inf. xvii, 10.

worst as regards thieving, stealing whatever they can, so that it is always among them that the police first make search when anything is missing from the dormitories or infirmaries.

The Romans and the people of the Romagna are the most violent; the knife is to them what brandy is to the Venetian. On holiday afternoons many of them are arrested on the glacis, whither they resort for fencing with knives, an exercise in which they display amazing dexterity.

The Neapolitans organize bands for petty theft, cheating, etc., and they practice the camorra with a boldness and authority that win for them the respect of their companions. They are generally lazy, yet they lavishly spend their ill-gotten gains. Some do no work whatever, profiting by their low speculations and the exaction of a species of blackmail. Slovenly, dirty in the extreme, they lounge in the sunshine, in the streets and on the benches at the port, or they lie in a lethargy on the heaped-up stones of the old fortress, only rousing themselves for a fight or a quarrel. This crew, collected within the narrow bounds of that ruined Castle which presents such a melancholy contrast with the enchanting panorama spread by Nature at its foot—this degenerate, unwashed crew kept at the expense of the State, now and then makes merry, especially when one of its members marries.

The free inhabitants of Lipari are constantly on the watch against the "coatti" (as the prisoners are called); they are never weary of protesting against such sojourners being sent among them, and they instil into the minds of their sons and daughters contempt for these intruders. Yet from Calabria and Sicily there come to this beautiful island many unfortunate women in the expectation or hope of finding husbands in some of the younger prisoners, who are permitted to marry and have families, provided they are always in the fortress at night. When such unions take place they are celebrated with much noisy mirth. No marriage could be more sad and humiliating than one of these, without any bond of sentiment or morality—a marriage contracted amid jeers, sarcasms and noisy jokes that might have emanated from one of the circles of Dante's Inferno, tragic and yet not without a comic side. These unions seldom last long, for when the husband has finished his term he goes away, abandoning his wife, thus proving his great depravity. "Here," said the officer who accompanied me, "is a university for crime, for besides their daily and isolated delinquencies, these men are continually thinking of and concocting the 'lucky hits' they will make when their time here has expired." They nearly all relapse; after a short time among their fellow men they fall again into crime and the Law sends them here again, condemned under a new sentence.

Can nothing be done to rescue the young men of from twenty to thirty years of age, who are contaminated by the evil example of old men hardened in vice and wickedness? Why should all their energies be wasted instead of being turned to good account?

If this great Norman fortress overlooking the sea, this ruined abode of misery where the owl makes her nest and where 560 men spend their days in idleness, could be transformed into a wide plain surrounded by simple and sanitary buildings, including a schoolhouse and a hospital, there would be no better institution for the education and amelioration of these delinquents.

If a wide road were to be made from the cathedral to Monte Sant' Angelo, and if the lava and scoriæ of the extinct volcano should be planted with vines, olives and mulberry trees, should vegetable gardens be laid out and wells sunk and this mass of degraded humanity formed into an agricultural colony, would not its reformation be possible?

Would not this be a worthy task for modern civilization?

ROME, ITALY.



Walking Wheels

BY MAX A. R. BRUNNER

FROM the pictures we see that the wheels to be described herewith are quite different from the common roller skates, and cannot be classed as such from the standpoint of construction and application. They owe their origin to the conviction that it should be possible, in spite of all previous failures, to transfer the movement of the skater on ice upon roads which are fairy even. Of course, in the endeavor to find a suitable form for such a walking wheel, the great difficulty is in obtaining the necessary stability and safety while keeping the weight as small as possible.

The apparatus for each foot consists of one wheel placed in an inclined position, so that the foot finds space within the wheel itsef, a little below the hub. However, there is no tilting momentum upon the leg, and the vertical steel struts serve only to give the person a firmer stand. One wheel is used on each foot, so as to make it possible to walk upon uneven ground and around curves.

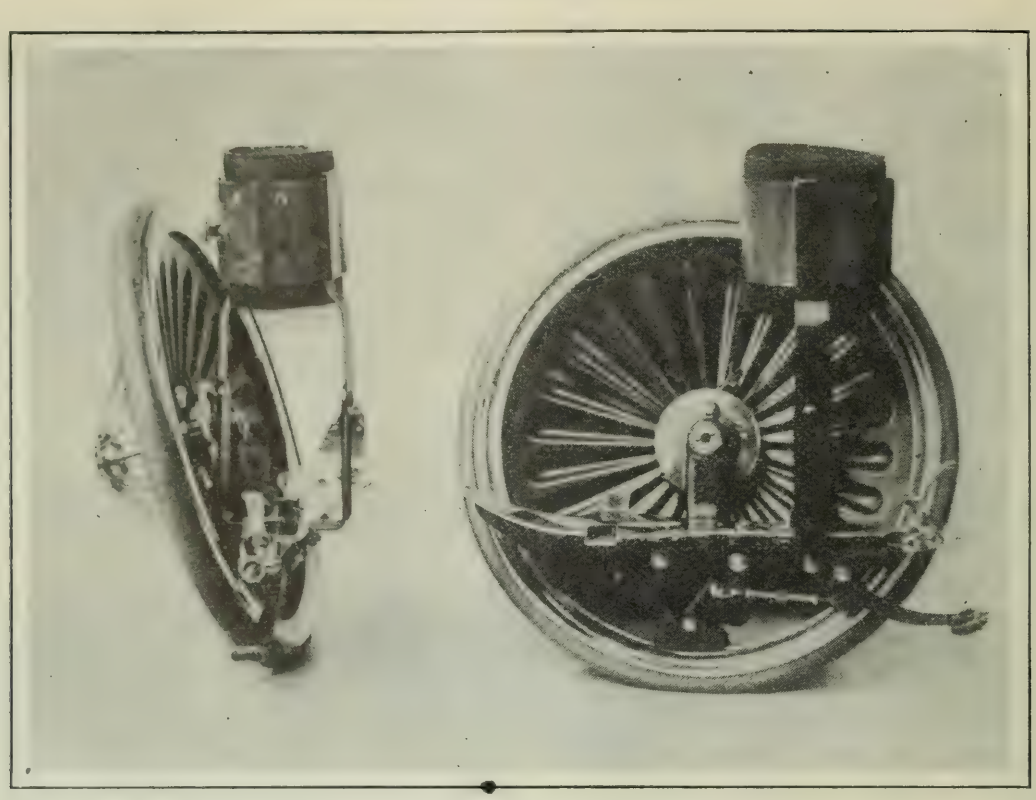
The connection between tires and hub is made by a sheet of thin steel, in which ribs and spokes are embossed to give it great strength. The position of the foot is such that the person may balance himself by tilting back and forth. The forward movement is effected by alternate pushing and pulling, but so the wheels always remain in contact with the ground. In standing still a kind of check in the interior acts upon the hub. When going down a slope brakes can be applied, of which one slides upon the ground like a shoe; the other acts upon the inner tire. The exterior diameter of the wheel is 13 inches, which is sufficient even for large feet. The weight is $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per wheel.

The brake is applied by placing the foot forward, so that the spur in the rear, seen in the cut, comes in contact with the road, and thus retards the speed at once. This sliding brake works well on macadam roads, but it is not sufficient on asphalt. For this purpose another brake is provided, which is fitted to the other wheel. Here by tilting the foot a brake shoe within the tire is applied, which acts upon the periphery of the wheel. This is done by means of pulleys and wedges, as can be seen from the cut.



WALKING WHEELS.

Learning this art is a rather simple



DETAILS OF WALKING WHEELS.

matter, especially if one has some practice in skating. The trials already made have proved the practical usefulness of these walking wheels. For the first models pneumatic tires have been used, which, however, were not satisfactory, as they are too elastic. Unlike bicycles or automobiles, a solid support is necessary in this case for the frequent strokes, while pneumatic tires give way too much to the pushing motion and are a waste of power. All new models are fitted with solid rubber. Small motors may be put within the wheels if desired.

The fastening on the foot is similar to the method used with skates, the sole and heel being clamped by screws or levers. Vertical steel struts help to give a firm hold on the calf, around which a wide strap can be tied. Great attention is paid to securing light weight and yet great strength.

All moving parts are fitted with dust-proof oil-holding bearings. The inventor is a Swiss engineer, who is often seen walking on the wheels in his hilly country.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

We Thank Thee, Lord!

BY HENRY COYLE

WE thank Thee, Lord, for spring's glad hours,
For summer's sunshine, birds and flowers,
  Full harvests, and good cheer;
For autumn's rainbow hues and glow,
And winter's mantle white of snow—
  For blessings thru the year!

For food and raiment and increase
Of harvest plenty, and for peace;
  For pleasure, joy and grief;
For toil and pain, for care and loss,
For sleep, for strength to bear life's cross,
  For kind and glad relief—

For liberty and Fatherland,
For a united household band,
  For all our needs supplied;
Oh, God, our Father, we today
Give thanks for all; and thee we pray
  With us still to abide!

BOSTON, MASS.

The Hague Conference From the Inside

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

[Señor Cortesi, who has been THE INDEPENDENT'S Rome correspondent for a number of years, was detailed by the Associated Press to cover The Hague Conference, and was in daily communication with all its leading delegates.—EDITOR.]

AFTER having been four months and a half at The Hague, following the proceedings and developments of the Peace Conference, day by day—indeed, moment by moment—I think it my duty to speak with absolute frankness about that important historical event. One might write a volume—in fact, several, interesting to the student of international law, or the jurist, or the politician, and others explaining the attudes taken by the different countries according to national interests, or to single aspiration, or on behalf of a collective policy followed by a group of Powers. All this would be very attractive and readable, but it can be done in future articles, while what the public really wishes to know at the present moment is what they should believe with regard to the Conference taken as a whole. And it is just on this point that I claim the liberty of speaking with rude frankness.

The Conference was a complete failure, a colossal fiasco, for all those who had imagined that it would take such resolutions or agree to such treaties and conventions as would change the present organization of the world, if not from one day to another, at least in a near future.

These people expected that the limitation of armaments would be imposed, that compulsory arbitration, in the form of a world-embracing treaty, would be enforced by the Conference, as if this assembly were a kind of Parliament in a Constitutional State; they already dreamed, if not the suppression of barriers between State and State, at least the preservation of the present territorial *status quo* by universal consent, which, once willingly agreed upon by all the interested parties, would, of course, lead to the suppression of war as long as the agreement lasted. Therefore it is no surprise that all these people, who expected what no Conference, composed of no matter what men, could attain in our days, proclaim loudly the bankruptcy of the institution due to the initiative of Emperor Nicholas II in 1898.

But this is not the natural, reasonable or practical way of looking at the Hague Conference, both with regard to its significance and the results attained. There is cause for satisfaction that the actual Conference realized a notable progress over that of 1899, unanimously recognizing and proclaiming the principle of obligatory arbitration. Indeed from this recognition it is justifiable to hope that the Third Conference will give a concrete and definite form to a world agreement, destined to eliminate all international questions from the fatal justice of a recourse to arms, all, without exception, including those which are now excluded even in very wide arbitration treaties, such as that of The Hague between Italy and Argentine, and between Italy and Mexico—that is, those which touch the "national honor," the "vital interests" and the "independence" of the country. Oh! the great potency of a phrase! Do not all wars conceal just those questions of national honor, which in many cases are nothing but questions of pride?

According to M. Nelidoff the "Second Peace Conference will remain in the history of humanity," because of the provisions agreed upon to make the effects of war less disastrous, but I dare to affirm that the Conference will remain in history for a higher and more important reason, to wit, for having been the first real step toward a Parliament of the whole world, without distinction of nationality, race, religion or form of government, and for having offered the possibility to the most enlightened men of every country to meet, discuss, know each other, and express opinions, which must undoubtedly produce in due time the desired fruits. The following, for instance, is the interesting way in which

Mr. Tsudzuki, the head of the Japanese delegation, a man who would do honor to any country, summarized his view of the Conference, in a letter addressed to Mr. W. T. Stead, and kindly communicated to me by the latter:

"It has always been my firm conviction that the fundamental ideas which animate human beings are everywhere identical; that what we call national characteristics are nothing more than transient phenomena, caused by different historical circumstances having acted in the past on one and the same substratum. I go further and maintain that racial differences are only skin deep. We have a celebrated verse that says that ice, snow, hail and rain, so different from each other in form, make one indistinguishable mass of water when they flow together in a river afterward. I am of opinion that a great deal of international complications, broils, and troubles, are greatly due to the fact that people are ordinarily more struck by the differences of others in external appearances from their own and do not take the trouble to dive below the surface in search of the substratum common to all. I am not at all inclined to what is usually called by the name of internationalism, but I firmly believe that the boundaries which history and geography have circumscribed around each small group of humanity must not serve as impassable barriers against mutual sympathy and the good understanding of different peoples and races. In other words, I firmly believe that patriotism and humanitarianism are two ideas quite akin to and compatible with each other. The denser the bonds of mutual intimacy between the peoples become, so much the better will they understand each other, so much the stronger will become the ties which bind them to the common cause of peace and civilization, and so much the more vivid the universal consciousness that humanity has a common mission to fulfill."

If from the Far East we pass to the near West we find Baron d'Estournelles de Constant defending compulsory general arbitration in a noble speech, delivered before the delegates, of which I quote the following passage:

"Let us not be discouraged by the difficulties which are our *raison d'etre*. The real way to resolve the question is to discuss it. Let us discuss it without prejudice. Do not believe that there are differences between us. There are, on the contrary, identical interests on the subject. There are not two points of view, that of Germany, for example, or that of France, or that of America; there is only the point of view of the past and of the future. We discuss a question which is not to be resolved, but which is already resolved, definitely settled years ago by several States.

"I will take the example and the pledges given in Europe by Italy, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc.; but it will be said that these States have not the neighbors or the difficulties which might divide other Powers. These difficulties may come up, and have not prevented Italy, whose diplomatic prudence and experience are undeniable, from binding herself to obligatory arbitration, by formal treaties, without taking possible objections into consideration. Where will be found a more categoric compilation of obligatory arbitration than in the first article of one of these treaties?" It runs:

"'The high contracting parties engage to submit to the Permanent Arbitration Court of The Hague, according to the Convention of July 29th, 1899, all the differences, no matter of what nature, which may arise between the two States, and which cannot be resolved by the way of diplomacy, and also, in the case that the differences had their origin from events before the conclusion of the present Convention (Treaty between Italy and Denmark, December 16th, 1905).'

"But we will leave Italy and take our examples outside of Europe, among those new peoples of whom it is no longer permissible, today, to be ignorant of the economic, intellectual, moral and political development. It will be objected that Americans have no past! In fact, their experience is short, but it counts double, and their experience, after all, of what is it the result? All the States of the American continent, twenty years ago irreconcilable, have today signed between themselves obligatory arbitration treaties without reserve. And what treaties! Listen to the articles of that of the Argentine Republic with Paraguay and Uruguay: 'The Powers engage to submit to arbitration all the contentions, whatever their nature or from whatever cause they may spring,' etc.

"The recent treaty of September 7th, 1905, between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, declares that the signing Powers engage to submit to arbitration all disputes which cannot be resolved by direct negotiations; of course, it is understood that these treaties contain a clause affirming respect for the Constitution of each State, but you know that Brazil has inserted in her Constitution itself the principle of arbitration. Are these to be considered only as insufficient germs or ephemeral symptoms? Can we forget all the efforts of North America and of President Roosevelt himself in the same field? I do not insist; facts speak louder than words. They will soon be known to all and considered as the model for the modern world."

These words, as well as those uttered by the majority of the delegates in support of the most important questions debated during the Second Conference, should be repeated and popularized by all the press which has faith in the progress of man, and in the possibility of establishing permanent and universal peace. Only in this way will it be possible to form the education of the people at large, going from the ruling class to the

peasant, from the diplomatist to the workingman, and including even the military element, which will exercise a tremendous and irresistible influence, capable of carrying thru, in a Third Conference, a practical application thruout the world of a satisfactory system of compulsory arbitration.

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

Working for the Friendless

BY KATE BARNARD

[Those who attended some months ago the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Minneapolis reported that no speaker there made a deeper impression than Miss Kate Barnard. We accordingly asked her to send some of her personal experiences and the following letter is the result. Miss Barnard is now Commissioner of Charities of Oklahoma.—EDITOR].

WHEN THE INDEPENDENT asks me to write of personal experience it mentions a most distasteful subject, for my life experience has been such that if dwelt upon 'twould



KATE BARNARD.

make me bitter. And, again, I hardly believe that in a world where there is so much of suffering, ignorance and vice, one should take any time to dwell much upon their own small self; it smacks somewhat of egotism—and an egotistical person seems as absurd to me as a grain of sand would be if it rose from its place on the shores of the ocean to proclaim that it was the greatest, grandest, noblest and most interesting grain of sand on the whole beach. But since you ask for something "personal" I would tell you this: My mother died when I was so young that I cannot even remember her face. With her death the light on my pathway of life was blown out. Can you now understand why I am interested in the orphan child? The life of the little boy or girl who has no mother reminds me very much of the winter time, when the leaves fall from the boughs and leave the trees standing specter-like and bare; when the dead boughs crack under your feet like the bones of dry skeletons; when the wind sighs and whistles and moans around the gables of your house; when the sun veils its face in far-off misty clouds; when gusts of icy wind blow clouds of blinding snow into your face, and the whole aspect of nature is drear, cold and dismal—this is the picture of winter—and winter is the only synonym of a motherless child life. And because I have suffered this winter, I hope to devote my life to such work as will bring a little of the cheer of spring into the darkened lives of those unfortunates who are to follow me in the civilization we are building down here. And so it happens that I am interested in the motherless little ones.

My father, when I was about fourteen, lost his fortune, and we moved to Oklahoma and bought a home in a southern section of Oklahoma City, but the resident section moved north, and then it was a strange thing happened which opened my eyes to a new view of life. The well-to-do people gradually

moved out from the district around our home and the poor began to take possession of their dwellings, and because they were poor several families occupied each house, where heretofore one family had lived, and a whole family, with their many little ones, would be found living in a single room, crowded and huddled together, with no chance for privacy or a bath; where if one child lay sick of contagion the rest of the family must live, eat and sleep in this room, breathing the same germ-laden atmosphere, thus forced to spread the malady, and out of these crowded pest-ridden "homes" came the strangest children I ever saw—peaked and poor and thin and sallow; little, old, weazened, pinched and drawn; children who shivered from the lack of clothing on the cold winter day; children whose bare feet protruded thru their remnant of threadbare shoes; little children who drifted around, hungry, cold, uncared for, unloved, drifted past my door—drifted thru our boasted civilization—drifted by our tall church steeples, with their silent pulpits, just like the old dry autumn leaves drift and shiver on the winter breeze—dead things, drifting around together.

I watched these children till my heart ached and I was compelled to cry out in their behalf, and the result of my cry was the United Charities of Oklahoma City, an organization which I gave free headquarters in my own home and of which I was matron for two years, an association which has assisted over two thousand destitute and worthy poor.

But charity work soon led me into a higher conception of the duties of life than the giving out of a biscuit or bun. What the people need is that class of legislation, well enforced, which will protect the weaker man against the strong and give him a better opportunity in the battle of life. My study of the poor from daily contact with every phase of their life leads me to conviction that the American nation must protect her children, even tho this borders on paternalism. The only way to stamp out poverty, with its resultant degradation and crime, is to begin with the children, and insure them an industrial as well as an intellectual education. I would see the States take a child away from a parent that was too poor to educate it, and give this child an education, with plain food and plain clothing, educate him to the sixth grade, then teach him a trade. If necessary, let the child work in a State institution for three years; give its free service to the State as a recompense for the money, care and time which the State had expended on the child. In this way we might stop child labor, stamp out ignorance, lessen crime, and insure to the State strong, robust, intelligent, energetic men, and when the child is twenty-two years of age it would have returned its debt to the State, and the State could return the child to the parents. Something or other must be done to safeguard the child along these lines, and to limit an influx of foreign immigration each year to the number which our nation can readily assimilate.

My work among the poor led me into a study of sociology and political economy, with the conclusions which I have just given you. I decided to devote my time to securing such legislation as would tend to carry out my line of thought.

Of course you know I am the new State Commisioner of Charities of Oklahoma, and in this capacity I will exercise a large influence on the criminal class. I am led to believe that all humanity is naturally good, if given certain environments. An individual cannot be otherwise than bad until human nature has grown much stronger than we find it today; therefore I shall be most patient with what I am pleased to call my unfortunate brothers and shall endeavor to make our jails and penitentiaries houses of reform, our insane asylum a hospital, and our poorhouses the least objectionable possible.

My life's experience is simply that of a Western girl reared to luxury; suddenly thrown into the bottom of the financial abyss, where the struggle is tooth and nail for bread; raised to fair affluence again, whose terrific experience brought personal sorrow and with it a new ideal and a strong desire to be of such true service to my fellow men that those who come after me will not be subjected to the hardships which I have known. To this end I dedicate my life.

I hope by my example to show what any girl from the commonest walks of life can do for suffering humanity if she will really, earnestly try.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Literature

The Weavers*

Sir Gilbert Parker is at pains to warn the reader in a prefatory note that "this book is not an historical novel," otherwise we might have believed that the hero was "Chinese" Gordon under a Quaker hat, and that the chief villain in it was a very distinguished English statesman. The scene changes from a quiet Quaker village in England to the palace of Prince Kaid in Egypt and along the Nile, then back to England. And it is this return from the desert to home and honors which saves the book from being an historical romance—history having recorded quite a different sequel. David Claridge, a young Friend of more brilliant origin than he imagined, is the hero and chief weaver of the strands of fate. He receives a kind of spirit rather than spiritual call to Egypt thru some occult communication with a relative who had been murdered there. He follows the call and becomes chief adviser to the Prince Pasha. In this capacity it is difficult to say whether the author meant him to represent Joseph of the Old Testament or Gordon, the martyr of Kartum. Probably he had both characters in mind. If so, one is at a loss to account for the commonplace brass-band hero in the closing chapters.

The statement has been made that "for mere surge of interest and excitement" the book outranks "The Right of Way." As a matter of fact, it does not compare with that novel either in manner or meaning. The one thing lacking is the "surge." The author depicts situations out of which great tides of emotions should arise, and they do not. The whole conception is as dead as any mummy in Egypt, the chief difference being that it is embalmed in an excellent literary style. Apparently Sir Gilbert belongs to that class of writers who, still in the prime of life intellectually, have lost some quality of the spirit which renders it difficult, if not impossible, for them to produce the illusion of life. They get the very look of it, but not the *life* of it. Parker's trouble may be that he knows from practice so exactly how to write a story that he gets on with it too well without the thing we call inspiration—that God's breath which makes the difference between life and the lack of it. So Parker innocently counterfeits love, honor, hate, vengeance and ambition with mere literary formulas. The very characters in the tale are too obviously at the author's services. They are not inevitable, but are simply the butlers and maids in waiting to his imagination needed only to announce other characters equally dumb but for the words put in their mouths.

Moreover, after reading Hichens's stories of the Arabs and of the desert, Parker's descriptions of both are dull and geographical rather than dramatic. The explanation is that the latter is too normal, too sturdily bred to a certain righteousness of the mind, to be sufficiently decadent in imagination to interpret this burned-out end of the world, its lust-scarred, famine-marked humanity.

*The Weavers. By Sir Gilbert Parker. New York: Harper Brothers. $1.50.

College Presidents on Modern Problems*

As Mr. James Bryce pointed out in "The American Commonwealth," college presidents in America are distinguished from their colleagues in Western Europe by their activity in molding public opinion. The lectures in these two volumes by two university presidents, Butler of Columbia and Hadley of Yale, all dealing with the working of democratic institutions in America, and first delivered before general audiences, are illustrations of this beneficent activity.

The president of Columbia uses a style more polished, more suitable for presentation in book form, than that of the

*True and False Democracy. *By Nicholas Murray Butler.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.00.

Standards of Public Morality. *By Arthur Twining Hadley.* New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.00.

president of Yale, whose "manner of treatment and choice of illustrations show that his lectures were originally intended for the platform rather than for the printed page." But the simpler style, the sharp-shooting of the shorter sentences, compensates by bringing the reader closer to the writer's personality, for the absence of that artistic pleasure which the carelessly wrought essay affords.

Both of these heads of universities have a reassuring faith in the outcome of our political democracy, tho neither is dim-eyed to the dangers, palpable and impalpable, of our machine politics. President Hadley says:

"I am no pessimist. I do not see anything which warrants the fear that we shall repeat in the near future the experience of Athens or Rome—unless it be the mistaken complacency of those optimists who think that we can repeat the mistakes of Athens and Rome without incurring the penalties."

In both books the same diagnosis is given of the origin of the political machine controlled by a boss: namely, the system of checks and balances established by the Constitution. If a Governor and Legislature, being in disagreement, can bring law-making and office-filling to a deadlock, and if judges, who are our most potent law-makers, can interpret laws according to personal whims, our government is unworkable. But if those members of a party who hold office must obey the behests of the party convention and the party leaders, then harmony can be secured and progress achieved. "Party machinery has appeared to be a necessity for getting the work of the government done continuously and regularly."

The leader of a party should be a statesman; in actual fact he is generally a "boss." To transform the leader from "boss" to statesman Doctors Butler and Hadley have different remedies. The former relies upon punishing him at the polls when his nominations are bad and perfecting civil service reforms so as to dry up the sources of his funds. Recent revelations of the subsidies which the Prince of Darkness, the ruler of Tenderloin districts, makes to the dominant political party in Chicago and in New York, and of the lavish size of "Yellow Dog funds" contributed by corporations, make that remedy, good in itself, to appear somewhat Lilliputian. President Hadley recommends for its curative properties, and with an enthusiasm which is unique in these pages, the system of direct primaries. "I do not know any field of effort," he says, "which is more promising for a man who wants to do political service . . . than the development of the direct primary or of some similar means which will give the average voter the best chance of expressing his views before the nomination." Since the stronghold of the "boss" is the convention, this remedy might prove more potent, tho the "boss" has hitherto shown himself so resourceful in escaping the nets that were set to catch him that experience alone will demonstrate whether the direct primary will prove his undoing.

While asserting their fidelity to democratic rule so far as it has extended, both these presidents show some nervous alarm about the threatened extension of the sphere of democracy. Each declares that equality and liberty are incompatible. "Liberty leads directly to inequality, based upon the natural differences of capacity and application among men. Equality, on the other hand, in any economic sense, is attainable only by the suppression in some degree of liberty." Therefore, in their reasoning, equality we must forego. But is equality of opportunity, the demand of today, at all incompatible with liberty?

Perhaps President Butler, being a personal friend of President Roosevelt, approves a somewhat wider extension of the State power than President Hadley, who has long been prominent as an unterrified defender of an individualism which is becoming old-fashioned. Columbia sees a cure for "what is properly called exploitation" in the development of an understanding of what property is public and assigning the care of such property to the Government. Undertakings partly public in character he would allow private corporations to initiate under State rules.

But Yale would object to so much extension of governmental power. It appeals to the leaders of industrial corporations to be faithful to the public side of their obligations; it trusts to "the voluntary development of the sense of trusteeship." Since President Hadley wrote these words events have falsified his con-

fidence that "the business community of today recognizes that the president and directors of a corporation have a fiduciary relation both to their stockholders and to their creditors." That quartet of financiers who looted the Chicago & Alton Railroad of twenty-three million dollars, and the group of traction magnates, recently exposed, who have drained the treasury of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, still stand unshaken in the business community. No club has expelled them from membership; no board of trade or chamber of commerce purged itself of their presence.

When we examine the attitude of these college presidents to the newer problems which are arising, we discern why the influence of the scholar as publicist is so limited. He is timid before new problems, anxious to conserve things as they are, reluctant to step forward, an excellent exponent and critic of accepted institutions, a sworn foe of those pleading for acceptance. So wedded is President Butler to government by the strong hand, so suspicious of the folly and the incapacity of the people, that he goes so far as to say that "It is primarily the President and the Supreme Court who speak the people's maturest mind." The President we might admit, but the Supreme Court! To neither writer does it occur that perhaps their predictions of the disastrous result of extending the power of the people over parts of the field of industry might be disproven by experiment exactly as the predictions of the disasters of political democracy have been disproven.

Plays of Our Forefathers

When Professor Gayley wrote his introduction to the comprehensive volume, "Representative English Comedies," he had considerable to say about the miracle and mystery plays in their relation to the development of English comedy. Soon after, in the now defunct *International Quarterly,* he published several exhaustive chapters on the cycles of secular religious dramas, discussing their inter-relation and their essential differences, both as to scope and as to rhyme scheme. This activity on the part of Professor Gayley seems to have been but a preparatory for the handsome book just issued, which bears the title, *Plays of Our Forefathers**—a title somewhat lacking in definiteness, however picturesque in possibilities.

Between the publication of this and of his former "Representative English Comedies" there appeared in England a most staggering example of research work in the shape of E. K. Chambers's two volumes on "The Medieval Stage," which took up minor points of detail regarding the liturgical drama and its offshoots, and which hounded obscurity to its lair with copious footnotes and varied translations. As a reference work, it is hard to exceed this for completeness, but its interest is for the specialist alone.

This fact Professor Gayley graciously recognizes; he pays due deference to the assiduous scholarship of Mr. Chambers, at the same time seeking to popularize his own work. The result is a peculiar blend of familiar style with the scholar's integrity. The book lacks vividness, tho the material may be all there; its details are not concentrated so as to show successive stages of development in their proper proportions; it does not leave in the mind of the layman a definite understanding of the social significance underlying the birth of our present-day drama from the church service.

Particularly interesting, when given in detail, is the description of that literary transformation which took place in the change from *trope* to cycle; this was carried on by a process of accretion and assimilation, where a slight interpolation during the religious service became in the end a full-grown secular drama. In this matter of distinctness, therefore, Professor Gayley has let his popular object escape him. He is too prone to lay stress on technicalities, where, in many cases, he is but recasting, in lighter form, what Mr. Chambers has already done. The medieval drama of the church depended for its life upon vital social needs. To the lay reader this aspect is more necessary than an exposition of the metrical arrangements, thru which a slight agreement between texts may be seen.

Such erring on the side of scholarship

*Plays of Our Forefathers. *By Charles Mills Gayley.* New York: Duffield & Co. $3.50.

in one way adds to the value of Professor Gayley's book, which is a notable contribution. We only wish to emphasize that in another respect he lost an opportunity. Both as to breadth of view and richness of illustrative material his new volume shows distinction. On the human side it has not done full justice to the subject. There might have been a more thoro discussion of the guilds into whose hands the religious drama finally fell; there might have been a more extended exposé given of the reasons which forced the drama from the church and from the clergy into the churchyard, thence into the street—from the altar to the pageant wagon.

Diffuseness, nevertheless, will not prevent this book from being hailed far and above any other work heretofore accessible for the non-specialist, unless we except A. W. Pollard's "English Miracle Plays." Miss Katharine Lee Bates's "The Religious Drama" is too slight in outline; Dr. Davidson's "Studies in the English Miracle Plays" too purely a dissertation for a doctor's degree. Such foreign authorities as Du Meril, Froning, Milchsack, De Julleville and others are inaccessible for general purposes. And, as we have said, Chambers is too thoro. So that Professor Gayley, by his *Plays of Our Forefathers,* fills a gap. He takes for granted that these chapters will be used as a key; that the reader will follow up references to the cycles with actual comparison and investigation.

The Wingless Victory*

An Ibsen plot set in a Thomas Hardy environment—this is the briefest characterization that can be given of M. P. Willcocks's novel, *The Wingless Victory,* The combination is, on the whole, an effective one, for the author has undoubted talent. The story grips the imagination and the attention, altho—nay, because—its hero is but a poor, weak, groping, erring human brother, and its heroine its least attractive figure, for she, unlike the man and the rustics and fisherfolk of the English coast, unlike the atmosphere, social and physical, gloomy tho that be, claims temperamental relationship with more than one of Ibsen's heroines. *The Wingless Victory* is a good, because an uncommonly apt, title, and yet the story might as well, and as aptly, have been frankly called "An Enemy of the People." The physician, a poor, everyday country practitioner, lacking physical comeliness as he lacks eminence of mind or ability, seeks to win the love of the woman who has married him by distinguishing himself; there is here an inversion of the situation in "Madame Bovary," where it is the woman who attempts to push her insignificant husband into professional prominence. Somehow or other this novel suggests many comparisons by its very merits. Having decided that the village needs a sanitary water supply, the physician finds himself opposed by all its notables, and bows at last to superior force, consenting to a half-way measure that, he knows beforehand will prove in vain. Meanwhile his wife, vaguely pursuing a vague ideal, drifts farther away from him, seeking a man worthy of her hazy standard. The deserted husband fights the battle to the bitter end, an unheroic hero, whose victory is wingless, indeed, but all the greater for that. We so rarely recognize the worth of those who faithfully serve us, we prefer to acclaim those who make us serve them.

The background and the minor characters that people the story are capitally drawn. The narrowness, intolerance and uncharitableness of these folk, relieved by a single ray of romance, but intensified by the somber passion of the "other woman," call for the use of grays, which are the prevailing tones of the story, light being introduced only by considerable variation of the shading.

*The Wingless Victory. By M. P. Willcocks. New York: John Lane. $1.50

Prevention of Child Ills

The world is learning very thoroly the lesson that it is better to keep children from being ill, or becoming deformed, than to try to cure them after pathological incidents have happened. The two books before us are very fair samples of the body of literature that has arisen for popular education as to the care of children, before they have become ill or developed deformity, and it is especially the portions of the books which treat of

prophylaxis that are popularly interesting. The fact that the book on the care of children[1] comes to us almost directly from the clinic of Professor Heubner at Berlin, who is recognized to be one of the best living authorities on children's diseases, is of itself sufficient to demonstrate at once its thoroness and its up-to-dateness. The chapter of the book that is most valuable is that on respiratory diseases, in which the author makes it very clear, that there is very much more danger of children contracting respiratory diseases, whenever they stay for any length of time in crowded ill-ventilated places than there is for adults.

Dr. Lovett has now for many years been considered one of our best American authorities on the subject of spinal diseases and spinal deformities in children.[2] His views on the subject deserve to be in the hands of all those who, as educators and charity workers, are interested in the prevention of child deformity. He emphasizes the fact that curvatures of the spine are due to defective position in the schoolroom, but also and especially to various sensory defects. Unequal hearing, for instance, by causing a tilting or twisting of the head may result in lateral curvature. Unequal vision may act in similar fashion. Defective vision may also have such a result. Inequality in the length of the limb or the occurrence of flat foot in one foot may have a similar consequence. All these are practical details with which educators and those who have charge of children in institutions should be familiar.

The Cambridge Modern History. Vol. X. The Restoration. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1907. $4.00.

The tenth bulky volume of the *Cambridge Modern History,* which has now won its place everywhere as the most reliable, if not the most readable, depository of facts on history since the Reformation, bears the title of *The Restoration,* and covers a period of about four decades after the overthrow of Napoleon. The names of the scholars co-operating in the production of the volume warrant the conclusion that as far as accuracy and good temper are concerned the book will take rank immediately with its predecessors in the same series, and ought to crowd many superfluous compilations off the shelves of the serious searcher for historical fact. Mr. Alison Phillips contributes the chapters on the Congresses of the Powers, Greece and the Balkan Peninsula, and Mehemet Ali; Professor Bourgeois writes with his usual firmness on the Restoration in France and the Orleans Monarchy; Spain's distinguished historian, Professor Altamira, takes the reader with skill and precision thru the wearisome details of his country's complicated history from the restoration of 1812 to the dictatorship of Narvaez; Mr. Kirkpatrick tells the story of Spanish dominions and independence in America; Professor Pollard recounts the history of the Germanic confederation (1815-1840); and Great Britain is committed to the care of some younger but able English scholars. In the organization and presentation of materials the volume is like its predecessors. Every library should have it, and the busy scholar who wants facts, not eloquent fiction, will secure it for reference, but no one will read it over his evening pipe. In this regard it cannot be esteemed an equal to the French co-operative work, the "Histoire Générale," which is always lucid and sometimes interesting.

Ancient Society. By Lewis Henry Morgan. New York: Holt & Co. $1.50.

It is a well deserved tribute to the memory of Dr. Lewis H. Morgan that Holt & Co. find it necessary to bring out a new and cheap edition of his great work on *Ancient Society,* published for the first time thirty years ago. It is true that the reviewer for a very respectable New York paper treated it as a "recent" volume; but every student of historical sociology for the last quarter of a century has treasured it as one of most original and permanent contributions ever made to the explanation of the evolution of human society. Scholars abroad, even more than in America, have

[1] The Mother's Nursery Guide for the Care of the Baby in Health and in Sickness. *By Setrak G. Eghian, A.B., M.D.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.

[2] Internal Curvature of the Spine and Round Shoulders. *By Robert W. Lovett, M.D...* Philadelphia: Blakiston's Son & Co. $1.75.

appreciated its significance and used its data and conclusions in many ways perhaps not contemplated by Dr. Morgan. This is no place to pass under review the conclusions of so old a work whose author has been dead for more than twenty years, but it seems appropriate now to note for the newer generation some events in the life of that remarkable man. Morgan was born in 1818 and for a time practiced law in Rochester. While a young man he went to live among the Iroquois, studied their laws, government and daily life, and published, in 1851, a still famous work of high scientific value on "The League of the Iroquois." Some years later he visited the Ojibway Indians, and, struck by the similarity existing between their institutions and those of the Iroquois, he set out on a wide and deep research into social origins which resulted in the present volume on *Ancient Society*. Its most important influence was to demolish the doctrine of special dispensation in the way of institutions and to clear the ground for a natural history of society.

The Enemy at Trafalgar. An Account of the Battle from Eye Witnesses' Narratives and Letters and Despatches from the French and Spanish Fleets. By Edward Fraser. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

The centenary of England's greatest naval victory and the *entente cordiale* which now exists between England and France and Spain are both celebrated in this volume on Trafalgar, which is compiled from the personal accounts given of the battle by naval officers on French and Spanish vessels. An interesting comparison is made by Mr. Fraser between the casualties in Admiral Togo's battle in the Sea of Japan, in the recent Russo-Japanese War and those of the Battle of Trafalgar. In October, 1805, Great Britain had 1,609 killed and wounded; while Admiral Togo's victory cost the Japanese 537 in casualties. On the side of the vanquished, the French and Spanish, in 1805, lost 6,933 in killed, drowned and wounded; while the losses of the Russians a century later were estimated at from 7,000 to 12,000. Taking the losses of the Russians as being nearer the smaller than the larger estimate it will be seen that notwithstanding the enormous advances that had been made in the construction of battleships and in the deadly destructiveness of the engines of war, there was no great disparity between the aggregate losses of the great naval battles of 1805 and 1905. Napoleon's reception of the news of Trafalgar and his reported suggestion that had Paul Jones survived to his full term of years, France would have had an admiral, and Nelson a worthy antagonist, opens an interesting realm of surmise to the admirers of the great Scotch-American adventurer. *The Enemy at Trafalgar* is a fine example of modern printing. It is well and fully illustrated with portraits of the French and Spanish heroes of Trafalgar, with camp and harbor scenes, and with plans of the line of battle.

Huck's Synopsis of the First Three Gospels Arranged for English Readers. By Ross L. Finney. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.00.

The Harmonies of the Gospels in common use, both Riddle's, Robinson's and that of Stevens and Burton, are out of date and misleading, for the reason that they include the Fourth Gospel and construct their framework according to it, whereas it is now generally agreed that the Fourth Gospel, whatever its date and authorship, should be studied as a distinct work. Mr. Finney and his publishers are therefore to be highly commended for preparing an English edition of Huck's valuable *Synopse*, which is a Greek Harmony, in wide use in Germany, having been designed as an aid to Holtzmann's *Hand-Commentar*. Huck follows the order of Mark, and, as is the prevailing opinion, treats it as the earliest and original Gospel. One reading this *Synopsis* sees quickly that Mark and a collection of speeches were worked together in a different manner by Matthew and Luke, and that both introduced new material. This is decidedly the best Harmony for historical study, and its wide use would promote greatly the knowledge of the New Testament. Mr. Finney has followed the second edition of Huck, and has simply substituted the English of the American Revised Version for the Greek of the German volume.

Janus in Modern Life. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. New York: G. B. Putnam's Sons. $1.00.

It is a pity when scholars who have won a position of authority in one subject write books on other subjects that show an imperfection of knowledge and a crudity of reasoning which they themselves would be the first to condemn in their chosen field. Dr. Petrie commands respectful attention when he writes upon archeology, but when he turns to sociology, the subject of this little book, he writes as an amateur and must be weighed dispassionately. The crudity of his teaching is illustrated by such statements as the following: "The compulsory entry of all the master employers into unions would no doubt be a step very welcome to modern unionism." Imagine Mr. Samuel Gompers demanding that the president of the Manufacturers' Association be compelled to affiliate that association with the American Federation of Labor! "The ground landlord who is so much abused has little to do with high rents." Be it remembered that in New York the value of the ground on an average is double the value of the building erected upon it. Again, "The most disastrous as well as immoral kind of taxation will be that proposed as additional upon all permanent investments under the guise of 'unearned income.'" By the imposition of such a graduated tax on the incomes of those who "toil not, neither do they spin," Dr. Petrie foresees the destruction of British shipping and manufacture, the exodus of "persons living on fixed income," and "a grave moral detriment to the community." Horrors! London County Council stock "stands at a lower price than India stock," which shows that all the risks of financial ruin in India "are thought less than the risk of the bad faith of the London County Council." This is, of course, due to the naughty socialistic tendencies of that infamous Council, tho it is at least curious that British consols, unsmirched by such tendencies, have also touched the lowest point in recent history. Dear money the world over may account for the high price of the securities of reactionary governments, but clearly a progressive government which must pay dear for its loans is only reaping the reward of its social sins! After denouncing government interference thru many pages, our author propounds his grand remedy, which involves "the free support for all children" which the finest 2½ per cent. of the population, both mentally and physically, "may create after they reach the age of twenty-five and the compulsory celibacy of the worst 2½ per cent., except on condition that the women accept sterilization by surgical operation. This is certainly a startling proposal from one who is enraged at the "tyranny" of trade unions.

The Nemesis of Nations. By William Romaine Paterson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

The rise and fall of nations "thru the majestic sweep of the ages" has always furnished a fruitful theme for philosophers and inspired Gibbon to write one of the noblest and enduring monuments in the long record of historiography. Now comes Mr. Paterson—sometime pupil of Dr. Caird, master of Balliol and that ripe classical scholar, Professor Gilbert Murray—and presents at the bar of historical judgment an eloquent volume on *The Nemesis of Nations*—Hindustan, Babylon, Greece and Rome. It is no common piece of work dreamed out without labor—but betrays on every page an intimate acquaintance with the best modern literature on antiquity and also with the original sources themselves. The argument of the book is strangely familiar to the reviewer—who once had the pleasure of sitting at the feet of Dr. Caird for a too brief period and also of speaking with many men who knew and loved Thomas Hill Green. Somewhere at the heart of the eternal movement of things sits justice weighing nations. Let our author speak: "Babylon was great. She used science, but she abused humanity. She invented sun-dials but forgot to regulate the hours of labor." The ethics of the Greeks "are full of elaborate discussions about justice, but no amount of casuistry will convince us that the treatment of Athenian slaves was just"—the culture of Athens was bought at too high a price. "A great mass of human beings sunk in slavery and living in slums where human life must have been at least as degraded as it is in Shoreditch, Hoxton and other parts of modern London can have possessed no national interests; the peril of

the State was not theirs." The spirit of Hegal still lives; justice alone saves nations from being swallowed up in "the wreck of matter and crush of worlds." Whether this view of *The Nemesis of Nations* is a fancy woven in the heart and brain of the thinker or springs inexorably from the inherent nature of things—students will differ—but whoever reads Mr. Paterson's book will be a wiser and more chastened man.

Slavery in Cuba, 1511-1868. By Hubert H. S. Aimes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Excepting certain spots in equatorial Africa and some of the real estate of the King of the Belgians, the question of slavery is not the burning issue that perturbed our hardy ancestors during three-quarters of the last century. Organized slavery exists now only in history, but it has made interesting history, and the Cuban chapter contributed by Dr. Aimes in this volume is excellent reading. Like most men who can read Spanish archives in the original, the author's views of Spanish methods are a trifle more lenient than those of the man in the street. But there are always two sides to a story, and on page 33, where he says: "It has often been asserted that the license enjoyed during the English occupation was the cause of the awakening and economic development of Cuba. The claim can be accepted as one instance of Anglo-Saxon self-glorification," his use of the word "license," instead of the more suitable word "liberty," is not altogether assuring evidence of that strict impartiality which should distinguish the true historian. Also when he states that the plans for betterment had been "conceived long before in the minds of both French and Spanish rulers," this in no way lessens the fact that the English promptly *did* the thing, and if they had not it might have continued getting "conceived" by a long succession of rulers. On the whole, it can be heartily said that Dr. Aimes has gathered, compiled and dressed into acceptable form an exhaustive chapter of institutional history. He has also done it under a system that makes reference easy and verification available. It is not altogether certain, however, that the accountancy method of the appendices deserves place as a pattern for close imitation when dealing with a human article. They are compact and convincing as an invoice, and, like an invoice, they give the price in cash and credit, for class and age by cargo, selection, or picked lot, also the official total import of muleque, mulecon, creole and ladino from 1511 to 1865, the gross total over all being 527,828. The index is particularly well arranged, copious and accessible. The bibliography gives upward of 250 references, which are classified under subheading and their degree of subject importance noted in margin.

Ancient Chronology. Part I. By Olaf A. Toffteen, Ph.D. 8vo., pp. xix, 302. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.50.

That there are those who take an interest in the most intricate questions of ancient chronology is something to be thankful for, because, while no studies are more difficult, on account of the paucity of confused material, chronology lies at the basis of correct history. Dr. Toffteen is Professor of Semitic Languages and Old Testament Literature in the Western Theological Seminary, Presbyterian, of Allegheny City, Pa.; and we we may naturally expect him to take very few liberties with the biblical chronology. Indeed, he treats the early history of Genesis with great respect, altho we observe that he does say that Serug of the Genesis patriarchs, represents not Sargon I, who lived about 2500 B. C., but the Sargon dynasty. Most of the work is devoted to the Babylonian and Egyptian monuments and their data, and the study is very thoro, altho it is impossible that his conclusions should agree with those of any previous scholar. He has no patience with the extreme dates that were familiar some years ago. The earliest Egyptian dynasty begins 3285 B. C., about the time of the earliest monuments of Babylonia. A Semitic people, he agrees with Meyer, were in Babylonia from the earliest historical times, and the invasion which gave rise to the Hammurabi dynasty in Babylon he supposes to have come from the Syrian north and not from Arabia. The treatment of monumental sources is careful, and the general conclusions do not contradict the more sane and conservative scholars, to whose investigations he has added much that is of value.

Christmas Numbers of British Periodicals. The London Graphic (50 cents). Illustrated London News (50 cents). Pears' Annual (35 cents). Black and White (50 cents). Holly Leaves (50 cents). Sketch (50 cents). Gentlewoman (50 cents). Lady's Pictorial (50 cents). Le Figaro Illustré (French or English text, $1.00). Art Annual (75 cents). New York: The International News Co.

Two British Christmas institutions at least have not yet taken root in this country, and we have to depend upon the Old Country for our supply. We make our own plum pudding now and grow our own holly, but we still import our fairy pantomimes and "Grand Christmas Double Numbers." Our illustrated weeklies put on a little extra holiday decoration, but the English add big and gorgeous "presentation pictures," reminding one of the bundle of chromos that used to be given as premiums to new subscribers to periodicals which usually died with the third issue. These pictures run up to 20 by 27 inches in size; not so artistic jobs of color printing as the French and Germans do, but not so bad as some that we do. Those of *Pear's Annual* are perhaps the best of the lot, *Figaro* being regarded as *hors concours*. Colored illustrations are also freely inspersed among the stories, sketches and humor characteristic of the Christmas season.

Literary Notes

....A sumptuous Goupil volume of royal quarto size on the art and life of Florence, in the Renaissance, will be published in January by Manzi, Joyant & Co., Paris and New York. It will contain 70 illustrations, 10 of them color-facsimiles. The edition is limited to 500 copies and is sold at $62.50 and $125.00.

....A most delightful book is *Character and Comedy* by E. V. Lucas (Macmillan, $1.25). The first part consists of pleasant little essays of a Lamblike gentleness and humor, but the best of the book is the second part, "Life's Little Difficulties," in which by means of life-like letters the tiny social tragedies of small places are told with exquisite dexterity and good nature.

....Charles Scribner's Sons issue Sidney Lanier's *Hymns of the Marshes* in an exquisite volume, illustrated with beautiful photogravures, which bring before the reader the very feeling and "fellowship" of "the live oak, the marsh and the main." We see "the marsh-grass in serial shivers and shades." These wonderful poems, the chief and choicest of which was first published in THE INDEPENDENT, could hardly have a more attractive setting. The price is $2.00.

....The November issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* is devoted to the discussion of the work of the church in social progress and betterment. There are thirteen practical and timely articles on the Social Work of the Salvation Army: A Criticism, "The Church and the Working Man," "The Social Work of a Suburban Church," The Christian Settlement," and others of equal interest to those who recognize the work of the church as a social force of undoubted efficiency, but capable of vital improvement. (Philadelphia, 50 cents.)

Pebbles

THE new diabolo is neither so enervating as tiddledewinks nor so mentally exhausting as pigs in clover. That's why they like it in Paris.—*Steinway Bulletin.*

DICKY—You don't believe that story about Little Red Riding Hood an' the wolf, do you?

Kitty—Course I do.

Dicky—Well, if you'll jist write to President Roosevelt an' ask him about it he'll tell you it's a fake.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"ARE you troubled with cockroaches or other insects about your premises, ma'm?" inquired the man with the pack, who had succeeded in gaining an audience with the mistress of the mansion.

"No, sir!" she said, glaring at him. "We are NOT troubled by cockroaches or other insects!"

"Don't mind 'em, hey?" he rejoined cheerfully, shouldering his pack again. "Well, there's nothing like getting used to one's afflictions. Good-day, ma'm."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A FLATTERING ILLUSION.

"I THANK you for the flowers you sent," she said,
And then she pouted, blushed, and dropped her head.
"Forgive me for the words I spoke last night;
The flowers have sweetly proved that you are right."
Then I forgave her, took her hand in mine,
Sealed her forgiveness with the old, old sign;
And as we wandered thru the dim-lit bowers,
I wondered who had really sent the flowers.
—*New York Tribune.*

How much a man is like his shoes!
For instance, both a soul may lose.
Both have been tanned; both are made tight,
By cobblers both get left and right.
Both need a mate to be complete,
And both are made to go on feet.
They both need healing; oft are sold,
And both in time will turn to mold.
When shoes wear out, they're mended new;
When men wear out, they're men dead too.
Both have their ties, and both incline,
When polished, in the world to shine.
And both peg out; now would you choose
To be a man, or be his shoes?
—*The Hackley.*

The Independent

A Weekly Magazine. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen
130 Fulton Street, New York

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After the Panic

THERE are indications that the country is recovering, slowly but surely, from the shock of the financial panic. These are seen not so much in the condition of the industries and of trade as in the resumption of business by banks that suspended payment, in the attitude of depositors toward these institutions, and in the reduction of the premium upon currency. A restoration of confidence should be hastened in all legitimate ways. The country was prosperous six weeks ago; its prosperity should be in evidence now. Its banks and great corporations are solvent. Its currency is sound and the soundness of it is not menaced.

If our people are led to believe that this panic was due to deep-seated causes from the shocking effect of which they could not escape, the depressing financial disturbance will be prolonged. While we have not ignored certain causes of stringency and of a vulnerable financial situation, we have held that the direct and immediate causes of the panic should be steadily borne in mind. We believe that it is possible for the American people, despite those more remote and world-wide causes of monetary stringency, to restore speedily now the condition of general prosperity which prevailed at the beginning of October; but not, however, if they are led to think that this panic is like that of 1893 or that of 1873, and that depression must be of long duration. If they come to believe that depression of industries and trade must drag along for a year or two, their belief will make it continue.

Why should the known immediate causes of the disturbance be ignored by such men as ex-Secretary Gage? In a published statement he asserts that the disturbance in New York—the beginning of all the trouble—was due to the demands of the interior upon New York banks for money to move the crops. These banks, he says, were "forced to turn upon their borrowers," and "all the phenomena of shock, fright and panic were the result." This, he argues, was inevitable, on account of a defective system of currency, the preceding destruction of capital in the Boer and Japanese wars and the San Francisco earthquake, and the absorption of capital in construction thruout the civilized world. He completely ignores the Heinzes, Morse, the Thomases and the late Mr. Barney, as well as the effect of the sudden ousting of these men from their banks in New York, an effect which soon spread thru the country, causing runs upon banks by frightened depositors and the hoarding of currency by them and by many of the banks themselves.

Ex-Secretary Shaw, in a recent public address, likened this panic to the one of 1893, saying that it was "precipitated in precisely the same way." Confidence had been destroyed, he continued, by persons whom he did not name, just as it was destroyed in that earlier time by Mr. Cleveland's declarations about greenbacks, the tariff, and the purchase of silver. Mr. Shaw is the president of a New York trust company, and must be familiar with the actual events which started the panic.

It is these events which the people should consider, because intelligent consideration of them will show the short path back to the former conditions. That is to say, the path will be short if they will think it is and so make it short. If they are taught now that we must have such a dragging depression and such hard times as followed the panic of 1893, because there were causes of this panic as serious and deep-seated as those of that disturbance, then they will make the path a long one, continuing to hoard their currency and otherwise to prevent a revival of confidence. The destruction of capital in recent wars and the absorption of capital by fixed investments in various enterprises during a period of

great industrial activity throuout the civilized world, with the scarcity of loanable funds resulting therefrom, are interesting topics, but discussion of them should not obscure the direct causes of the present trouble, nor should our people be induced to believe that on account of that destruction and absorption they are now on the threshold of a long period of hard times. It will be better for all of us if we stick now to the recent and known facts and permit ourselves to be guided by what they teach. We want to regain the prosperity we had, and which we deserved to have, at the beginning of October.

Let us look at the course of events. It was a time of "record" outputs in the leading manufacturing industries, great railroad traffic and earnings, good dividends, large crops, and unchecked activity. When the disturbance began in New York, in the middle of the month, was there any sign of weakness or timidity elsewhere? Even after the ousting of the Heinzes, Morse and the Thomases from their national banks, the forced retirement of Barney, and the beginning of the runs on New York banks and trust companies, the West and South laughed at the "Wall Street flurry." Their leading journals pointed proudly at the soundness and excellent condition of those parts of the country. And there was warrant for that. But financial panic spreads rapidly. The runs in New York were soon followed by runs elsewhere, even on the Pacific Coast. Currency was hoarded and locked up by frightened people everywhere, and the machinery of business was clogged.

Our people should be led to believe there was no good reason for their action, which is the truth; not that a panic was due and had to be and must now be followed by partial paralysis. They should see that the cause of general disturbance was fright in New York. And influential men who well know what the causes of that fright were should explain them to the public, with the authority of their names. They should not seek to make the Boer War or President Roosevelt responsible, nor should they discourage the timid, now beginning to regain confidence, by asserting that this is a repetition of 1893, with all that such a repetition implies.

It is true that our people, or a great many of them, would not have been frightened so easily and quickly if the rascality of managing financiers in the life insurance companies, the trunk railroads, the New York street railways, and some of the great Trusts, had not been exposed by official investigation; if great capitalists and employers like Mr. Hill had not been predicting the approach of hard times; if various capitalists whose operations had been interrupted by official inquiry or indictment had not in their gloomy forecasts professed to see national ruin at hand. But it is also true that there was no adequate cause for their fright. Let us hope that all of them will speedily find this out, that the hoarded currency will soon be doing its appointed work, and that those who have suffered undeservedly by reason of this disturbance will use their influence intelligently to procure those reforms, by legislation and otherwise, which the events of the last few weeks suggest.

Causes of Financial Crises

THE marvelous complexity of modern society is in nothing better shown than in the enormous number of contributory causes of the great credit crises that culminate in such panics as the one which the financial world is now passing thru. There are causes intellectual and moral, causes economic, causes political. In addition there are causes of a purely social character which are not unworthy of attention.

The economic causes are well understood by intelligent and well-informed persons. When such persons hear men who ought to know better attribute the October panic to President Roosevelt they do not imagine that any large proportion of those who spread such a philosophy are dense enough to believe it. They attribute the phenomenon to a habit which civilization has not yet wholly eradicated, of saying things that are not so for political purposes. The economic cause of a credit crisis is an over-capitalization of future or speculative enterprises, which draws heavily upon the

stores of actual capital and which is often accompanied by some serious curtailment of the accumulation of actual capital necessary to carry on vast and expanding undertakings.

Back of the failure to accumulate actual capital with sufficient rapidity to sustain an ever-enlarging volume of credit, lie the moral, social and political causes to which we make reference. Of political causes, those crises in the affairs of nations that precipitate war are the most serious. The crisis and industrial depression that began in 1873 were hastened by the appalling destruction of capital in the Franco-Prussian War. That the crisis of 1907 has been to some moderate extent affected by a similar destruction of capital in the war between Russia and Japan is probably true.

The moral causes, to a great extent, play their part in aggravating what otherwise, tho inevitable, might be less disastrous and distressing. Unadorned and undisguised dishonesty is chief among the factors of this crisis. It undermines confidence of man in man and in the stability of the financial institutions that men create, and thereby leaves the minds of investors and depositors unprotected against the host of fears that in any hour of stress tend to convert the normally rational person into a merely panic-stricken animal.

There are, however, other moral causes, and they are closely interwoven with social causes. These have been very much in evidence in the last five or six years and they may have played a contributory part in hastening the events of recent weeks. Not many times since the history of civilized man began has the expenditure of all classes from the immensely rich down to the relatively poor been so reckless, so ridiculous and so wasteful from an economic point of view. The old Roman writers tell us of the orgies that culminated in such wanton squanderings of wealth as Tremachio's famous dinner, but at Newport and in New York social functions probably more costly, and certainly more imbecile, have not infrequently been witnessed—and reported—in recent years.

Such waste of the wherewithal from which the funds of productive capital might be increased are not, however, in their aggregate amount so formidable in themselves. The mischief that they do lies rather in the widespread vulgarizing of taste and in the insidious sapping of the moral fiber of an entire people thru whose veins runs the contagion of sensational example. Modern methods of production, sanely guided, could easily provide the necessaries of life, the substantial comforts that we require for pleasant living, a reasonable gratification of taste and not a few luxuries. They are not adequate to "set up" every man, woman and child in the vainglorious race of each to outdo all his fellow mortals in idiotic, nauseating and demoralizing display. There is no reason to suppose that they will be adequate for such an achievement for ten thousand years to come.

At the root, then, of all the absurd and wicked wastefulness whereby we curtail the needful stores of productive capital without really getting anything to show for our folly, is that weak yielding of human nature to the insidious forms of social pressure. We lack the strong, clear-visioned, sane individualism which would make each one of us study his own real needs, his own personal potentialities and aptitudes, and live his own life as a reasonable, healthy being should. The social instinct is necessary to the well-being of the race, and the world has a mighty task before it to make the social instinct do all the work that we require of it. But in the world of human interests, as in that of the physical forces, safety and progress depend upon a balance of differing and opposing powers. There is a social solidarity that furthers worthy interests, but there is also the social solidarity of the mob, of the fad, fashion and contagion-ridden populace, which is destructive not only of the best things in life, but also of all that individuality which in the last analysis is life itself.

The Way of the Nominee

GOVERNOR HUGHES is doubtless human, and he cannot but be pleased at the approval the people give his administration as Governor, and of his indifference to political ambition. And yet we do not believe him indifferent; he simply believes it his duty to attend to his present business and to take no single step

toward any higher honor. As to the Presidency he is as silent as if he never heard of it. He knows people are talking about his chances for it, but not a finger does he lift, not a breath does he lisp. He sends no missionaries to Georgia or Texas to capture delegates to the Convention. He gives not a word or a wink to the committeemen who are making slates for the New York delegation. They may go for whom they please; they will not be instructed by him. He leaves the choice to the people.

So does Mr. Bryan. He says he does. He asks for no nomination that does not come automatically to him as representing the policies the people desire. He will make his own advanced platform, and if the people like that platform and him standing in public evidence upon it and will come and capture him on his platform, he will lift their standard. Like Hughes he asks no one to support him, but unlike Hughes he declares that he waits to be asked, that he is ready to be a candidate, and his every action and attitude and utterance is that of a willing sacrifice anxious to be offered on his country's highest altar. It is in that view that he proclaims his decisions on such questions as will help his ambition, and he travels the country speaking on matters of national interest. Here his attitude is the reverse of that of Mr. Hughes, who makes speeches enough, but who studiously avoids every question except those that concern the internal affairs of the State of New York, and the general duties of the citizen to good and honest government. We make no criticism of the conduct of Mr. Bryan as an avowed candidate for the Presidency, for to desire and seek the Presidency is a worthy ambition, and no illegitimate method attaches to Mr. Bryan's open and honest canvass for it; but there is a certain self-respecting decency in Governor Hughes's attitude of absolute silent reserve which inspires approval and admiration.

Mr. Roosevelt himself has also been made a candidate by his superserviceable friends, and he, too, remains silent and seeks no delegations in his support. Long ago he declared that he would not be a candidate for a third term, meaning, as every one understood him, and as he doubtless meant, and meant to be understood, a second elected term, for he was not elected as President for his first term. Doubtless he would like to have the people desire him to run again, but he has said his word, and has made it known that he desires Secretary Taft to be his successor. Justice Brewer, in an address the other day, seemed to give the President a rap for allowing the people to doubt what would be his attitude toward a re-election; but we do not see that he is obliged to repeat and repeat his refusal every time some meddlesome flatterer whispers aloud that Roosevelt is the choice of the people.

The only other avowed and proclaimed candidate is Mr. Taft, and he now leads the Republican race as Mr. Bryan does the Democratic. But on the Democratic side there is no second, not another man prominently named; hardly Judge Gray, or Colonel Watterson, Mr. Cleveland, or either Johnson. On the Republican side a half dozen "favorite sons" do not refuse consent; but Secretary Taft leads them all, with, we think, Governor Hughes a rising second, who may be first. Mr. Taft is absent, but is hastening home as fast as possible, and must be counted as one who, like Bryan, seeks the honor, and not, like Hughes, as one who gives no sign of ambition for it. That he would prefer the highest Judicial to the highest Executive position we believe, but he has been persuaded to be a candidate for the Presidency, and he will honorably ask for the nomination. Among the chances in his favor stand first his recognized fitness for it, the success and wisdom of his policy in charge of our colonial possessions, and then the recognition by the Catholic vote of his embassy to the Pope in relation to the purchase of the Friars' lands, and his treatment of their claims there and in Cuba. Against him is the judicial decision which offends the labor unions, and also his relation to the Brownsville matter, altho we presume he would be able, if nominated, after leaving the Cabinet, to explain that matter to what ought to be the satisfaction of the colored vote, which is now very strongly against him as well as against President Roosevelt. Whether the fact that he is regarded as President Roosevelt's candidate and heir apparent will help or hurt him most is not yet clear.

As things now look the likelihood is that the next President will not be Mr. Bryan, but that it will be either Mr. Taft or Mr. Hughes, with a growing probability in favor of the latter. Whichever of the three it will be, we shall have for our Chief Magistrate a man of noble spirit, of whom the Republic may well be proud; and four years, or eight years after, Mr. Roosevelt will not be too old to be seeking a third term. Is not Mr. Cannon a candidate, who, at his inauguration, would be seventy-three, and is not ex-President Cleveland favorably mentioned, who is less than a year younger?

Monolithic Architecture

EVER since man left his cave temples hewn out of the solid rock his buildings have almost always been put together of small pieces. He has worked as a child plays with blocks, piling brick on brick or stone on stone, and fastening together sticks and steel. Now he is experimenting with a new material, reinforced concrete, combining the strength of steel with the solidity of stone, and he can construct a building as he conceives it, in its entirety, not as an accumulation of insignificant components. The house is a whole, one solid block of stone, hollowed with convenient chambers. If it tips over on one side by the subsidence of its foundation, it is simply set up again.

It will be interesting to see what the architects will do with this new and plastic material that has been thrust into their hands. They have been freed from their old formulas. They are no longer bound to pillar and beam. Their structural ornamentation becomes ridiculous when the structure to be accentuated no longer exists. So long as they had merely a steel upright to deal with they could surround it with a veneer of marble or plaster veined like marble, and pretend that it was nothing new and alarming, nothing but a Greek pillar which nobody could deny was good art. So did the Greek architects in their day, imitating woodwork in stone and making their pillars like tree trunks.

For architects are timid creatures. When they progress it is by walking backward, keeping their eyes fixed on the past. When they have an opportunity to do something new they dodge it and cling to the old and familiar. Not long ago, in one of the most expensive of our public buildings, we saw a huge bronze electrolier that was a bundle of anachronisms. The electric bulbs, instead of hanging down as they should, were stuck on top of imitation candles made of porcelain; these were mounted on globes, obviously pseudo kerosene oil reservoirs, and connected by coiled tubes, originally designed for gas, while below the support projected the handle of the primitive torch. It constituted a complete history of the art of illumination from the earliest times to the present, but it was fit for nowhere but an archeological museum. It is because of this atavistic obsession that architects make us libraries with no places to store books or to deliver them, churches where we cannot hear or see the minister, and post offices where the clerks work in the dark and handle the mails by hand.

Now we do not want to have to wear hand-me-downs forever, so we welcome this new material, which may effect a revolution in architecture if it can be kept under the influence of utilitarianism long enough to develop its own natural forms. If the academician gets his hands on it he will spoil its fair façade by sticking on fake pilasters and arches. The great advantage of concrete from the artistic point of view is, as we have said, that it is not composed of little pieces, yet we see already walls where the mortar lines are carefully marked in to simulate blocks of stone. The true aim, on the contrary, should be to give the impression of unity, to show that the edifice was cast, not built up. The decoration should be of the same character; molded cornices and belts, glazed tiles and mosaics of colored clay. It was such surfaces that inspired the Byzantine and Moorish architects to develop their inlaid work and low relief. The forms or molds into which the concrete is poured can be ornamented or plain surfaced, and the tiles to be embedded in the wall can be pasted on the inside of the forms arranged in the desired design. Instead of chiseled stone, prepared by long and expesive handwork, we have molded stone,

more sensitive to the artist's will. Who knows but we may get an American school of Della Robbias?

The cheapness and ease with which decoration with sculptural forms can be secured in concrete will doubtless lead to grotesque exuberance in some cases, but it will be a welcome reaction from the commonplace and conventional to which we have been tied. So far even the hastily and economically constructed factories and warehouses are a delight to the eye, because of the simple lines, massive surfaces and neutral gray tints, following more nearly than any other the Mission style, as they should, for this was of adobe derivation. Reinforced concrete is a partnership of surprising suitability. Thin steel rods or bands, twisted or notched, are stretched thru the boxes into which the concrete is poured, and the two together are stronger than the sum of their separate strengths, for to the compression strength of the cement is added the tensile strength of the steel. The two materials expand and contract together, so there is no breaking by change of temperature. It is startling to our eyes, accustomed to wood and stone, to see the thin floors stretching from wall to wall with no beams beneath, sheer pent roofs without brackets or pillars, and balconies with no visible means of support.

Thomas A. Edison has worked out a method by which a house can be cast complete in one day. The forms or molds are made of iron, nickel-plated. These are set up, with steam and water pipes, electric wires, bathtubs and window casings, all complete; then the concrete is mixed by machinery and pumped in, and after a week the molds are taken off, ready to use for the next house. He estimates that his model dwelling house, nine rooms, three stories and cellar, richly decorated inside and out with molded designs, can be put up for about a thousand dollars. The walls are from six inches to a foot thick, so it is cool in summer and warm in winter, and you can build a bonfire on the parlor floor any time you choose. Reinforced concrete has a lower fire risk than other construction, and the San Francisco disaster proved that it could stand earthquakes.

From an artistic as well as a utilitarian point of view its chief advantage is its adaptability. A building should be designed from the inside outward. Instead of putting up an ancient or medieval edifice and housing in it more or less comfortably a modern institution or industry, this should first form its own commodious apartments, and then the consequent exterior made as attractive as possible. It is better to be a clam, forming its own shell, than a hermit crab borrowing a misfit lodging.

Who Wrote the Last Encyclical?

When the news of Luther's revolt reached Rome, Leo X said that it was a quarrel of monks. In our own day Cardinal Mermillod, of Geneva, past a remark of a like trend: "Whenever the Vatican sends forth an anathema, if you wish to know its origin seek the monk."

And now it is leaking out that the recent Encyclical is a fresh proof of the correctness of that statement. In great part it is the work of three monks, the Jesuit Billot, professor of dogmatic theology at the Roman College, aided by two Franciscans, Pere Pie de Langoyne and Padre Bonaventura Marrani—that is, a Frenchman and an Italian. The historical part alone is credited to a Roman prelate, Mgr. Umberto Benigni. In a letter to his clergy, the present bishop of Orleans, France, quotes Billot as having said of himself: "For twenty years I have lectured, my pupils know not that there is any biblical question." The Encyclical marks a victory of the Jesuits and Franciscans over the Dominicans.

When Patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Sarto was a strong friend of the Dominicans. Elected Pope on August 4th, the feast of St. Dominic, Pius X became more friendly, chiefly because of his liking for the Master General, Cormier, and of his appreciation of the erudition of Lagrange, the founder of the Dominican school of biblical studies at Jerusalem. The Jesuits, however, who were the real power in Rome during Leo XIII's declining years, felt hurt at the sight of their ancient enemies overtopping themselves. The old quarrels on Grace between the two orders were

started afresh on Leo's accession and have not as yet become extinct. These added fuel to the Jesuit hate. In their turn, the Franciscans will never forgive the Dominicans of Jerusalem for destroying their legends of the Holy Land. With neat, precise inscriptions the sons of St. Francis had marked off the acts and words of Jesus, "Here God became man," "Here Christ was born," etc. These claims the Dominicans attacked and rejected all of them, save the solitary exception of the place of the crucifixion.

Other orders, following in the wake of the Franciscans, claimed various sites in the drama of the Founder of Christianity. The Little Sisters of the Poor have the House of Nazareth, where the Annunciation took place; the White Fathers of the African Mission the house of Zacharias, in which was first heard the "Magnificat"; the Carmelites the mountain whence was heard the "Our Father"; the Assumptionists the cave in which repentant Peter hid after denying his Master. Now a Papal Bull of long standing has made Palestine the special preserve of the Franciscans, for whose sake Leo XIII ordered a collection to be taken up thruout Christendom on Good Friday—a collection indeed more honored in the breach than in the observance. No doubt the above mentioned inroads on their reservation hurt the finances of the Franciscans. But the Dominican attack left them without a plausible plea. Hence they became willing seconds to the Jesuits in evening up matters with the hated upholders of the Inquisition. Specially was this the case after Lepidi, the Dominican Master of the Sacred Palace, tacitly approved the work of Canon Ulysses Chevalier, which pulled all to pieces the legend of the Holy House of Loreto—a Franciscan sinecure also. The legend runs to the effect that angels carried the home of the Holy Family from Nazareth to Loreto, a small village near Ancona.

War was on. The first effort was a secret police, created by the Jesuits in France, to spy upon Dominicans, who, after the law dispersing the congregations, had to live apart. Among the spies were penitents who for their souls' good called on the Black Friars in their homes and strove to gain their confidence. The first outcome was a detailed account of all that had been gathered. This, the work of the Jesuits, was sent not to the proper canonical authority, viz., the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, but to the Jesuit Cardinal, Steinhuber, Prefect of the Index, who died a short while age. Steinhuber passed it on to the Pope, who demanded further reports. Then every French Dominican, in any wise suspect, had for three months an *angel guardian,* who spied on all his doings and sayings. Again a full report was sent Romeward. Meanwhile, in the Eternal City itself a system of espionage was kept up over the Dominicans, specially of Lepidi, who finally lost his head at a special meeting, held in the Vatican by the Pope's orders, of a society called after St. Jerome. Its purpose is to popularize the reading of the Gospels and devotional books. A caustic remark called forth by the underhandedness of his enemies put Lepidi in their power.

All this time two Jesuits, Delattre and Fontaine, were attacking the writings of Lagrange. A string of propositions taken from the "Methode Historique" of this learned Dominican were laid before the Inquisition. His order saved him, however.

Now came the Encyclical. It declares that the duty of naming the Roman Censor belongs to the Master of the Sacred Palaces, who is always a Dominican, now Lepidi. But it winds up thus:

> "Finally we affirm and declare that the title of Censor has no value and can never be adduced to give credit to the private opinions of the persons who hold it,"

a rap at Lepidi's tacit approval of Chevalier's attack on the Holy House of Loreto.

Still another feature of the Encyclical is a heavy blow to the Dominicans. Religious superiors are admonished "of their solemn duty never to allow anything to be published by any of their subjects without permission from themselves *and from the Ordinary.*" This robs the Dominicans, as well as the other orders, of their exemption from episcopal control. It does not, however, affect the Jesuits, because the formula *"etiam Societatis Jesu"* (including also the Society

of Jesus) is omitted. Whenever a favor is granted by Rome to the religious orders, the Jesuits claim to be among them, but when a prohibition or disfavor is pronounced, then the wily sons of Loyola are not religious, but merely clerks regular, and therefore escape.

So Modernism—a word coined by the Jesuit review, *La Civilta Cattolica*—is condemned; not wholly from any great zeal in behalf of truth, but largely to register in pontifical language monkish rivalries. Catholic authors and scholars know these secret bickerings, and will probably attach as little importance to the Encyclical as they do to the warrings and squabbles of monks—the constant disgrace of Catholicism.

It may not be useless to add some results unexpectedly wrought by the Encyclical.

Cardinal Fischer, Archbishop of Cologne, has forbidden Catholic students to attend the lectures at the University of Baden of Professor Schroers, accused of modernism, and the rector of the university has been summoned to Berlin to consult the authorities about it.

In England, the ex-Jesuit, Tyrrell, published in the *Times* a severe criticism upon it. Rome has now formally excommunicated him and has ordered the Bishop of Southwark, in whose diocese, at Clapham, Tyrrell lives, to carry out the sentence.

Wilfrid Ward, the writer of the "Life of Cardinal Wiseman," and now engaged upon a "Catholic Life of Cardinal Newman," has either resigned or is about to resign the editorship of the *Dublin Review,* the Catholic quarterly of Great Britain.

In France, Dr. Baudrillat, rector of the Catholic Institute, Paris, in order to have its students secure the privileges required by a circular of M. Briand, July 8th, 1907, applied to Rome for permission to allow his students to follow the required courses at the Sorbonne. Rome, thru Cardinal del Valle, granted the permission for such courses as would not hazard the faith or morals of the students. Practically this sets aside the Encyclical for the Catholic institutes of France. But M. Pasquier, the rector of the Catholic Institute of Angers, has rushed into print and denounced the action of his colleague at Paris as treason. But Angers has no government school authorized to grant such privileges. Hence these tears. Furthermore, a great French scholar is engaged on a profound criticism of the Encyclical. He will give several months to it and will publish it only when satisfied that his answer is thoro and fit to take a prominent place in the history of the Church.

From Germany comes the report, thru the columns of *Der Merkur,* of the Suabian land, that a dignified answer is in preparation. It will be a joint production and will express the consensus of the Catholic intellect of Germany anent the Encyclical.

In Italy, a volume of two hundred pages, an attempt at a complete refutation, has just appeared. Its title is "The Program of the Modernists: A Reply to the Encyclical." No doubt it is from the same coterie who wrote *"Che noi Vogliamo,"* which Murray, of London, has just brought out in English under the title, "What We Want."

Are the scholars of the Catholic Church in America the only ones to be silent?

Christmas in the Public Schools

We saw last week a flood of pious tears because the President had dropt the motto "In God We Trust" from the gold coins, and we should not be a whit surprised if Congress put it back. This week the laments begin because the school authorities of this city forbid Christmas songs and celebrations in the public schools. They seem to think that the good Lord is grievously insulted and injured. We have more than once said, in previous years, on reading the complaints in Hebrew journals, that it is a wrong and outrage that in our schools the tens of thousands of Jewish children should be required to unite in singing songs in honor of Christ's birth. We have known cases in which this was required of children the majority of whom were Jews. We cannot imagine Jesus Christ demanding such honor of them. The defense is, that ours is a Christian country, and that if Jews don't want to submit to our Christian ways they can stay in Russia. That is of the essence of sectarian arrogance. Their fathers had

the same right to come here that our fathers had. It is their country as much as it is ours. It is not the business of the nation to proselyte; that is the business of the Church. We resent the idea of the secular power trying to control the religious opinions or acts of the citizens. In the nation all citizens have equal rights, and we are not afraid to let Christianity have its fair show and no more, and then let the best win. As to the children, if the failure of the state to make Christians of them leaves them to grow up without belief, then the blame is on the Church which fails to do its duty.

Mobile Against Prohibition

The law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in Alabama becomes operative January 1st, 1909, which allows a year in which dealers can dispose of their stock and drinkers can regulate their appetites. It past in the Senate by so strong a vote as 32 to 2, and the women did it. But the most curious incident in the campaign is the bitter opposition which comes from Mobile, from which city two hundred women appeared to protest against the passage of the law. In Mobile the public schools are supported from the licenses paid by the saloons, and the angry citizens, men and women, threaten to turn the city government over to the Republicans. That is quite too much to believe. Can it be that the fear of negro domination is lost in the love of liquor? Or do the people care so little for public education that they can support it only by encouraging vicious resorts, in a way that Scripture says ensures just damnation? It would be much cheaper for Mobile to support its schools by public taxation than by making its schools an attachment to its saloons.

Edward Payson Weston's name is assurance that he came from a sound ancestry, and altho his distinction is not like that of the Portland pastor whose name his mother gave him, he is an evidence that cleanliness of life is next to godliness. He was but twenty-nine when he surprised the world by walking a hundred miles in twenty-four hours, and following it by walking from Portland to Chicago in twenty-six days. Now, at sixty-nine, he is trying to repeat the feat and has been keeping ahead of his schedule. To be a great "walkist" may not seem as fine an ambition as to be a great poet, but the best lyric poet of Greece thought the victories of the stadium well worth his praise; and we have observed that physical and intellectual superiority go side by side. Poets and historians played second fiddle at the Olympic games.

Now Mr. Rockefeller gives $2,600,000 for the endowment of the Institute of Medical Research in this city. There are no restrictions or instructions. He does not pretend to know better than experts how their work shall be done. It is so with all his gifts. They are absolutely in the hands of the trustees, who are trusted specialists. Mr. Carnegie follows the same wise rule with his gifts, and the results follow. The genius of these men consists, as Mr. Carnegie has said, in being able to find men who know more than they do, and then making it possible for them to do the best their skill can devise.

Russia paid Japan $24,000,000 last week. It is a great surprise that in her disarranged finances, in her poverty and her effort to borrow much larger sums, Russia should have hastened to pay this sum for the support of her prisoners of war. Has Japan urged the payment, or made any threat? We very much doubt it. Russia does not press Turkey for the debt due her. She is willing to hold the club suspended. It looks as if Russia wants to be free to take advantage of any eventualities to recover what she has lost in the East.

On Monday of this week Andrew Carnegie was seventy years old, and he took the occasion to repeat his cheery philosophy that the world is growing better, that war will come to an end, and that our hope in a future life must not make us forget that we have no duties there yet, but that our duty is to pitch the present life high. That is good religion. One ought to be as cheery as Mr. Carnegie is, whose main thought is devoted to making the world happier, wiser and better. He does it not only with his money, but with every public word he speaks.

Insurance

Valuation of Securities in Annual Statements

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, held last week at the Manhattan Hotel in this city, the valuation of securities in the annual statements of insurance companies was the subject most carefully considered. The existing financial situation was taken into account and the result of the meeting found expression in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the insurance commissioners in attendance at the meeting informally held in New York city this twenty-first day of November, 1907, that present market quotations do not fairly represent the true present value of securities held by insurance corporations and required to be reported in their annual financial statements as of December 31st next, therefore,

It is the sense of this conference that insurance companies making their annual statements for the present year to the various departments, in determining actual market values of securities as of December 31st, 1907, should not be required to confine themselves to present market quotations. We believe that the valuations as reported by the companies for the year 1906 more nearly represent the true values of such securities under normal business conditions.

Commissioner Folk, of Tennessee, president of the National Association, also said:

"The present condition of the security markets is entirely abnormal. It is hardly likely that anybody will contend that the present situation represents actual values. In view of this it is the desire of the commissioners to enable these companies to take credit for the actual values of the securities which they hold and not to bind them down to any temporary or fictitious values. In the life insurance companies the policyholders have an important question at stake in that they will suffer severely in so far as their policies mature next year if the present valuations should be used as a basis for estimating the dividend accumulations.

"The commissioners hope that their action will have some tendency toward restoring normal conditions in the business and financial world. At present prices no securities are being sold except to protect credits elsewhere, and we do not believe it just that the insurance companies should be subjected to this condition in making their reports for December 31st, 1907."

Among those present were the following representatives of State insurance departments: R. E. Folk, of Tennessee; B. F. Carroll, of Iowa; Otto Kelsey, of New York; E. E. Rittenhouse, of Colorado; B. F. Crouse, of Maryland; H. R. Prewitt, of Kentucky; James V. Barry, of Michigan; Joseph Button, of Virginia; T. H. Macdonald, of Connecticut; Fred. W. Potter, of Illinois, and Charles W. Fletcher, of Massachusetts. There were also present by request of the commissioners President John M. Holcombe, of the Phœnix Mutual Life of Hartford, who discussed the various proposed plans of financial relief; S. Herbert Wolfe, with tables comparing the security valuations of the past few years, and Deputy Superintendent H. D. Appleton, of New York, as well as the officials of a number of insurance companies.

On November 20th last President Darwin P. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, in an interesting address delivered before the eighteenth session of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress at Muskogee, Okla., considered the subject: "Insurance: What Should be the Attitude Toward It of the State of Oklahoma?" Mr. Kingsley contended that every new law bearing on insurance made the work of the agent more difficult. He also declared that the legislation which stopped the general development of life insurance was an economic crime.

Former United States Senator John F. Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, in a recent interview, outlined some of the reasons why his company had changed its plan of doing business. As already announced, the company has changed to a non-participating basis, and this was done because the Prudential had come to believe that the man who buys life insurance today wishes to obtain a policy at the lowest possible cost with the best protection that money can buy. The Prudential has now issued policies in amounts from $1,000 up, and the non-

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Financial

Guarding National Bank Deposits

Mr. Bryan suggests that depositors in national banks should be protected by a Government guarantee, and that the cost of such a guarantee should be met by a small tax on all the deposits. We regret that he has recently sought to excite opposition to provisions for taxed emergency issues of national bank currency. He is on the wrong side of that question. This suggestion, however, is another matter, and it deserves serious consideration. Those who attack it should remember that the emergency currency plan of the Bankers' Association and the House Committee provides that the proceeds of the required tax shall be used in part to pay the losses of failed banks. It is not just criticism of the suggestion to say that the Government might with as good reason be asked to guarantee the safety and success of ordinary business undertakings. These banks are in a sense Government institutions. Their relation to the Government is such that the suggested plan is not ridiculous or unreasonable, even if it be inexpedient. As for the tax, experience shows that one-fiftieth of one per cent. upon the sum of deposits would be enough to meet the average annual loss.

Some days before Mr. Bryan published his suggestion, we received from C. F. Allis, vice-president of the Second National Bank of Erie, Pa., an amended copy of a bill, prepared by him in 1905, for the protection of depositors in national banks, with the argument for this measure made by himself in September of the present year, before the beginning of the panic. Mr. Allis's plan is better than Mr. Bryan's. An unvarying tax on all deposits, even if it were only one-fiftieth of one per cent., would probably be unjust in its bearing upon the larger banks. Mr. Allis's tax, or assessment, would be from $100 to $400 for each bank, and would be graduated according to the size of the capital. It would yield about $1,100,000 a year, and he would have depositors' losses paid out of it by successive dividends within the two years following the appointment of a receiver. Incidentally, it may be noted that Mr. Bryan's "one-tenth of one per cent." would yield five times as much as would be needed. Mr. Allis holds that it is the duty of Congress to make deposits in national banks safe, when this can be done at no cost to the Government and practically at no cost to the banks themselves, as assurance of safety would so increase the deposits that the banks' income from the additional amount would exceed the tax. His proposition deserves to be discussed by Treasury officers and in the banking committees of Congress.

....Louis Stern, head of the house of Stern Brothers, has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Lincoln Trust Company.

....John A. Harris, formerly assistant treasurer of the Girard Trust Company, for two years assistant treasurer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and recently a member of the banking house of Erwin & Co., has been elected vice-president of the Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia, of which J. R. McAllister is president and E. P. Passmore cashier. The capital of the Franklin is $1,000,000 and its surplus $2,000,000.

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participating features have met with much popular success among the insuring public. The efforts of the Prudential are constantly exerted toward the continued reduction of the expense rate and every economy in management. Last year the Prudential's efforts in this direction brought about a change in which the general expense rate, exclusive of taxes, was the lowest in the company's history. The reduction aggregated nearly 3 per cent. of the premium income. The Prudential has now over seven million policies in force, which is fairly indicative of the general esteem prevailing thruout the country regarding this company.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1907 No. 3079

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

Recovering From the Panic

Indications of improvement and of progress toward a restoration of normal conditions in business were seen last week thruout the country. In several manufacturing concerns where working time had been largely reduced, preparations were made for resumption of work on full time. The Republic Iron and Steel Company returned to its full schedule; the Shenango Iron and Steel Company began to run both night and day; construction work was resumed on the Harriman railroad lines, where thousands of men were re-employed. Railroad companies placed orders for equipment. A statement published by the receivers of the Westinghouse Electric Company contained a balance sheet showing that on October 23d the company's assets exceeded its liabilities by $11,500,000. The largest failure announced was that of the American Silk Company, which owns several factories in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, gave notice that there would be no reduction of wages in his company's service. It was estimated in the previous week that the number of employees laid off was less than 200,000. This number, of course, did not include those whose working time had been reduced by one-half or one-third. Banks in the interior of the country were questioned as to the date when they could resume full payments in cash. Of 1,000 responding to inquiries sent out from Chicago, 998 reported their readiness to do this at once. Leading bankers predicted that all the banks would resume simultaneously at some date within two weeks. The premium on currency was only ½ of 1 per cent. in the latter part of the week. It was estimated that $40,000,000 had been sold by brokers since the beginning of the panic. Purchases in New York of stocks and bonds in small lots at the prevailing low prices had amounted, it was thought, to not less than $100,000,000. At the end of the week the New York bank statement changed for the better, showing that the deficit in reserve had been decreased by $1,114,175. The reserve of the banks in the association is now a little more than 20 per cent., instead of the 25 per cent. required by law. In the latter part of the week prices advanced on the New York Stock Exchange. Comparisons made on Saturday with the quotations of one week earlier showed additions of from 2 to 7 points for the most active shares and a larger advance for many bonds. Sales for the month of November were only 9,475,155 shares, against 17,359,000 in October, and 19,000,000 in November, 1906. But the sales of bonds ($68,000,000) were larger than in any one of the preceding months of the year. It was said that the Steel Corporation, needing $38,000,000 of its second mortgage bonds for the purchase (by exchange) of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, had bought in the open market $8,000,000, to be added to $30,000,000 held in its treasury.——It was due in part to the general improvement that the issue of 3 per cent. notes was limited to $25,000,000. Announcement was made on the 27th that no more bids would be received, and it became known two days later that not more than $25,000,000 would be issued. There was reported to be an understanding that half of the total would be re-

deemed at the end of six months. This would make the entire expenditure for interest less than $600,000. Subscriptions for the $50,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds were closed on the 30th, when Secretary Cortelyou said that the bids greatly exceeded the amount offered and that the average price was well above the present market price of the similar bonds issued some time ago. It was reported that the issue would be placed at a little below 104. Notice had already been given that 90 per cent. of the purchase money would be permitted to remain on deposit in the banks; in the case of the three per cents the part thus remaining is 75 per cent. At the end of the week there had been, since November 1st, an increase of $44,357,000 in the bank-note circulation. This included several millions on account of the three per cents. Additions based upon the new Panama bonds and a part of the three per cents were yet to be made. Some thought that with a restoration of general confidence the supply of new currency, which cannot be retired quickly, might be too large. Several methods of providing for emergency issues of currency were discussed at Washington. It was asserted that in any legislation upon the lines of the Fowler bill and the recommendations of the Bankers' Association, Mr. Roosevelt would insist upon an interest rate of not less than 7 per cent.

The Brooklyn Bank Cases

Further investigation of the affairs of the small banks and trust companies in Brooklyn that suspended and were placed temporarily in the hands of receivers has led to additional arrests. On the 26th ult. the three Jenkins brothers were indicted for forgery. One had been president of the Jenkins Trust Company, another the president of the Williamsburgh Trust Company, and all three were interested in a brokerage firm to which these institutions had made large loans thru the agency of the clerks employed. False entries had been used to cover up these transactions. On the same day, Howard Maxwell, the deposed president of the Borough Bank and of the International Trust Company (an affiliated institution recently organized), committed suicide by cutting his throat. Maxwell had been indicted for grand larceny and forgery with William Gow (a director and the controlling stockholder of both institutions), and one Campbell, the Borough Bank's cashier. He had turned over to the bank all his property, about $300,000 in value, and was forced to remain in jail four days because his wife and sisters were unable to obtain the $30,000 required for his bail. At last they were successful, but he had become greatly depressed. He believed that his friends had deserted him, and this appears to have been the belief of his relatives. Soon after reaching his home he killed himself. Gow and Campbell had promptly obtained their freedom. Maxwell had risen from a bank clerkship; Gow, the chief stockholder, was engaged in real estate speculation. Serious offenses were committed in the management of the bank. After suspension, the books and other records were mutilated. Many pages relating to Gow's transactions were torn out, notes bearing fictitious names were taken away, and the checks cashed on the last day of business were destroyed. It appears that the four institutions named above lost in all about $3,000,000 by reason of their loans to officers or directors. It is asserted, however, that they are solvent, and strenuous efforts are being made by depositors' committees to prevent the issue of orders making the receivers permanent. The Borough Bank's record appears to be the worst of all, but Edward M. Shepard, a prominent attorney, who is counsel for the depositors, asserts that the bank has assets enough to pay all claims, with $200,000 over, and is in condition to resume business.

Senator Foraker a Presidential Candidate

Senator Foraker announces his candidacy for the Presidential nomination in a letter to the Ohio Republican League. The advisory and executive committees of that organization on the 20th ult. adopted resolutions denouncing, as the Senator says, "the proposition that I should be eliminated from public life because in the discharge of my duties as a Senator I have been unable in three instances to agree with President Roosevelt," and pledging

to him their support both for the Senate and for the Presidency. Unwilling to appear to be a candidate for two offices at the same time, Mr. Foraker "foregoes the double honor proposed," but "with heartfelt appreciation accepts the support for the Presidential candidacy," remarking that the committees' action is gratifying "because it is a flat rebuke to the suggestion that the office of United States Senator is to be stripped of all the real honor attached to it by making its incumbent a mere agent to register the decrees of somebody else." He defends at length his action concerning the railroad rate bill, joint statehood, and the Brownsville affair. As to the rate bill, he says:

"In the debates on that measure I took pains to point out that if the Government took upon itself the duty and responsibility of making rates, it would of necessity have to determine not only how much a railroad should be allowed to make, but also how much it should be allowed to spend—how much for operation, for extensions, for equipment, and for every other item of necessary expenditure—all of which it is impossible for a Government to do successfully and satisfactorily, and that the result would inevitably be that just at the time when a rapidly increasing business for the roads was making it necessary for them to raise hundreds of millions annually for increasing their tracks, cars and general facilities, we would impair the confidence of investors in their stocks and bonds and thereby not only make it impossible for the roads to sell the additional securities necessary for such purposes, but lead many of the holders of them, both at home and abroad, to dispose of what were already outstanding, and that in consequence the market would be so largely oversupplied that their values would shrink, dragging down all kinds of securities with them, until panic and disaster would take the place of confidence and prosperity.

"To say 'I told you so' is always ungracious, but it is, I trust, permissible to point out that from the day the rate bill passed the trend has been in the direction predicted, and while other things have contributed, that measure has a full share of responsibility for the unhappy fianacial and industrial conditions with which we have been overtaken."

Supervision and regulation of interstate commerce, he continues, should be efficient, but must be sane and conservative:

"The moral standing of the business men of this country has always been high. It was never so high as it is now. There is consequently less occasion than ever before to restrict commercial freedom by statutory details of management and surveillance that are apparently framed on the theory that all men are criminals. Such legislation hampers enterprise, retards business activity, and discredits the whole nation."

There should be, he adds, no toleration of the idea that our Constitution has become in part a misfit or obsolete, and that it must be changed and vitalized by judicial interpretation, or by the mere assertion of public sentiment in support of that which may for the moment be desired. No one should think of amending it except by the method which it provides. In his opinion, no amendments are necessary to enable the Government to exercise all its powers efficiently, and no additional powers are necessary to the proper supervision and regulation of every matter that is a legitimate subject of legislation. With our surplus revenues diminishing, he says, and our enormous expenditures increasing, "it would be like adding the last grain of sand to undertake to tinker with the tariff." To the "beneficent results of our present tariff policy we must look for one of the necessary factors in the work of restoring prosperity." His views as to the protection of the equal rights of citizenship, he says, are well known. He gives notice that he shall ask that all delegates to the next State convention be chosen by direct vote at the primaries.——The Senator's friends say that if the district delegates to the national convention are chosen at the primaries, he will have at least eight of them. Secretary Taft's friends assert that they welcome a contest at the primaries, because it will show that the Secretary is the choice of the Republicans of Ohio. Some think there will be a division which will promote the candidacy of Governor Hughes.

Immigration From Japan

Ambassador O'Brien, at Tokyo, on the 29th ult., officially directed the attention of the Japanese Government to the recent large increase of the number of Japanese immigrants arriving on our Pacific Coast, asking for a thoro investigation and pointing out that this increase might seem to be at variance with promises made by the Government a few months ago. Whereupon the following statement was published by the Japanese Foreign Office:

"We are now considering the best methods

of controlling and further limiting emigration and correcting any mistakes which may have occurred recently. Conditions here are different from those in America. Japanese students who have reached a certain grade in the Japanese schools desiring to visit America register as students in good faith. But, reaching America, they secure work to enable them to prosecute their studies. It is quite probable that frauds have been committed, but without the cognizance of the Government. We are now using every precaution to prevent a recurrence of such frauds."

On a ship which arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the 28th ult., were 222 Japanese bearing tickets for points in the United States. The local authorities insisted that they should be carried by the ship to Seattle.——It is understood that Japan is prepared to meet the views of Canada regarding the limitation of emigration to that country.——Count Okuma recently said that the American fleet of battleships would be heartily welcomed if it should visit Japanese ports. Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, at a dinner given by himself to Rear-Admiral Evans, commander of the fleet, remarked that if the Rear-Admiral should visit Japan he would have a most cordial reception.

Cuba

It is now the purpose of the Magoon Government to hold the municipal elections in May or June next, and the presidential election in the following December. In accordance with this program, the new President would be inaugurated in May, 1909, and the forces of the United States would be withdrawn in July of that year. An elaborate electoral law has been prepared by the Crowder Commission, and it awaits approval by Governor Magoon. The census enumeration recently completed was really an enforced registration of voters, and was designed to prevent fraud in registering and voting. Owing to the apparently hopeless division of the Liberal party, there is an opportunity for the conservatives to organize and nominate, with a fair prospect of success. It is suggested that General Mario Menocal, whose sugar estate is the largest on the island, would be a suitable candidate for them.——General Carlos Velez, who has been in this country for some time past, said at Tampa, on the 26th ult., that he recently called upon President Roosevelt and was "authorized to say to the Cuban people that the United States would withdraw whenever Cuba should feel that intervention was no longer necessary, and should make formal request for withdrawal."——In an address last week at a banquet given in his honor by the Agrarian League, Governor Magoon said that the commercial, industrial and agricultural outlook in the island was most encouraging. The Government intended to expend from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 upon public works, and 70 per cent. of this would be received by the working classes. A recent increase of revenue showed that such expenditures could be made with safety.——Bankers have applied for nearly all of the $5,000,000 offered by the Treasury, with the understanding that the money will be loaned for the promotion of agriculture. Interest will not be required from the bankers until August next.——Ten of the labor leaders recently arrested are now under indictment, and others also will be prosecuted.

The Nobel Prizes

The income of the fortune left by Sir Alfred Nobel, Swedish dynamite maker, is divided according to his will into five prizes, awarded annually "to those persons who shall have contributed most materially to benefit mankind during the year immediately preceding"; one share each to the persons who shall have made the most important discoveries in physics, in chemistry and in physiology or medicine; "one share to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency; and, finally, one share to the person who shall have most or best promoted the fraternity of nations and the abolishment or diminution of standing armies and the formation and increase of peace congresses." The Swedish academies of science and literature decide who are the most deserving candidates except in the case of the peace prize which is left to the Norwegian Storthing. Each prize now amounts to something less than $40,000, owing to the large fraction of the income absorbed in administrative expenses. The stipula-

tion that the work rewarded should have been accomplished during the preceding year has been disregarded by the Nobel committees. Including the awards of this year, with the exception of the peace prize not yet announced, the distribution by nationality during the seven years since the foundation, has been as follows: French, 8; English, 7; German, 7; Dutch, 3; Scandinavian, 3; Swiss, 3; American, 2; Russian, 2; Italian, 2; Spanish, 2; Austrian, 1. With the exception of President Roosevelt, who last year received the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in concluding the Russo-Japanese War, the only American to be so distinguished is Professor Albert Abraham Michelson, of the University of Chicago, who this year is awarded the prize for the greatest discovery in physics. Professor Michelson, was born in Strelno, Germany, December 19th, 1852, and was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1873. He resigned from the navy in 1881 and studied at Berlin, Heidelberg and College de France. He became professor of physics in the Case School; when Clark University was founded, in 1889, he was called there, and in 1892 became head of the department of physics in the University of Chicago. His chief field of research has been light, where he has distinguished himself by his genius for inventing and skill in using instruments of unprecedented precision. His interferometer is capable of making measurements with a variation of only about one part in ten million. This instrument he used to determine the exact length of the standard meter bar of the Archives in Paris, the world's unit of measurement. Its original definition as a ten millionth part of the earth's quadrant having been found inaccurate on account of the irregularity of the earth's form, it was necessary to base it upon some other constant of nature and Professor Michelson's determination in terms of the wave length of red, blue and green light enables it to be accurately reproduced in case of its destruction. By dividing a ray of light into two parts and sending them by different ways thru glass plates and bringing them together again, a difference of half a wave length of light in the length of the paths can be detected because when the crest of one wave meets the hollow of another a dark band is produced thru their interference. In this instrument some of the glass plates were ground so accurately that their irregularity amounted to no more than one 40,000th of a millimeter, or one 20th of the mean wave length of light. The echelon spectroscope, a similar invention of Professor Michelson's, disperses light according to its different wave lengths to a much greater extent than the prism or grating, and by its aid Zeeman and Lorentz, also Nobel prizemen, have been able to ascertain the movements of the electrons inside the atom. Professor Michelson has also made accurate determinations of the velocity of light, and experimented on the existence of a drift of the ether in relation to matter. THE INDEPENDENT, May 9th, 1905, mentioned him as one of the American scientists most likely to receive a Nobel prize. ——Sir William Crookes, who this year receives the Nobel prize in chemistry, was born in London, June 17th, 1832. He has been editor of the *Chemical News* since he founded it in 1859 and of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* since 1864. His long life has been devoted to research in many different fields of chemistry, and he is equally distinguished as an accurate analyst and a daring theorizer. In our editorial department we give some account of his life and views. He was knighted in 1897.——The prize for the greatest discovery in physiology and medicine goes to Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, who was born in Paris in 1845, the son of a military physician of almost equal renown in similar lines. He was graduated at the Strassburg School of Military Medicine in 1867, and, after having served as professor at Val de Grace until 1878, went to Algiers to investigate malarial fevers, which were the chief obstacle to the French colonization of Africa. In his five years in Algiers he discovered that the cause of malaria was the growth of an ameba-like parasite inside the red corpuscles of the blood. These sporulate at regular intervals, generally every forty-eight hours or some multiple of that period, throwing germs and poisons into the blood and causing the paroxysms of fever. It has been found that the parasite may thus destroy

in a day a million blood corpuscles per cubic millimeter, that is, in a drop such as would hang on the point of a needle. Quinine is poisonous to the parasite. Dr. Ronald Ross received in 1902 the Nobel prize for demonstrating that this malarial parasite is introduced into the human system by the anopheles mosquito.—— Rudyard Kipling, who receives the prize for literature, is so well known that biographical details are unnecessary. We discussed in our issue of August 29th his fitness for this prize.

Reichstag Debates

The presentation of the Government budget to the Reichstag, revealing as it does an increasing deficit and calling for heavier taxation to build a strong navy, brought out sharp criticism of army and court life from both of the strong opposition parties, the clerical Center and the socialist Left. Dr. Spahn, speaking for the former, asserted that the Harden trial revealed the fact that conditions in and outside the barracks were as bad as in Sodom or ancient Rome. Chancellor von Bülow at once made a spirited reply, denouncing the allegations as sweeping and unproved, and holding that the family life of the Emperor set an example that was followed so generally thruout all classes that the excesses of a few individuals could not besmirch them. The camarilla which was claimed to hedge about the sovereign and control his actions had no real existence.

"What sort of a monarch must he be under whom a camarilla can develop and gain influence, for a camarilla without influence is no camarilla at all?

"The first condition for the flourishing of this poisonous plant is seclusion and the lack of self-reliance on the part of monarchs. Many reproaches have been hurled at the Emperor, but that he has secluded himself from intercourse and had no will of his own has, so far as I know, never been charged against him. Once for all, put an end to the chatter, gossip and whispers about a camarilla."

On the following day Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, quoted from the memoirs of the Chancellor's predecessors in office, Prince von Bismarck and Prince von Hohenlohe, to prove the existence and



THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY RIDING THRU THE STREETS OF LONDON TO GUILDHALL.

power of the Eulenburg camarilla, and asserted that the police were afraid to bring out the names of the guilty parties, which included princes of ruling houses, because it would reveal a scandal greater than the Panama and Dreyfus affairs. In discussing the budget he held up a loaf of bread which, he said, weighed less than three pounds altho it was 50 per cent. dearer than the four and a half pound loaf of eighteen months ago. He said that the number of unemployed in Berlin already numbered between 30,000 and 40,000, and that 4,841 school children, according to the official count, had no dinner. Replying to this General von Finem, Minister of War, admitted that the evil practices referred to were widespread, but held that Herr Bebel exaggerated in saying that entire regiments were contaminated.——The Public Prosecutor will have suits brought against Harden and his counsel, Bernstein, for criminal libel against Prince zu Eulenburg and Count Kuno von Moltke in their speeches during the recent trials. Harden was acquitted of the charge of libeling them in his paper, *Die Zukunft,* but the new trial is not a private suit and will be held before a higher court of appeal.——In the Prussian Diet Prince von Bülow admitted that the policy which has been pursued for many years at great expense by the Government of buying lands in the Polish provinces and settling Germans upon them was practially a failure owing to the refusal of the Poles to sell at a fair price, and he introduced a bill involving the expenditure of $87,500,000 for the compulsory purchase of Polish estates for German settlers under the law of eminent domain.

The Czar and the Duma

In the conflict over the reply to the Address from the Throne it was discovered that the Reactionaries in the Duma were not going to have their way in everything. The Octobrists joined the Constitutional Democrats in opposing the use of the word "autocrat" in the reply of the Duma. Professor Milukov, leader of the Constitutional Democrats, made an able and historical address on the evolution and status of the Russian Government. He said that no address which did not contain the word "constitutional" would satisfy his party or the country. Mr. Guchkov, the leader of the Octobrists, said that his party regarded the Emperor's manifesto of October, 1905, as a voluntary renunciation on his part of unlimited power, releasing the monarch from the influence of the court camarilla. Mr. Purishkevitch, for the Monarchists, demanded the use of the word "autocrat," contending that two attempts to establish a constitutional *régime* in Russia had failed, and that the Emperor, in reconstituting the Duma, had shown his autocracy. Bishop Mitrofan held that every attack on autocracy was criminal, that it had brought to the people many blessings, and that they were devoted to it. When the question was put to a vote, the word "autocrat" was rejected by a majority of two to one. The Monarchists withdrew, because they held that it was illegal to vote on an address which denied the right prerogatives of the Emperor. The Social Democrats, Group of Toil and the Poles also withdrew, because their amendments were rejected. Professor Milukov agreed to compromise by withdrawing the word "constitutional" in consideration of the omission of "autocrat." Premier Stolypin, in his address to the Duma, presenting the policy of the Government, took occasion to emphasize the Emperor's free will and arbitrary power in the following terms:

"The Emperor has often shown, in the face of extraordinary difficulties, how highly he prized the basic principles of the new régime of representative government within the limits established by himself. Nevertheless, the historic autocratic power and the unhampered will of the monarch shine out as the dearest possessions of the Russian royal family. Solely by this power and this will, which were created to defend existing institutions, can Russia be saved in an era of danger and demoralization and brought to the path of order and historical truth."

He said that the Government would make its first duty the suppression of disorder and the insistence of loyal service from all state officials, regardless of their personal political opinions. The Government would punish the arbitrary use of power as severely as slackness of administration, and he counted upon the help of the representatives of the people in uncovering illegal acts of Government officials. As soon as normal conditions were restored the Government would de-

vote its attention to the internal development of the empire and the settlement of the agrarian problem. He outlined measures for the reform of the zemstvos, the court and the Church, and said that the army and navy must be developed to a degree commensurate with Russia's position among the nations of the world. ——The visit of Secretary Taft to the Emperor has given rise to rumors that the United States is securing Russia's aid for an expected war with Japan. Some Russian officers have volunteered their services to the United States and are organizing companies of volunteers.

The French in Morocco

The Arabs have turned the tables on the French, and, out of revenge for the occupation of Casablanca and Ujda, have invaded Algerian territory. The raid had evidently been planned for months before, and marabouts had been preaching a holy war against the infidel, but the French were taken unaware and forced to retreat. Bands of several thousand tribesmen crossed the frontier at various points between Ujda and the coast and ravaged the country, burning crops and buildings, and threatening the city of Nemours. The French troops after reinforcement were able to drive the Arabs at Adjeroud back across the Oued Kiss River, which marks the boundary of Morocco, twenty-eight miles west of Nemours.

The Japanese in Korea

China and Japan have come into conflict on two points—the boundary line of Korea and the Manchurian postal service. The Japanese in behalf of Korea claim the Chientao region, which lies to the north of the Tumen River. Both China and Korea have in the past exercised partial sovereignty over this plateau, but the boundary line has not been definitely settled, altho several attempts have been made to fix it. Yuan Shih-kai, who is now the power behind the throne in China, took a special interest in this question when he was Chinese resident in Seoul, occupying much the same position as the Japanese Resident-General has there now. The Chinese claim is that the Tumen River is the national and historic boundary, and that it is marked by pillars along the river. The Japanese hold that Chientao has always belonged to Korea, as the present ruling dynasty originated there, that the eleven pillars along the Tumen have no mark to indicate that they are the boundary pillars, and that another pillar on the Champeh-Shan Mountain bears an inscription dated May 15th in the fifty-first year of Kang-shi, in which the ideographs indicate that the river referred to as the boundary is not the Tumen but one of its tributaries. Some garrisons of Chinese troops are in the region, and more were upon the frontier ready to be brought in when Japan made an advance movement to establish their rights by possession. Colonel Saito with a party of gendarmes went to Hoiryong, on the Tumen, and from there crossed the river, entering the disputed territory some fifty miles to the northwest, establishing a post office at Lungcheng, and connecting it by telegraph with Seoul. His action in this matter is ostensibly to protect the Korean residents of Chientao, who are said to number 120,000. China has made a diplomatic protest against what she claims as an invasion of her territory, and has expressed a willingness to have the matter referred to a boundary commission. The Japanese refuse to agree to this unless it is acknowledged by China that Chientao belongs to Korea.——The Chinese Government, in its zeal for getting rid of the extraterritorial privileges of foreign nations, has demanded that the mails sent on the railroads of Manchuria be confided to the Chinese postal service. Mail has previously been sent over to Pekin in the hands of a Japanese official; this, however, the Chinese Government suddenly prohibited. The Russians are involved in the same difficulty, because they refuse to turn their mail over to the Chinese postal service, preferring to deliver it direct into Japanese hands at the point where the two Manchurian railroads meet. The reason given for this denial of the right of China to receive European mails is that China does not belong to the postal union. Pending negotiations it has been agreed that mails from China eastward for Newchwang shall be transported over the Chinese railways by Japanese carriers as hitherto, but that mail matter destined for Mukden shall be entrusted to Chinese hands.

The Evening Light

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND

ANGELS their silvery trumpets blow
At dawn, to greet the morning glow,
And mortals lift adoring eyes
To see the glorious sun arise.
Then winged with faith, and urged by hope,
Youth scans the hill and scales the slope;
Its pulses bound, its thoughts exult,
It finds no danger difficult,
Doubles the pace, disdaining ease,
Victor before it comes and sees,
Deeming the universe its own,
The sovereign of a self-made throne.

Each hope achieved, fulfilled each prayer,
We glory in the noonday glare,
Welcome the blinding heats of strife,
Deeming resistance part of life.
We deal the blow, return the stroke,
Fighting our way thru dust and smoke,
Until, our battle banner furled,
We tower above a conquered world.
Whether we lead mankind along
By gift of speech or grace of song,
Seize with a strenuous hand the helm,
Or add an empire to the realm,
We front the sun with forehead bare,
Still glorying in the noonday glare.

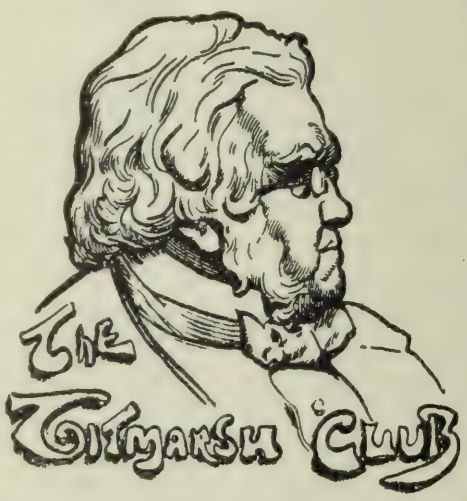
But as the lengthening shadows glide
Silent along the eventide,
Till dews baptize lawn, leaf and flower
In that dim sanctuary hour,
A sacred something haunts the air,
Tender as love, devout as prayer,
And in the darkening dome afar
Glimmers one bright outriding star,
Announcing to the sentry sight
Coming battalions of the night.
The noonday glare and morning glow
Pale into shadowy long-ago,
We feel earth's vain ambition fade
Into the vanished dust they made.
All that the glow of dawn foretold,
And all the noonday sun unrolled,
Seem nothing to the quiet joy;
No clamor mars, no cares annoy,
'Twixt restless day and restful night
That sanctifies the evening light.

SWINFORD OLD MANOR, KENT, ENGLAND.

William Makepeace Thackeray

BY WHITELAW REID, LL.D.

[Our readers will remember Justin McCarthy's London Letter in THE INDEPENDENT of November 17th, in which he spoke of the third and then forthcoming dinner of the Titmarsh Club at which Mr. Whitelaw Reid, our Ambassador to England, was to preside. The Titmarsh Club, of which Mr. Reid was one of the original members, is composed of the foremost literary men of England, and its object is to pay periodical homage to the memory of Thackeray. As the club's dinner was private it was not reported in the London papers, and accordingly we are very glad to give our readers Mr. Reid's address in full, with the exception of a few lines of purely personal introduction. We reproduce again the effigy-portrait of Thackeray officially issued by the club on all letters and circulars.—EDITOR.]



THACKERAY found his audience in America almost, if not quite, as soon as at home; he always held it, and holds it still. And, perhaps, too, it may be remembered that Mr. Thackeray seemed to like us nearly as well as we liked him, and was never weary of showing his good will—even when he was somewhat more lonely in such manifestations than he would be now.

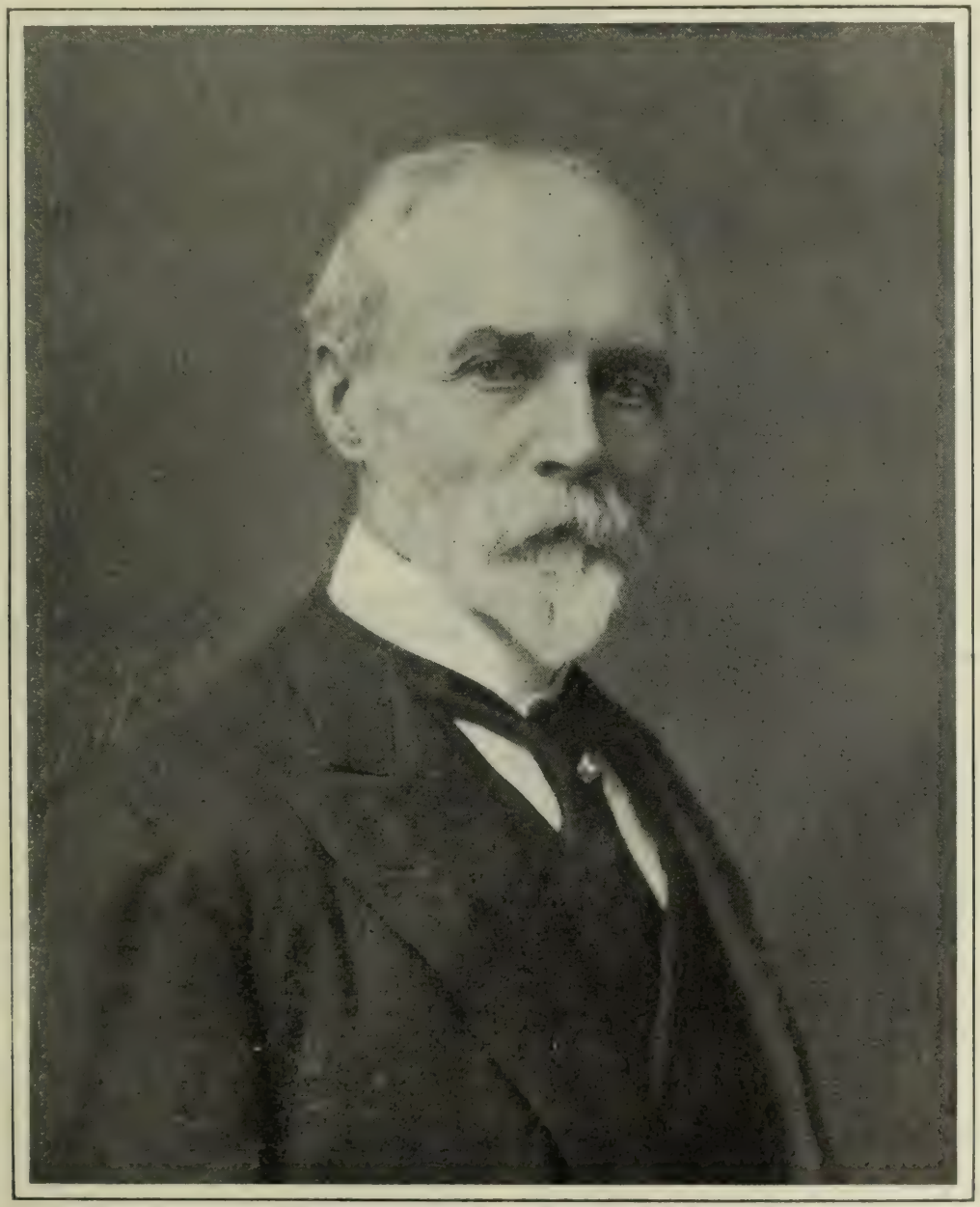
I never had the good fortune to meet Mr. Thackeray in America, tho I did meet soon afterward your other great novelist of that period. But for years I was constantly hearing gossip about Thackeray from those who had met him during his visit to us, like the genial publisher who was his guide, philosopher and friend among the Brahmins of Boston, or like the old Centurions of New York. Their accounts ran all one way. They admired his talk and they loved him. They pictured him as big, hearty and very human. They didn't find him playing the lion the least little bit, and we may hope he didn't find us playing the spread eagle too much. They pointed out the corner in the Century where he used to sit exchanging literary chat, or, in Yankee parlance, "swapping stories," with a group of clubmen about him. They could tell you years afterward what had been Thackeray's favorite chair, and some had even been so observant of the least trifles about the great man that they knew what particular concoction in a club tumbler had been his favorite "nightcap."

There never was any lack of admiration for the other great novelist to whom I have referred, even when we were still thin-skinned and the "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit" were still fresh from the press. But there was no such social and club tradition of Dickens. Perhaps the reason is not very obscure. Dickens painted us for the very eyes in all the world wherein we were then most anxious to look well, in the books I have just named. Thackeray represented America to the mother country in the persons of Henry Esmond and George Washington. No doubt we had our Jefferson Bricks and Elijah Pograms, too. I do not deny it, and do not deny that they were painted to the life. But we were human enongh to like it better when the others were presented as our national types.

No such consideration, however, affected the publisher's touchstone—and, I am afraid, the touchstone of most men of letters, too—the sales. These went on in America very much as they did in Great Britain—perhaps more so. The great popular circulation belonged to Dickens, the audience fit tho fewer to Thackeray. I have not seen the late figures—perhaps some publisher here will correct me if I am wrong—but I fancy that the disparity in sales is less nowadays. Few reasonably comprehen-

sive private libraries are without the works of one, if not both; but I believe that in the severer collections of pure literature the name under which we are assembled begins to lead.

We must not think of anything more nearly approaching comparison between these two men of genius. It would be utterly idle if not impossible. I may say, however, without disparagement or offense, that American men of letters are apt to speak with particularly warm admiration of Thackeray. Simply as a story-teller they may not rate him so high as other British authors—not, in fact, so high as some British authors of today. They may even hint at prolixity, and at the frequency with which the innocent reader is held by the buttonhole for overmuch moralizing. But criticism is silenced, all are carried away by his creations of character, by the keen but kindly analysis of human nature, the scorn of meanness, the trenchant satire that still hates to wound, the sentiment at once healthy, manly and tender, the splendid humanity. As for his style, it is thought well-nigh perfect. Leslie Stephen has somewhere told us that at the beginning, if not to the end, this style was the work of a constant revision and interlineation. For myself I do not believe any style of the first order was ever attained in any other way. I have no



WHITELAW REID.

faith—here perhaps speaks the old editor, hardened in his prejudices—but I have no sort of faith in the things that are written at a dash, and handed you without a change of a word. It was no less a genius than Sheridan, was it not, who formulated the immutable literary law that "Your easy writing's curst hard reading."

But this rambling talk must not wander on. As I was thinking before dinner of this man, whose place is secure among the immortals, whom every one counts in the first rank of the great Victorians, I could not help recalling that exquisite little essay of his among the "Roundabout Papers," *"Nil Nisi Bonum,"* as noble a paper as ever adorned even "The Spectator." You remember the warm tribute it pays to two men of letters then lately taken away, one from you, both perhaps I may presume to say, from us, Thomas Babington Macaulay and Washington Irving. He called them the Johnson and Goldsmith of their time, and finally applied to them some words which I venture to think this company of men of letters will think we may apply with equal justice and even greater fervor to William Makepeace Thackeray himself. Let me close by reading them:

"It has been his fortunate lot to give incalculable happiness and delight to the world, which thanks him in return with an immense kindliness, respect, affection. It may not be our chance, brother scribe, to be endowed with such merit, or rewarded with such fame. But the rewards of these men are rewards paid to *our service.* We may not win the baton or epaulets, but God give us strength to guard the honor of the flag!"

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Christmas From Behind the Counter

BY RHETA CHILDE DORR

[We are sure that this true experience of Mrs. Dorr will cause all of our readers to make their Christmas purchases as early as possible this year. The Charity Organization Society in this city has even taken the matter up and is distributing thousands of cards asking people to help the tired shop girls all they can by not putting off their Christmas shopping to the last moment.—EDITOR.]



THEY tell a story of a settlement party given for a club of little working girls. One of the philanthropic ladies who was assisting approached a group of children and offered them a plate of candies. "Ugh!" exclaimed these poor babies, "we don't eat that stuff. We *make* it."

That's the way I feel about Christmas presents. I don't give them any more. I have sold them.

It is not difficult to get a job in a department store at the Christmas season. You must apply in good time, that is, before the 15th of December; you must look strong enough to live thru the experience, or, at least, not to die on the premises before the end of the holiday week; you must be neat in appearance and fairly intelligent; you must present proof of respectability. In only a very few stores is previous experience required.

I did not venture to apply at the more fashionable shops, those enrolled on the White List of the Consumers' League. I modestly chose a great establishment patronized by the rank and file of people, who buy for cash, and have no illusions that they are materially influencing store management. I believe that this kind of store is more typical of the general run of department stores thruout the country than are the others.

Having been accepted as an extra clerk, I was given a locker key, for which I deposited 25 cents. I tucked away my outer garments in the cloakroom and meekly followed my guide to the office of the store instructor. In this

room I found about thirty other candidates, girls and men, sitting on benches before a large blackboard on which was painted an exact reproduction of a sales slip. A subdued murmur of conversation went on, from which I gleaned interesting little bits of life history. One girl was entering the Christmas mill because her father, an ironworker, had fallen from a skyscraper and broken both legs. Another was a kindergartner temporarily out of a position. Another worked in a trade which was dead during the winter months. Several girls were seeking experience as saleswomen, that they might the easier get regular work in some store. None of us, you may be sure, were engaging to work fifteen hours a day for sheer amusement.

Presently the door opened and a man came in. Picking up a piece of chalk and working very rapidly, he proceeded to show us what to write on our sales slips if Mrs. Henry Smith, of No. 1125 Fifth avenue, purchased a pair of shoes for $5 and had them sent home C. O. D.; if a cash customer bought four yards of lace, at 25 cents a yard, and carried the parcel home; or if George Baker, of New Brighton, Staten Island, indulged in a sweater at $3.50 and had it charged and sent. The lesson over, we were dismissed to our various destinations.

I went downstairs to the main floor, carrying in my hand a yellow ticket bearing my number and the number of my department. This turned out to be a counter where men's handkerchiefs were sold. The head of stock, a pretty Irish girl, with a mass of brown hair, seemed glad to see me. "We've only seven girls here," she told the aisle man who convoyed me; "not nearly enough."

There didn't seem room behind the narrow counter for one more, but I squeezed in, and in less than three minutes I was scribbling in my new book: "Four hdkchfs. @ 12½ cts., 50 cts. Pd." and was handing money and handkerchiefs to a fiery tressed young cashier, who scowled at me as if my action were in the nature of a personal affront. We had waited long in the instruction room, so that it was nearly noon before my active career as a saleswoman began. I was ignorant of shop routine, I did not know where any of the stock was kept, yet before we closed that night I had sold $35.80 worth of handkerchiefs. They were mostly cheap handkerchiefs, 10 to 25 cents apiece, so I must have sold a great many of them.

My first day in the shop passed rapidly. The novelty and excitement of the scene was so stimulating that I was hardly conscious of fatigue, or even of the flight of time. About half past five in the afternoon the head of the department came around distributing supper money. She carried a cigar box full of small silver, and each girl was given 35 cents. The extra clerks, who worked only during the holiday season, were paid at a somewhat higher rate than the regular force. I was receiving $7 a week, which was a dollar more than the average wages paid in our department. The regular clerks were receiving something like $6 a week for their services from eight until six o'clock; they were required to labor from three to four hours extra each day during the holiday week, and for this extra work they were paid nothing at all. However, the firm did not require them to buy their supper into the bargain. Hence the distribution of the supper money.

At first the allowance struck me as rather meager, but exchange of confidences among my fellow clerks revealed that, as a matter of comparison, it was really generous. I learned, for example, that in a very splendid Broadway shop, high on the "White List," overtime money amounting to a little more than enough to pay for one's supper was given, but always with a great flourish of trumpets, as a manifestation of rare benevolence. The clerks had to sign little circulars, acknowledging their gratitude, a thing they greatly disliked to do. Besides, the firm claimed the credit of closing at the usual time during the holidays, which was not according to the facts. They closed the shopper out at six o'clock, it is true, but they closed the clerks in, to toil until nearly midnight.

The shop patronized by the rank and file has other advantages, from the clerks' point of view. In our establishment they were allowed to go upstairs in the regular elevators and eat a comfortable meal in the store restaurant. In the fashionable shop the clerks are obliged to take

time from their hour to don street wraps, walk down several flights of stairs, unless they are lucky enough to catch the freight elevator, and seek a restaurant outside.

The explanation lies in the relative social difference between the customer and the clerk in the two establishments. In the fashionable shop a great gulf divides the two, and the customer would not tolerate association in elevator or restaurant with the humble saleswoman.

In the other shop the social position of the customer and that of the clerk are not far removed. The two are in the same class and are likely to meet outside the shop. Hence there is no objection on the part of the customer if a tired figure in black sits opposite her in the restaurant.

Half a dozen of my fellow clerks ate the evening meal with me. I noticed that very few of them spent all their supper money. They bought tea and pie for 10 or 15 cents and saved the rest of their allowance. Perhaps they counted on a substantial meal on reaching home. Not having any domestic ties myself, I had to spend all my 35 cents, and, to tell the truth, rather more, before my appetite was satisfied. I was as hungry as a farmhand, and I gazed in wonder on the slim, pale creatures who could face four hours of work on such a meager diet.

Three-quarters of an hour was allowed for lunch and for supper, a respite of an hour and a half in a day of fifteen hours, for, altho the store was advertised to close at ten, it was much nearer eleven before we left our posts of duty. The last reluctant shopper was tactfully shown the door soon after half past ten, but there was the stock to be put away and the counters to be covered with heavy tarpaulins before we heard the gong that released us from our toil.

In all my life I never faced anything more reluctantly than the necessity of getting up at half past six the next morning. I ached all over from the unaccustomed standing. A dismal rain beat on the window panes, the house was dark and still, and my bed was an alluring thing. I plunged out and dressed with my eyes shut. It seemed to me that my case was a hard one—unique, in fact—but when I stepped into the street I found that I was far from being the only early riser in New York. The street was fairly thronged with a hurrying crowd, in which women and girls predominated—a great army of neat, black-gowned feminine figures, which you will never see unless you take a walk in the business quarter between seven and eight in the morning.

In my store were employed more than a thousand women, and at least four department stores in New York employ a still larger number. There are about twenty large establishments in the so-called shopping district of Manhattan, not to speak of innumerable small shops. It is the population of a good-sized city that fills the streets with neat black gowns every business morning.

Our day began with a terrific crush at the employees' entrance, a dark and forbidding cavern of a place, built to accommodate about half the number that must use it. There were five or six hundred girls, all clamoring to pass the doorman at once, pushing, crowding, exclaiming. If one reached her post after ten minutes past eight she was fined 10 cents, no mean sum out of a weekly wage of $6 or less.

The floorwalker took our time when we reached our department, and we proceeded at once to the task of dusting shelves and counters and putting out our wares. All the handkerchief boxes had to be placed mathematically straight on the shelves, in strict alphabetical order. The loose stock on the counters had to be maneuvered so that all soiled or mussed handkerchiefs were underneath, like the small strawberries in the bottom of the box. By nine o'clock the day was in full swing, and after that there was not a single minute's leisure for anybody. In our shop a few seats were provided, perhaps two to a counter, but no one ever had time to use them. I kept account of my industry, and I found at the end of the week that I had sold, on an average, $85 worth of handkerchiefs every day. I leave it to the reader to calculate how much time to sit down was allowed me. My wages were $1.16⅔ a day, a little less than eight cents an hour. For every $6.50 worth of handkerchiefs I sold I was paid about eight cents.

By noon of the second day I was pronounced expert enough to take charge of a popular bargain sale of twelve-and-a-half cent, all linen, initialed handkerchiefs. They were actually indentical with boxed goods sold for a dollar the half-dozen, when anybody called for anything just a little better than the loose stock at seventy-five cents. Of course this fact was not confided to the customer, and I had some trouble with my conscience as often as a buyer appealed to me to show her the difference between the two handkerchiefs. My real troubles began with my new responsibilities.

It was my duty in the intervals of selling to keep that counter full of loose handkerchiefs in neat and attractive piles, according to initials. I am sure I arranged them at least a hundred times in the course of the day. All the G's together, all the J's, the M's, the D's, and the rest of the alphabet. The utter futility of trying to keep them in proper order, and the patent necessity of doing so if they were to be disposed of, caused me much effort and emotion. Hardly would I get the first four letters arranged when hands would swoop down on the neat piles and scatter them broadcast. Sometimes a woman would pause long enough to buy after destroying, but quite as often the disturber of peace would not even slacken her pace, but would plow her fingers thru the linen without stopping or even looking. These women were professional shoppers, and I soon came to know them on sight. The shopper may have purchase as an ultimate goal, but she is not satisfied to buy until she has examined as many objects in as many shops as time and physical endurance will permit. Sometimes this is prudence, and reveals the straits to which the middle-class woman is put in this era of high prices. Oftener, I believe, the shopper is just empty-minded, idle and foolish. There are men shoppers, as well as women, be it understood. The men are much clumsier than the women, and no saleswoman wastes much time on them. It is plain that they are "just looking," perhaps trying to make fifty cents do the work of a dollar, and one is prepared for their sheepish "Well, I'll come in this afternoon." The woman shopper is sometimes so clever that she deceives even an experienced clerk into the belief that a purchase is contemplated. At least the clerk hopes to outwit the shopper and force a sale. Sometimes this actually happens, but usually the shopper says that it won't do at all, or she prefers the one at Altman's. Sometimes she gives in to the extent of ordering the article sent C. O. D. to an entirely fictitious address. She probably thinks she is doing something highly original and clever, but she isn't. Hundreds of women every day send home from stores articles they have not the remotest idea of paying for. The things come back, and a large force of clerks is engaged each morning in unpacking and returning the rejected stock to the shelves. Oh, the trials of a department store clerk are not few.

But if the saleswoman's task is difficult, there are others whose lot is even less enviable. Anna, our cashier, a girl of eighteen, was the presiding genius of our department and also of a glove counter back of us. She sat enthroned above our heads, a red-haired, splendid, savage queen of what I came to look upon as a sort of a heathen revel. It was really a Christian festival, of course. That is what we intend Christmas to be, I know, and undoubtedly that is what it is. But it looks something terribly different when you regard it from behind a counter. I worked there only one week, but in that time what things I looked upon! I saw girls of seventeen and eighteen weeping with pain and weariness at eleven o'clock at night as with shaking fingers they made their counters attractive against the next day's brutal rush. I saw one young girl drop in a dead faint while selling dolls to a fond mother of children. I saw little boys fall asleep in rubbish corners at the noon hour, their untasted luncheons in their tired hands. I saw these things, but Anna, high up above the counters, must have had a much more comprehensive view. She developed a temper and a vocabulary that caused me to shudder as often as I came within sound of her voice. Some one once defined swearing as the unnecessary use of profane language, and this description occurred to me in Anna's case. When one of my

co-workers moaned "Oh, Lord, my feet," I had no impression of swearing, but when I unwittingly laid a box of handkerchiefs and two dollars on top of another girl's sale, which was against the rules, Anna's remarks were distinctly profane. They were exaggerated. Not that Anna was aware of her own profanity. Her vocabulary was limited and her need of expression very great. That was all.

Monday and Tuesday of the week were difficult, but it was not until Wednesday that we reached the danger point of weariness. By noon of that third day we all looked fagged, and some of the girls were obviously ill. We all complained bitterly of aching backs and swollen feet. We were all sleepy early in the morning. Every one was working under the lash, but working feverishly, unceasingly. The ordinary annoyances of selling—or failing to sell—became tragedies to our tired nerves. One of the nicest and most refined girls burst into a passion of tears as she put up a pile of handkerchief boxes. "D—— that woman," she sobbed, "I waited on her fifteen minutes and she never bought a cent's worth." The actual wrong these time-consumers do the shop girl, especially at the busiest season, is possibly not fully realized by themselves. The value of a saleswoman to her employers, her tenure of office and the salary she receives are calculated from the size of the books she makes—that is, the amount of her sales. If the amount falls below a certain standard the girl is discharged. I should dislike the thought that I had ever been responsible for a saleswoman's lowered salary or the loss of her position.

When Thursday noon came our nerves were decidedly on edge. The store seemed to hold twice as large a crowd as on the previous day, and the restless, swaying, moving, perspiring mass of humanity began to irritate me strangely. I felt a sudden loathing disgust for the whole Christmas idea. "I shall never give or receive another Christmas present as long as I live," I suddenly felt impelled to declare to the girl who stood beside me. "If you keep on selling you'll stick to that," she said, cynically. "And you'll get to hate people, too. It makes me sick to see them crowding in here at ten o'clock at night. I believe they'd keep on coming until morning if they could make the firm keep the place open. I wonder what they think we're made of."

That year our firm tried the experiment of separating the day and evening sales—that is, of having the records kept in different books. If the night sales fell below a certain mark, it was reported, the store would close at six o'clock the next year. I am sorry to say that the night profits were immense. The hours from seven until nine were overwhelmingly busy. The two last hours were a little lighter, but no one had time to sit down up to the minute of closing.

It was on Thursday that we became afflicted with an epidemic of dropping things. It was a sort of a hysteria which affected us one after another, and added greatly to our sufferings. We lost money. One wrapper girl lost five dollars. Our cashier lost a dollar. Several saleswomen made mistakes in reckoning purchases, and change spilled on the floor was a common thing. One girl lost a quarter in this way, and her distress was a pathetic revelation of a poverty so dire that 25 cents one way or another was happiness or misery. Shortly after her disaster I dropped a handful of silver while I was handing a purchase to Anna. One silver piece rolled under the counter into the crowd, where some one promptly confiscated it. "What shall I do?" I asked the pretty head of stock. "Take it out of your pocket, of course," was the reply.

At the counter, waiting for his parcel, stood a nice old gentleman, who looked at me with the deepest sympathy. "Will you have to lose that," he asked, solicitously, "or will they make it all right with you?" "I must lose it," I said, adding, "What do you think of a person who would steal a quarter from a shop girl?"

He was not a rich old gentleman. His overcoat was several winters old, and his neatly brushed hat was rusty and out of date. He stood still a minute, and then, with the sweetest of smiles, he put his hand in his pocket and extracted a quarter. "Will you do me the favor of accepting this?" he begged. "Indeed, it will give me happiness if you will." I

saw that he really wanted to treat himself to a kind action, so I took the coin, saying, "If you don't object, I will give it to my friend here, who has also lost a quarter. I would much rather she had it." To my utter confusion and embarrassment the old gentleman conceived my act to be a case of rare and beautiful altruism. His old face became agitated, betraying an inward struggle between inclination and poverty. His hesitation was painful, but I did not say a word, because I wanted to see how generous he really was. Slowly and reluctantly his hand went down into his pocket. He couldn't afford it, he knew, but—the hand came up with a quarter tightly held. The old fingers shook that held it out to me. "It's Christmas," whispered the old gentleman, smiling.

His was the unique manifestation of the real Christmas spirit, of giving for the love of giving, without any conventional motive, that I encountered during the week. My recollection of the last three days is altogether sordid and hateful. The crowd of buyers assumed the aspect of a mob, and I should not have been greatly astonished if they had suddenly turned on one another and begun to tear and rend. As for us behind the counter, we were so exhausted, so worn with sleeplessness, so racked with the nervous strain of it all, that we fairly staggered about our work. We ran into each other, stepped on toes, jostled, pushed and snarled. In spite of myself my sales began to fall off. I was too tired to present my sales pursuasively. None of the girls were doing good work. Even Sadie, the black-eyed Jewess, who was wont early in the week to capture buyers by leaning over the counter and calling in wheedling tones: "Anything in gents' hankcheefs?" Even Sadie had lost enthusiasm.

At night when we got into the car to go home we fairly fell into our seats, and when strap hanging became a necessity our misery was intense. The girls screamed, when they were thrown against each other by the sudden starting of the car, peals of hysterical laughter that caused well-bred passengers to look at us with annoyance and disapproval. I have often been disturbed by the loud laughter of working girls, but that was before I understood. One night our car was stopped by an automobile accident. The victim, one of our own kind, was being lifted, a limp heap, into the automobile, and a sudden crowd was reviling the owner and his chauffeur. Most of our fellow passengers left their seats and joined in the chorus, but we only raised a passionate protest against the delay. Our sympathies were drowned in an aching desire to get home and to bed. When you have been on your feet for fifteen hours, busy every second of the time, you do not care who is hurt, just so the accident does not delay your progress toward rest. Overwork brutalizes the gentlest. I am sure I never dreamed I could be so callous to suffering as I was that night.

On Saturday morning I notified the handsome and dignified head of the department that I intended to leave that night. She expressed surprise that any girl should venture to leave before the Christmas rush was over, but I assured her that I was tired out and must go. She reluctantly signed my card, necessary preliminary to collecting my wages, and gave me leave to go to the cashier's office. The indignation of that personage was almost beyond expression. What! Leave before Christmas eve? What amazing effrontery! What ingratitude to the firm!

"Now, look here, my good girl," he exclaimed excitedly, "haven't you got any sense of obligation? We gave you a job, treated you well, and here you're going to leave us when we need you most. Monday night's going to be the fierce limit, as you know, and you refuse to stay and help us out. Here you've *used* us all week, and now——"

"Now you want to use me," I interposed.

"Not at all," he sputtered. "Why should you wish to leave? You're drawing a dollar a week more than the regular salesladies. Can't you be as loyal as they are?"

"Eight cents an hour," I murmured, "fifteen hours a day. Thank you, I have had all I can stand. I couldn't be grateful, or loyal, or obliging on eight cents an hour. Nobody could be. Nobody is."

He wheeled away from me wrathfully,

throwing my card back on the desk. "Well, you won't get your money tonight," he snapped. "You think it over and come back on Monday."

I called his attention to the promise on the card, that wages were payable on the day an employee left the store, but he was implacable. I finally compromised, or I was coerced, into agreeing to work Monday evening.

That night when I went to my supper I haw a boy, small for his sixteen years, sitting on a box before the employee's elevator, for which we waited. He looked up at me, and with the craving for sympathy innate in children, he sighed softly: "Oh, my God, I wish one o'clock would come."

"Don't you get off until—merciful heaven, where do they work you?" I asked.

"In the packing department," answered the boy in an emotionless voice. Try to imagine your little boy longing for one o'clock, when he would be allowed to go to bed for five hours.

Upstairs in the restaurant my waitress was also looking forward to some remote hour of respite. "Usually we go home at eleven," she said, "but tonight and Monday we have to stay and make a thousand sandwiches after the store closes. The wagon men have to eat at midnight." At what hour the wagon men ceased work I did not venture to inquire.

The saturnalia of that Christmas Eve beggars description. The crowd of exhausted people that filled the store, weary of body, drained of spirit, seemed like the very antithesis of Christmas. One would have supposed the majority to be driven by hatred rather than love. "Oh, come along," hissed a parcel-laden husband to a woman who stopped at my counter. "Got to——" she gasped, "got to get something for your Uncle Henry. Handkerchiefs will do's well as anything, I guess. Oh, any kind, plain or initialed, doesn't matter," in response to my demand for particulars. She thought of several others she had to buy presents for before she left the counter, and I supplied her with tokens of affection which she was too tired and too cross to even examine before they were wrapped. I sincerely hope I gave her the right initials, but I was as tired as she was. Her husband's expression as she tumbled the bundles into his arms was actually vicious.

All over the store one heard the wails of children, dragged out to share the merry joys of Yuletide. Many of them had been on their poor little feet since morning, for Christmas shopping is always a protracted business. I wondered if these children retained any illusions of angels and Santa Claus.

If the shoppers were at the extreme limit of endurance, the girls behind the counters were in like condition. I can speak for the handkerchief department. The floor under our feet was littered inches deep with torn papers, boxes, trash of every kind, which in other circumstances we would have resented, but which we were now too far gone to notice. The stock was in an indescribable state of confusion. The cheapest and the most expensive boxes were thrown together in disordered heaps, and silk and linen were dumped indiscriminately into common compartments. We were all bursting with temper, altho we were determined not to show it. I never respected any group of people more than I did my colleagues behind the handkerchief counter. Under conditions which might have roused in people of more exalted social station the most barbarous impulses, those girls showed a consideration for one another, a gentle spirit of endurance toward the customers, and a desire to do their full duty to the firm, that aroused all my admiration. It did me good just to touch hands with such characters.

Even Anna rose to the occasion. She summoned an unsuspected capacity for self control, became subdued in her manner, and almost amiable toward the saleswomen. She was literally buried under the shower of parcels, but she wrapped and punched the cash register swiftly and stolidly, heedless of the sharp tones of the customers, who clamored for their parcels and change. At times a perfect chorus of ill-natured criticism was directed at her, but she worked on with a satirical smile on her lips and only an occasional murmur of profanity.

The tumult kept up that night until long after eleven, and when the gong

rang to notify the shoppers that they really must leave, every department in the great store was crowded. People were buying groceries, wines, flannels, dress goods, toys, books, jewelry, hats, gloves, handkerchiefs, automobiles — think of it, at half past eleven o'clock at night, December 24th! Is the world indeed heartless and inhumane? Is it only heedless? Did each individual buyer imagine that his necessity differed from all the others', and that he alone was justified in his late buying? Did one impulse of pity for the worn-out shop people visit a single breast? I wonder. I wonder also what the simple workman of Nazareth, if he looks down on things here below, thinks of the manner in which the most enlightened of nations celebrates his feast.

"Cheer up, Anna," I said, as the red-haired martyr limped down from her desk, her cashbox heavy in her arms. "Cheer up; it's only a few minutes until Christmas."

"Christmas," moaned Anna; "Oh, my Gawd!"

NEW YORK CITY.

What's the Matter With Football?

BY ARTHUR B. REEVE

[In our issue of November 22, 1906, we printed an article from Mr. Reeve entitled "Football Safe and Sane." This article sums up the deaths and casualties of the football season now closed.—EDITOR.]

TWO years ago the football reform agitation began. "Deadly football" was the subject of many heated articles, and one large university at least in the East abolished the game absolutely. In several others the "soccer" game was substituted. In several of the preparatory schools and high schools football was abolished also. Then came the reform from close mass play to the open spectacular game of today. The present season has shown a partial, tho in the main harmless, return to mass play; but it has also shown a return of the high schools and preparatory schools to many of the features of the game which in 1905 we endeavored to abolish. And thereby hangs the lesson of the year in football.

In 1905 the season witnessed 22 killed and 96 more or less seriously injured. In the following, the reform year, there were 10 killed and 63 injured. This year there have been 14 killed and 58 injured. Apparently there is something the matter with football and our task is to discover what it is.

"Reformed football was justified by a 50 per cent. decrease in fatal accidents in 1906 and a 33 per cent. decrease in 1907 below the bad record of 1905. The record of the present year is not quite as good in the matter of fatal accidents as that of last—there have been four more deaths—but it shows a slight improvement over 1906 in non-fatal injuries. Not only are these injuries fewer but they are also less serious than last year. There is food for thought in the fatalities.

Last year of the total of ten fatilities five were due solely to football as a game; the remaining five were due to causes that are operative in every sport, in private life, and indeed were in many cases more likely to happen in other sports than in football. Such accidents should not be properly charged up to the much-abused game of football. In an article in THE INDEPENDENT written on November 10, 1906, I reported that up to that time in the season three of the deaths had been due solely to football; later in the season two more such deaths occurred. This year of the fourteen deaths, no less than ten have been chargeable to the game itself. That fatalities peculiar to the game should be again increasing is unfortunate, but it points to faults not so much in football as in those who play it and the manner in which they play it—faults, by the way, which I have already pointed out twice before.

The fact of the matter is that of the whole fourteen killed the ages averaged something under eighteen years. Not one of them was over twenty years old. All except two were in high schools or players on boys' amateur teams. Furthermore, of the two university players killed only one death was due to football directly, and both of them were in "universities" ranking little higher than preparatory schools. One of the ten cases was of a boy only thirteen years of age. The conclusion is obvious—football is a young man's game, it is not a boys' game. It is many years since there has been a death or even a serious permanent injury to a player on any of the large 'varsity teams, and the minor injuries are comparatively few. The main trouble now is with the boys' and amateur teams, where rules are often lax, anything is fair to win, and, as was pointed out last year, the winning team often gloats over having put up a disgracefully vicious game.

Taking up in detail the fatalities of the year, one player died of a ruptured intestine. But he had barely recovered from an operation for appendicitis, and never should have donned the moleskins, or the paraphernalia of any sport whatever, for that matter. Still another had recently had typhoid fever and the exertion of the game resulted in a fatal relapse. He, too, should never have played football, or any other game, for several months longer. Still another lad had blood poisoning from an otherwise slight scratch which might have happened as well in any of dozens of other ways; and another who had never played the game before was killed in making a flying tackle which no competent coach would have allowed him to attempt except after days of work with a "dummy" over a straw pile. Here is over one-third of the list which by liberal construction should not be charged to the game itself.

The ten deaths chargeable to the game itself included the case of the thirteen-year-old schoolboy who was killed by a blow on the head from an older boy; an amateur player under twenty killed in much the same way; a high-school boy of eighteen whose back was broken in an old-style mass play such as the attempt has been made to eliminate; a sixteen-year-old high-school boy whose skull was fractured; a student in a minor university who was pulled from the bottom of a pile of players with partial paralysis, from which he died a month later; an eighteen-year old high-school student whose neck was broken; a fifteen-year-old boy on an amateur team; two sixteen-year-old boys described as "kicked in the stomach," and a high-school student "bent double under the piling up of players."

It is a bad record. But at a glance it can be seen that it is not damning to the game, provided the game is played by proper players, of seasoned age, in good physical condition, and according to the rules and the spirit of the rules. Surely no game should be played under other conditions than these. Moreover, compare this record with that of 1905, where, of the 22 deaths, no less than 17 were due solely and unquestionably to football as it was played then, mostly injuries to brain and spine.

Furthermore, the decrease in serious non-fatal accidents is striking during the past three years. The following figures are given, in order, for the years 1905, 1906 and 1907: Broken collar bones were 7, 9 and 1 respectively. Broken legs were 6, 8 and 4. Twisted knees were 5, 7 and 4. These three classes of injuries, which it was predicted last year would show an increase and which did show it, have this year thus shown a decrease. They are peculiar to the "open" game, but are even in the second year of its existence decreasing.

Concussion of the brain, peculiar to mass play, decreased from 4 to 2 to 1 cases. Serious but non-fatal injuries to the spine were reduced from 3 cases in 1905 to none in 1906 and 1 in 1907. This 1 case was of a university student "practising" with a couple of companions at home. There were 5 internal injuries in 1905, none last year, and 1 this year. Injuries described merely as "serious" were 13 in 1905, 1 in 1906, and 10 in 1907.

Three arms were broken in 1905 against 2 in 1906 and 1 in 1907; 4 shoulders dislocated against none and 2 in the last two years. Broken ribs figured three times in 1905, none in 1906 and only

once in 1907. Four broken noses were reduced to 2 in 1906 and 3 in 1907.

A case of water on the elbow, 2 of water on the knee, 2 leg bruises, 1 thigh bruised, 2 ankles turned, 1 toe bruised, 1 ankle dislocated, 1 hand broken, 1 leg wrenched, 1 old wound reopened, 4 knees wrenched, 5 heads cut, 6 ankles sprained, 1 strained tendon, 2 shoulders dislocated, 1 shoulder sprained and another broken, and a ruptured appendix, complete the list of injuries of this year. Some of these accidents are such as might have happened had football never been invented. There are many improvements of 1907 over 1906, some grievous backslidings, but taken on the whole, in comparison to the terrible record of 1905, football of today is a far cleaner and safer game.

Before football is condemned, one must remember that every sport has its dangers. Even baseball has 6 players killed this year, an improvement over last, when 12 were killed. I have seen no figures yet of the number of baseball spectators killed this year, but they numbered 12 last year, and there is no reason to believe that there were not at least as many in 1907 as there were players killed. Football is at least not "deadly" to spectators, and their lives do not have to be protected by wire nettings. There were 178 killed and 165 injured last year in hunting, and the figures this year, which are not yet complete, will no doubt equal them. In New England alone more people have been killed in the short hunting season this fall already than in football in the entire United States and Canada. Automobiles last year claimed 209 killed and 851 injured. Even such an apparently innocent pleasure as the scenic railway at the amusement parks has this year exacted a toll of 4 killed and 25 injured.

Fourth of July casualties are too well known to need repeating. During the summer months Monday morning's paper is a constant reminder against the too venturesome swimmer, the amateur sailor of a catboat in fluky breezes, the fool who rocks the boat, and the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" fiend. Then, also, one must bear in mind the well-known casualty insurance figures that show the dangers of walking the streets in broad daylight, or even of sitting or sleeping quietly at home, to be nearly as great as traveling on a Pullman on a well-regulated railway.

Football, after all, is not a mollycoddle game, by any means, to be played by young men who should be packed in cotton wool; nor, on the other hand, is it a gladiatorial Roman holiday, resulting in swathing young men in sterilized cotton and splints. It is a clean, healthful sport that satisfies the legitimate combative instincts of the human race in the youthful stage of its individual existence, when it must perforce reproduce the past history of the generations that have evolved it into what it now is. Played by gentlemanly, sportsmanlike players, of proper age for such a strenuous contest, and in proper physical condition, it is a game that the thirty and forty thousand spectators and thirty-three or more players in the Yale-Princeton and Yale-Harvard series, for example, may be justly proud to witness and play as the great American college sport.

But what of those adverse figures cited above? Very much. Football should not be played at all by high schools or preparatory schools, or if at all only by young men over eighteen years of age. Perhaps it would be better to have entirely separate rules for the game in the latter case from those of the intercollegiate rules committee for older players better trained. Secondly, no man should play football (or any other game) unless he is in first class physical condition and able to stand all reasonable strains incident to the play. Finally, mass play must even further be eliminated. The tendency evinced this year to return to it must be strictly legislated against by football authorities if the game is to retain the support of impartial people.

New York City.



An Automatic Milk Seller for Schools

BY MAX A. R. BRUNNER

In educational and sanitary matters German authorities lead all others; the recent visit of the Lord Mayor of London and his aldermen has again demonstrated this fact. This month a very commendable feature has been introduced in several schools here; automats were placed in the courtyards which, for a small coin, deliver hot or cold milk. First, one procures a cup which falls out of an opening and which is made of waterproof strong paper; then a pedal is pressed down and the cup is filled with pure milk at any desired temperature. Heating is done inside entirely automatically by liquid fuel. The cleaning and rinsing of the tubes and tanks thru which the milk runs is also effected automatically. The amount asked is so small, 2 cents, that scarcely any profit is made, as it is intended to give the pupils the milk at actual cost. It should be pointed out that the whole process is unexcelled from the hygienic standpoint, as only the best inspected milk is used, and every person receives a separate cup, features which we do not find in the many restaurants and milk shops. The success with these patented automats has been very great and they will be installed in many more schools of the German empire.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The Fishes of the Deep Sea

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

President of Stanford, Jr., University

THE study of the animal life of the deep sea is mainly concerned with three categories of creatures. The first of these is that named by Haeckel, *Plankton*—the organisms, mostly minute, which float on the surface of the open ocean. Among the Plankton, young fishes may sometimes be found, occasionally the young of shore fishes, carried from their natural habitat by oceanic currents. Next comes the pelagic forms, those moving freely in the water near the surface and choosing the open sea by preference. Besides whales and dolphins, many fishes are pelagic. Among these are various large forms, sharks and numerous members of the mackerel family, as the tunny, the albecore, the bonito and their relatives. The smaller pelagic fishes usually go in schools, the larger ones swim about singly. Among those in schools are certain species of mackerel and most of the flying fishes. All these pelagic forms resort to certain regions, chosen bays and straits, usually within the tropics, for purposes of spawning. From these regions they sally forth on more or less definite predatory expeditions. Many pelagic fishes breed in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies. Others find their homes about the Santa Barbara Islands of Southern California, and in Hawaii and Southern Japan.

The third category of deep-sea life is that constituting the bassalian fauna or life of the depths. This includes forms living below a depth of 500 feet, some of them swimming freely, others lying close to the bottom, or, in the case of invertebrates, often attached to the ground. The bassalian fauna grades perfectly into the ordinary shore fauna, yet it has many characteristics of its own. It is largely composed of fishes, yet sea urchins, shrimps, crabs, crinoids and a great number of microscopic forms extend into its region and form part of it.

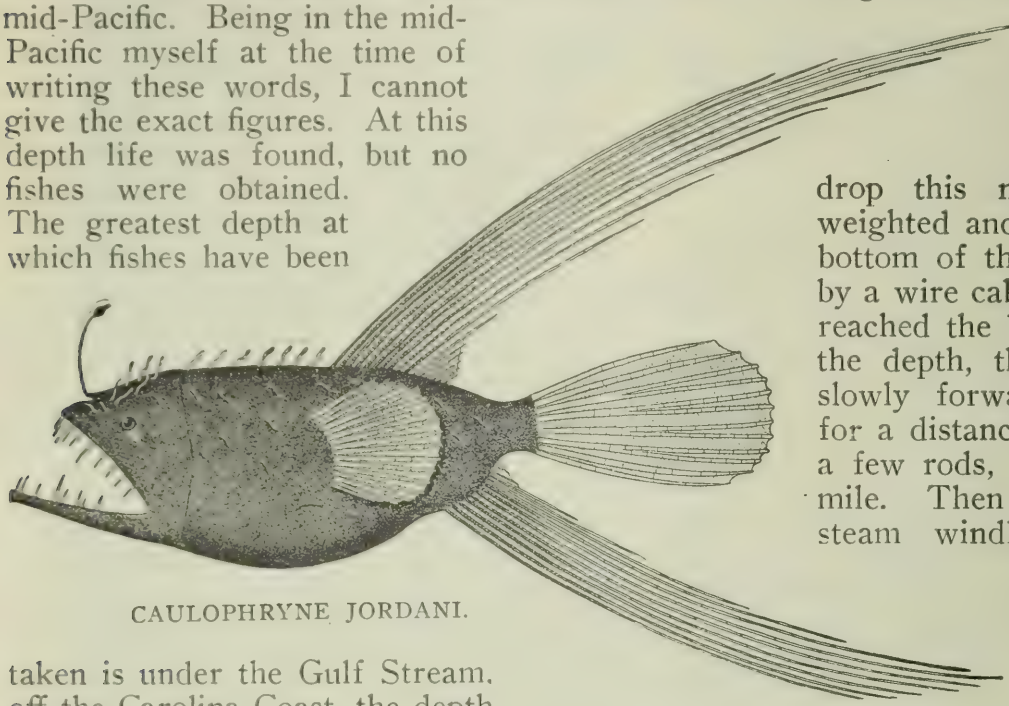
In general, the bassalian area lies below the region penetrated by sunlight. The differences of temperature of day and night, of summer and winter, do not extend to it. It is, therefore, an area of cold and darkness, of uniformity of conditions, and the tremendous pressure of the water keeps the creatures developed in it from extending their range upward or downward in the water. A deep sea fish rising above its depth is crushed by the reduction of the outside pressure. Its tissues swell, its blood vessels burst, its eyes are forced out, its stomach turned wrong side out as the pressure within exceeds that on the outside. Conversely, a fish sinking below the pressure to which it is accustomed is soon crushed or suffocated. Sometimes a deep sea fish, in a struggle with its prey, is carried above or below its depth, in which case both are destroyed. It will be understood that the tissues of a fish developed below a mile of water are permeated with water of the same degree of pressure as that outside. The deep sea fish, in his normal position, no more feels the 2,312 pounds pressure per square inch of a mile depth of water than we feel the 15 pounds per square inch of forty miles depth of atmosphere.



NOTACANTHUS PHASGONORUS.

The greatest depth of the sea yet re-

corded is approximately six miles. This is found to the eastward of Guam, in the mid-Pacific. Being in the mid-Pacific myself at the time of writing these words, I cannot give the exact figures. At this depth life was found, but no fishes were obtained. The greatest depth at which fishes have been taken is under the Gulf Stream, off the Carolina Coast, the depth approaching five miles, as I remember.



CAULOPHRYNE JORDANI.

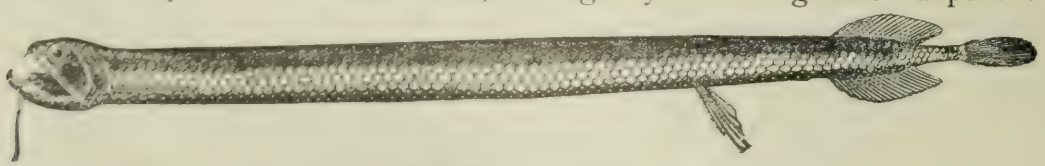
The study of the life of the deep sea has been mainly the result of vessels especially fitted for the work of dredging and trawling. First in importance in this regard stands the "Albatross," a vessel of the United States Navy, controlled by the United States Bureau of Fisheries. Next comes the British ship "Challenger," which made a notable cruise around the world for the purpose of deep sea investigations. This trip has yielded larger results than any other single cruise, so far as the deep seas are concerned, but the "Albatross" has made a far greater number of expeditions. Other notable dredging vessels are the "Investigator," in the Indian Ocean; the "Travailleur" and the "Talisman," about the coast of France; the "Vigilante," in the Mediterranean; the "Knight Errant," about Great Britain; the "Blake" and the "Fish Hawk," in the United States, and the "Thetis," in Australia.

The writer's experiences on the deep seas have been mainly on the "Albatross." The principal piece of apparatus used in this work is the beam trawl. This is a long net resting at its mouth on two curved iron bars like sled runners.

The method of fishing is to drop this net, properly weighted and adjusted, to the bottom of the sea, holding it by a wire cable. When it has reached the bottom, whatever the depth, the vessel steams slowly forward, dragging it for a distance; it may be for a few rods, it may be half a mile. Then by means of a steam windlass the net is drawn to the surface. Those fishes which lie near the bottom are sure to be taken, and others may be caught as the net rises. As nets are unknown to these creatures, they make no effort to escape, and even the most active are readily caught if near enough to the bottom.

Sometimes the trawl is caught on a rock and is lost altogether. Sometimes the net is torn on a coral mass or other jagged obstruction. Sometimes it is filled with soft mud, or with loose stones; sometimes again with sea weeds, or occasionally, when the depth is not great, with sea urchins, or sponges, or scallops, or other shellfish. Sometimes it contains nothing at all, even after a laborious half-day has been given to a single operation. More often the naturalist is rewarded by a few fishes, with crabs, sponges, sea urchins, and sometimes in a single haul he captures very many.

At the depth of a few hundred feet the fishes are usually red in color, with very large eyes. At greater depths they are all of a uniform violet or inky black, and the eyes are either excessively large or



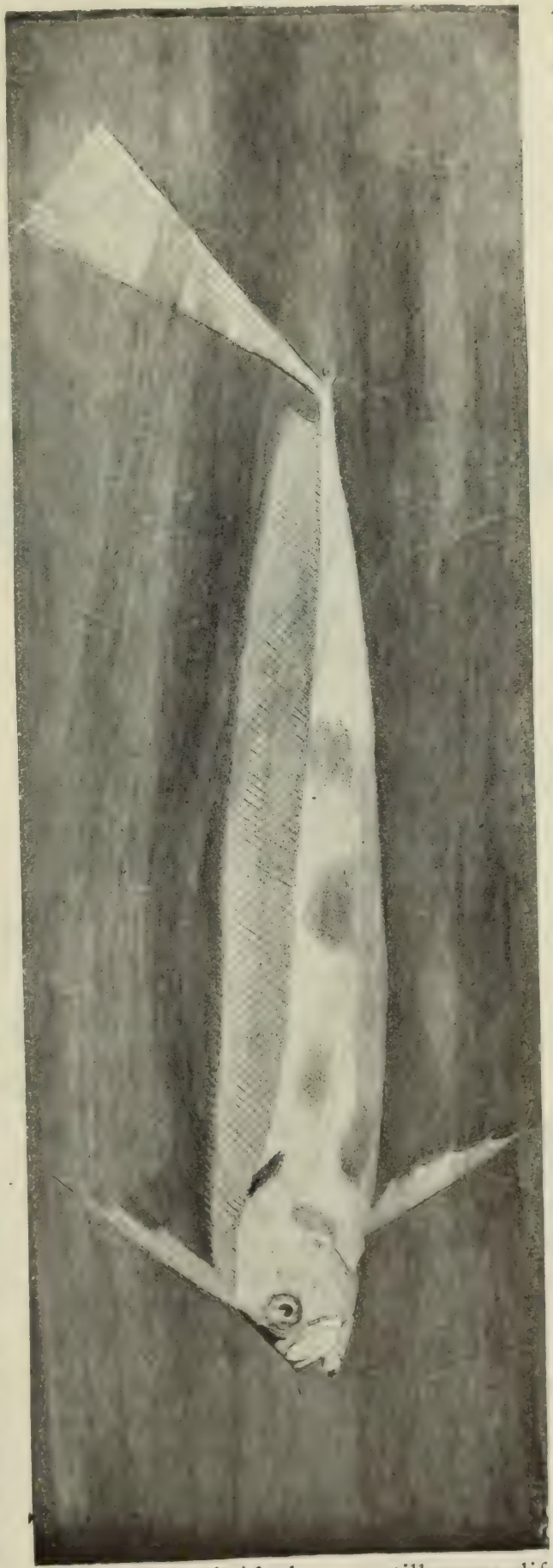
STOMIAS FEROX.

excessively small. The very large eyes seem to represent an effort to make the most of what little light there is. The very small ones are simply vestiges, and mean that nature has given up the idea of letting her creatures see. A certain number of these deep-sea fishes are provided with lanterns or luminous spots by which they find their way in the great depths. All the species thus provided have well-developed eyes. The luminous spots usually lie in rows along the side of the body. In some forms the whole snout is luminous, like the headlight of an engine. In the case of a Japanese deep-sea sharklet the whole belly is luminous. Of this species, *Etmopterus lucifer,* Dr. Peter Schmidt, of St. Petersburg, once made a sketch in the night by the light given out of the animal itself. This little illuminated shark is only about a foot in length.

The deep-sea fishes are all descended by degeneration and specialization from various tribes of shore fishes. The degeneration involves loss of organs, the softening of the tissues, both bones and muscles, and often the loss of fins or scales. By the stretching of the tissues a deep-sea fish may often swallow another of considerably larger size. The specialization consists in the great development of luminous spots in many cases, the development of very long teeth in most cases, and in occasional modifications of fins as organs of touch.

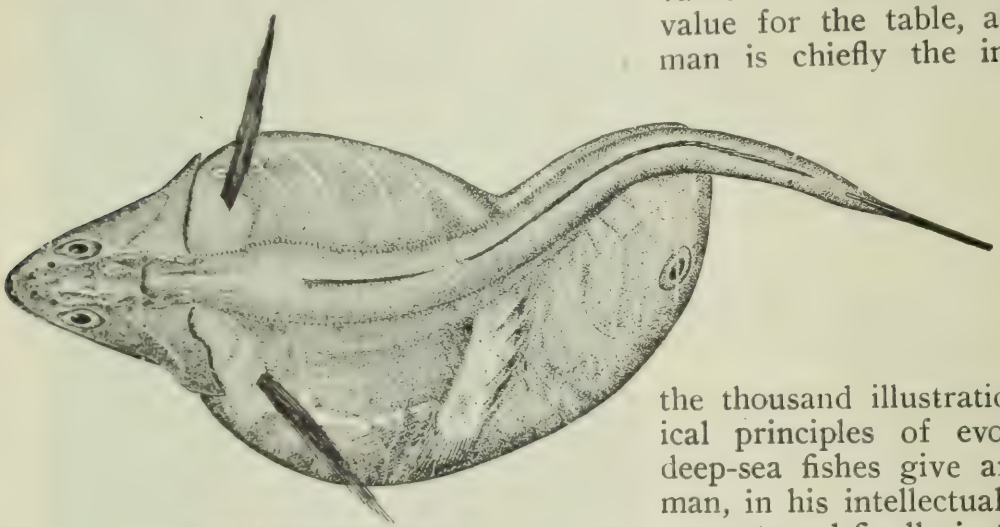
Most of the luminous forms are of the group called lantern fishes, degenerated from allies of the smelt and trout. Many deep-sea forms are modified eels. Still others are derived from the anglers or fishing frogs. Some are degenerate herrings, some degraded mackerels, and the large group called grenadiers are modifications of codfish. A few sharks and chimæras enter the depths, as also occasional members of several others of the various orders and families of fishes.

As the conditions of life in the depths are very uniform, there is practically no difference between the deep-sea fishes of the tropics and those of the north. Many species extend their range unchanged over a very wide area, and yet species are separated from their allies by isolation in the deep seas as elsewhere. Most of the species of the Atlantic are different from those of the Pacific. Those about Hawaii are different from those of Japan for the most part, and those of California and Alaska are still more different.



Dealfish, or King of the Salmon, *Trachypterus rex-salmonorum* Jordan & Gilbert. Family *Trachypteridae.* (From a specimen taken off the Farallones.)

Among the deep-sea fishes are many most astonishing forms. Perhaps as striking as any is the great oar fish, *Regalecus,* called in Europe in different languages, "King of the Herrings" and in Japan the "Cock of the Submarine Castle." This fish has the shape of a broad ribbon, sometimes twenty-five feet long, nearly a foot across, and about two inches in thickness. Its texture is soft,



CHIASMODON NIGER.

almost gelatine-like. Its color is transparent blue, and on its head the dorsal spines rise high, like a mane, each with a crimson knob at the tip. This creature lives in the open sea, at no very great depth, and occasionally it is cast on shore, where it is always reported as a sea serpent.

To the books on the deep-sea fishes the reader is referred for the details in these matters.

To the practical question as to the value of these fishes we may say: Most of them are good to eat, but their flesh is watery and without flavor. Their value to museums far exceeds their value for the table, and their value to man is chiefly the intellectual one of showing him to what lengths nature can go in the direction of utilization of space and adaptation of forms. And the thousand illustrations of the biological principles of evolution which the deep-sea fishes give are worth more to man, in his intellectual and moral development, and finally in the conduct of life, than would be any conceivable number of fish dinners.

Wherefore the bassalians have their place in the cosmos as clearly as the cod or the herring.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA.

Thou Shalt Kill No One

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

IN the beginning of July, 1907, the man who worked in St. Petersburg for the publishing firm "Obnovlenye" was imprisoned by the St. Petersburg magistrate on the charge that he distributed the brochure which I wrote seven years ago, entitled "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

Insignificant as it is, compared with the present incessant imprisonments, exiles and executions, the incident is significant because of the motive for which it was committed.

Now that all Russia is groaning from the horror of the unceasing and ever-growing number of murders, the brochure which confirms the ancient law, recognized for thousands of years by all religions—"Thou shalt not kill"—this brochure is prohibited, and the man who distributes it is thrown into prison, like a criminal.

It would seem that the Government, which has so long combated unsuccessfully against the murder-mania that is taking an ever stronger hold on the Russian people, should have encouraged the people who disseminate ideas condemning murder; but, strange to say, the Government, on the contrary, is punishing such people.

It is the strange law of retaliation

which inevitably punishes the people that pervert the law of God.

Nineteen hundred years ago Christ, expounding the fundamental commandments of his doctrine, no longer placed the ancient commandment "Thou shalt not kill" at the head of all commandments (he considered this commandment so fixt that he did not speak of it), but the commandment that every man should shun all that which may lead to murder, that man should bear no ill will to his neighbor, that he should forgive all, that he should make peace with all, that he should have no enemies.

But this commandment was not only not accepted by men, but even the ancient commandment, forbidding murder, was rejected, even as it was rejected after the laws of Moses. And people who called themselves Christians continued, with perfect assurance in their uprightness, to kill in war and in peace all those people whose death seemed desirable to them.

The governments of the Christian nations, with the aid of the churchmen, have long taught the people they ruled that the law "Thou shalt not kill" did not mean that people should not kill other people without any exceptions, but that there are instances when it is not only permissible, but even necessary, to kill people, and the nations believed their governments and helped to murder those whom the government selected to be murdered. When the time came that the faith in the infallibility of the governments crumbled away, the people began to treat those constituting the governments in the same manner as the governments treated the people whose death was desirable to them, with the only difference that governments considered it proper to kill people in war and after certain deliberations which are called courts of justice, the people decided that it is proper to kill in time of revolution and after deliberations of certain people calling themselves revolutionary committees, and so forth.

And the result was that which is going on in Russia at present—that is, after nineteen hundred years of preaching Christianity, people have now for two years unceasingly killed one another—the revolutionaries their enemies, the government its enemies—killing men, women and children—all those whose death they consider useful, and, what is most surprising, they act thus, feeling perfectly confident that they are not violating the moral or religious law.

It has come to such a state that if all people in Russia were given the opportunity of killing all those whom they regard as dangerous to themselves, almost all Russian people would have killed one another; the revolutionists would have killed all the rulers and capitalists; the rulers and capitalists would have killed all the revolutionists; the peasants would have killed all the landed proprietors; the landed proprietors would have killed all the peasants, and so forth.

This is not a joke; it is really a fact. And this terrible state of the people has existed for several years, and with every year, with every month, every day, it is growing ever worse and worse.

The state of the people is growing ever worse and worse, particularly because the Government, feeling forced to counteract such a state of affairs, is endeavoring to check it by methods which it regards as the only effective ones. These methods, both irrational and cruel, consist in committing those same crimes against which the Government is fighting. And as it might have been expected, especially now that there are such perfected weapons of murder—revolvers, bombs and cannons—with which a small child can kill a hundred strong people, these irrational and cruel methods not only fail to attain the desired aim, but render the situation ever worse and worse.

The tragedy of the position of the Russian Government lies in the fact that tho it cannot help seeing that by employing this irrational and cruel means, the situation is only growing worse, yet it cannot stop. What is more, aside from being unable to stop, it cannot employ the only possible and effective means of combating murder—the explanation of the criminality and the sin of murder. Not only is it unable to employ this means, but it feels compelled to use its stupid and cruel methods also against those people who want to apply this only possible means of saving the Russian people from the miserable position in which they now find themselves.

The Government persecutes the brochure "Thou shalt not kill" and imprisons those that distribute it. Now the Government must inevitably persecute that which I am writing just now, it must execute me, and to be consistent, it should long have suppressed not only the Gospel, but even the Ten Commandments of the Old Testament, and should have executed all those that distribute it.

Yes, it is the strange law of retaliation which executes those that pervert the law of God.

All Russia is groaning from the horror of the beastly instincts which have manifested themselves, unrestrained by anything, and which incite people to commit the most horrible, senseless murders.

And now the most liberal people, who defend all sorts of liberty, when asked if it is proper to maintain the liberty of life—that is, not to kill any people—these people are either silent, thus recognizing by their silence the necessity of murder, or they recognize this necessity openly, even as the revolutionaries and the Government recognize it. And the Government, and the revolutionists, and murderers that belong to no parties are continuing to kill one another under various pretexts.

The condition of Russia is terrible. But the most terrible thing of all is not the material condition of Russia, nor the stagnation, nor the agrarian order, nor the proletariat, nor the financial confusion, nor the robberies, nor the mutinies, nor the revolution in general. The most terrible thing of all is the spiritual and mental derangement which lies at the root of all these miseries. The most terrible thing of all is that the majority of the Russian people live now without any moral or religious law which should be compulsory to all; some look upon religion as decayed, ancient beliefs, which no longer have any rational meaning and which are not necessary for guiding man's conduct; these people are guided in life only by their own considerations and tastes; others, rejecting all sorts of religions, are also guided by their most varied considerations and desires. Thus the majority of people, acting at present in Russia under the most contradictory considerations as to what would constitute the bliss of society, are in reality guided only by their egoistic, almost animal, impulses. The most terrible thing about this is that these people, having renounced the rational human life, having lowered themselves to the grade of animals, are perfectly satisfied with themselves, and are confident that all the stupid and nasty things they are saying and doing, imitating the Western nations (the Government officials as well as the revolutionists), prove conclusively their superiority over the wise and saintly people of the past, and that it is not only unnecessary to endeavor to establish some religious conception of life by which all might be guided, a religion which could unite the people, but they are confident that the absence of any religion proves their intellectual and moral superiority.

People can live a harmonious, human life not because of certain political creeds, but because of a unifying conception of the fundamental meaning of life.

Political creeds cannot unite mankind, for the reason that there may be a countless number of political creeds. Some may believe in this or that form of parliamentarism, in socialism or in anarchism. But there can be only one high conception of the meaning of life, in a certain historic period, for a certain nation. Thus it has always been. Thus lived the Greeks, the Romans, the Arabs, the Hindus, unified by one and the same high law of life; thus lived and still live the Chinese; thus lived also the European nations, so-called Christians, while they really believed in the creed—adapted by St. Paul to the pagan customs and mode of life—which was called the Christian Catholic faith.

We now see clearly all the inconsistency of this religious, confused, vague and hypocritical doctrine of the churches, which prohibited the reading of the Gospel; which substituted the renunciation of earthly pleasures and acts of love, by salvation thru faith and the administering of the sacraments; which recognized the necessity to obey the worldly powers instead of the evangelical recognition of the power of one God; which recognized miracles, the worshipping of images, saints, the infallibility of the Pope, and

so forth. We see clearly the inconsistency of this doctrine with the simple, clear teaching of the Gospel. But people were born in this false faith, this faith was instilled in them from childhood on, and however crude (from our present point of view) this faith was—permitting murders, executions, wars, duels, at the same time recognizing the God of love—the people believed in it sincerely, and this faith united them. This union continued for centuries, but then came a time when the people began to interpret the doctrine differently, in their own way. Protestantism appeared in all its varied forms, and animosities and disputes arose between the various creeds of perverted Christianity. The unity of faith which had until that time kept the people together was destroyed. People ceased believing in the same religion; at first they stopped believing in one and the same religion, and later, because of different interpretations and disputes, they ceased believing in the Christian religion itself.

There were many causes which destroyed in men the faith in the Christian religion in all its forms—in Catholicism, in Greek Orthodoxy, in Protestantism. The religious conflicts and the ever-growing civilization were among these causes, but the principal cause was that Catholic as well as Protestant Christianity sanctioned executions and war. It was natural for the people who introduced Christianity into the pagan nations, because they belonged to the ruling classes of society, that in accepting and introducing Christianity to the people they should either conceal or overlook in it all that is incompatible with the mode of pagan life by which they have profited. These people, in order to accept Christianity and introduce it into the nation, had to do one of the following two things—either to change the mode of pagan life in accordance with the Christian doctrine, or to change the Christian doctrine in accordance with the existing form of life. They chose the second; that is, using the interpretations of St. Paul, they so perverted Christianity that everything which was contrary to the existing order of things, resting on violence and murder, was covered up and misinterpreted. In order to misinterpret Christianity so that it should not be contrary to the pagan order of things and the license to murder, which is the mainstay of such an order of things, it was necessary to change and to conceal the very essence of Christianity. In Judaism and Mohammedanism it was possible to go around the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" without violating the law, for in both religions people are subdivided into faithful ones and unfaithful ones, and therefore it was possible to apply the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" only with regard to the faithful. In Christianity, however, the very essence of which is the recognition of all people as brothers, which is founded on love, which expressed itself in forgiveness, in love for the enemy—in Christianity it was impossible to do it; the toleration of murder of any people destroyed the main foundation of the Christian doctrine. And therefore, in order to make Christianity compatible with murder it was essential to do it by means of interpretations which destroyed its very essence. And that is what really happened. And when this came about, Christianity, having become perverted, ceased to be a religion. And the result was that the Christain Church religion became either a matter of custom, of propriety, or profit, or poetic conception; but the real religion, that is, a religion which really united people and guided their conduct, departed from the people of the Christian world.

It would seem that having lost the only principle — Religion — which could unite the people, the people of the Christian Church should have disunited, should have ceased to live together in harmony, but this did not occur, because their transition from religion into perverted Christianity did not come about suddenly, but gradually, and while freeing themselves from this unification by faith, the people were falling ever more under the influence of another unification, which is based not on religion, but on power, which, in turn, had been established and maintained by false religion. The people ceased believing in God and His law, and began to believe in the power of the rulers and their law. And when faith in false Christianity disappeared, faith in the rulers, in their

power and their law, replaced the false religion and continued to keep the people together artificially.

But this unification, based on the inertia of power instead of religion, could not go on. The time arrived when thru the diffusion of enlightenment, the people understood that there was no inner cause why they should obey one particular power and not another. And having understood this, the people ceased to believe in the necessity to obey the ruling power and began to combat against it. This conflict started long ago, but it manifested itself particularly toward the end of the eighteenth century. The conflict continued thru the last century; it has been kept up in a more or less concealed form to this day thruout the so-called Christian world, and is going on with particular energy at the present time in Russia

That which is happening in Russia now is the same struggle of people who have lost the inner religious ties that had bound them to one another, and who have lost also their faith in the need of obeying the ruling powers. The conflict consists of the fact that the people are endeavoring to free themselves from the power of violence by the same coarse and cruel methods which have been employed by that power in order to force them to obedience.

If in Russia this struggle has manifested itself in a more ugly and cruel form than in other countries, it is simply because in Russia this struggle has manifested itself later than in other countries.

In many respects the situation of the Russian people is similar to that in which some European nations found themselves a hundred years ago, but there are many things which make their situation altogether different. It is similar to the situation of the European nations in that the great majority of the Russian people, like the European nations at that time, understood that the faith in the Trinity, in heaven and hell, the sacraments, the ikons, the relics of the saints, the fasts, the prayers, the faith in the holiness and greatness of the Czar and the duty to obey the ruling powers—this faith which is compatible with murder and all sorts of violence—is not real religion, but merely an imitation of it, and therefore they have of late begun to free themselves from this false religion as well as from the groundless faith in the benevolence and the necessity of the power of the Czar and from the ruling powers in general.

In this yearning of the people to emancipate themselves from their faith in perverted Christianity and in the indispensableness and sacredness of the ruling powers, the situation of the Russian people is exactly like the situation of the European nations in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The difference is that the revolution which is going on in Russia at present is the latest, and therefore the Russian people can see now that which the European nations could not have seen—that is, to what the nations were brought by their struggle against their governments. The Russian people cannot help seeing that all these struggles not only failed to destroy completely, but did not even lessen, the evil against which they combated. The Russian people cannot help seeing that all the efforts wasted during the revolutions, all the blood that was shed, did not destroy poverty and the dependence of the laboring classes upon the rich, and the ruling powers, that the wasting of the strength of the people in the efforts to seize other people's dominions—in wars—has not ceased, that they did not free the people from the power of the few. The Russian people cannot help seeing the vanity of fighting violence with violence—on which the European nations have wasted so much strength. Herein lies one cause of the difference of the present situation of the Russian people from the situation of the people of the Western world a hundred years ago.

The other and more important cause is that aside from the official so called Christian religion, which has been inoculated alike in the Russian people and the European nations—there has always existed from ancient times in the Russian people another unofficial, living Christian religion, preserved in some strange way, thru the holy lives of old people, through fanatics, pilgrims—

a religion which penetrated into the people, the proverbs and stories and legends, taking a firm hold on them and guiding them. The essence of this religion is that man should lead a Godlike life, satisfying his soul, that all men are brothers, that what is great before man is an abomination before the Lord, that a man can save himself not by observing certain rites or by prayers, but by deeds of benevolence and love. This faith has always lived in the people and has been their true faith, which guided their life side by side with the false church religion which was outwardly inoculated in them. This true faith was firmly rooted in the people until some seventy years ago, but during the last fifty years, especially because of the decline of the morality of the clergy, particularly in the monastic life, it began to weaken in the masses of the people, and it stood out in the sects of the Molokans, Stundists, Chlists, Subbotniks, God's People, Malovantsi, Egovists, Dukhobors and many others. The common traits of the majority of these sects, aside from the general positive renunciation of the Greek Orthodox faith, were the introduction into the conduct of their life of moral Christian rules and the refusal to recognize the demands of the ruling powers—above all, the refusal to recognize the legality and necessity of murdering one human being by another. This faith has of late started to crystallize itself and to assume a clearer aspect, as if to resist the revolutionary wrath which has seized a portion of the Russian people. People of different social standing and different education, professing this faith, are ever growing in number, and these people are coming ever nearer and nearer to one another and their conception of the Christian truth is becoming ever simpler and is introduced into life.

Thus, notwithstanding the general traits of the Russian revolution with the revolutions that preceded it, the Russian people cannot help arriving from their revolution to a different outcome than that of the Western nations in the last century.

An intense struggle is going on in Russia at present between two diametrically opposed qualities in human nature—between the brute in man and the Christian.

Two ways are now open to the Russian people: The road along which the European nations have gone and are still going—that is, to fight violence with violence, to overcome it, and to establish by violence and maintain by violence the new order of things. The other way is that the people, realizing that the unification of the people by means of violence is only temporary, but that there is only one conception of life and the law emanating from such a conception that can truly unify the people, will make an effort to define to themselves clearly this conception of life and the law emanating from it, excluding under any circumstances the permission to commit murder —to define to themselves this conception of life, and build their life upon this alone, and not upon violence.

And such a substitution of the unification of the people, based on violence, by a unification founded on a Christian conception of life will take place, I believe, in our time, not only among the Russian people, but also in the whole Christian world.

A long time will pass, and perhaps a great deal of blood will be shed, before this will come about. But it is impossible that this should not come to pass. It is impossible that the time should not come when the people, having freed themselves from the false religion and from the violence resulting from it, will be united by a conception of life common to all, under which it will not only be impossible but entirely unnecessary to commit murder of human beings. Such a time will come, because the life of people united by violence can only be a temporary, transitory state—it cannot be the permanent life of rational beings. Animals may be united by violence, but human beings can be united only by one conception of life common to all. And I believe that this conception is the one expressed in that form of Christianity which admits under no circumstances the usefulness, the indispensableness, the legality of murder.

If all the people who think they believe in Christianity were to cast aside all non-

sense and recognize only one simple and clear truth, which was uttered thousands of years ago, which constituted the first essential negative condition of all morality—a truth recognized both by the heart and the mind, and by the whole being of every unspoiled person—the truth that one human being should not kill another human being—and the entire existing terrible and brutal order of our life would change immediately, and then life would be established in accordance with the consciousness of the people of our time; that toward which our best people are now striving would thus immediately be accomplished.

Mankind is rising higher and higher slowly, halting and retreating, and at times moving back, while going up, step by step, toward perfection and bliss. Mankind has stood long on the step which lifts it to the possibility of a harmonious life without the necessity of murder, but whether it wants it or not, it must enter this life during our time. If not our reason or our striving toward good, the very wretchedness of our condition, which is growing ever worse and worse, will compel mankind to do it—that is, to begin constructing life, not on the principles of hate and threats, but on the principles of reason and love.

"The kingdom of heaven on earth—that is the ultimate aim and desire of mankind. Christ brought this kingdom near to us, but the people did not understand him and they erected within us a kingdom of priests, and not a kingdom of God," said Kant. "And only then," he added, "will it be possible to say conclusively that this kingdom of heaven has come to us, when the people will become conscious that it is essential to pass gradually from the religion of the Church to the universal rational religion."

And I think—indeed, I am convinced—that this time has come. The people have constructed their life on a foundation which is contrary both to the mind and the heart of man—on murder—and, together with this, they have assured themselves by a cunning deception elaborated for centuries that they were acting according to a certain law of Christ, or that they knew a science by which it is proven conclusively that the murdering of one human being by another is justifiable both by the mind and the heart of man. And when they are told that their life is the life of beasts, that their Christianity and their science are but a mockery and a raillery at religion and science, that they must stop being murderers if they would be Christians and civilized human beings, they simply smile and shrug their shoulders. It seems to them so unfeasible to stop doing that which had been prohibited by the most primitive religious laws of the most ancient people, that which is rooted in the conscience and the heart of every unspoilt man, and that which cannot be reconciled by the most cunning and ingenious arguments with the doctrine of Christianity which they are supposed to profess, nor with the civilization of which they are so proud.

How terrible must be the mental decline of the people of this world, if they can believe that their life will grow worse by ceasing to execute, torture, murder, hang one another.

And how greatly perverted must be the moral and religious feelings of the people, if it is necessary to convince them that "Thou shalt not kill" does not mean that they are permitted to kill people of other nations, or in general, those whose death would be useful to us; but that these words, ascribed by us to God, mean that *we should not, therefore we must not, kill any one.*

Yes, the moral and mental decline of such people is terrible, especially when they regard themselves as standing upon the summit of spiritual development. And, it is terrible to say it, such are all the people of our civilized perverted world, with but few exceptions.

The only consolation is that this terrible decline is a symptom of the last degree of perversion which is to be followed by an awakening. And I believe that the present Russian revolution will lead us to this awakening.

Of course, the teaching of Christ is unfeasible to those people who live by supervising and commanding the construction of warships, fortresses, soldiers who are taught to murder, schools where murderesses are trained, courts, prisons,

gallows—to people possessing great fortunes which are guarded by murder. To such people the doctrine of Christ is impracticable. But the people who are building the warships and fortresses, who are being taught to commit murder, who are being perverted in the schools, who are executed and shot; those who amass these fortunes protected by murder—it is time for these people to understand that life without murder, without violence is better than the one they are leading at present. And I think that the Russian people, the great majority of the Russian people, will understand this—indeed, they almost understand it already.

I believe this because the absurdity of that which is happening is too obvious. Representatives of the government and revolutionists are devising the most subtle, ingenious, scientific and governmental laws, the others are devising still more ingenious, complicated and far-sighted plans as to how mankind shall establish itself, in the future, but these as well as the others, in order to attain their ends, admit the necessity and legality of murder, and therefore, notwithstanding all the profundity of thought, the care and zeal of these people, all their subtle and ingenious devices do not improve life, but, on the contrary, make it still worse than it is.

The people have built a garden and planted in it the most precious and tenderest plants by the most perfect method; they cultivate it, weed it, water it, but they have forgotten one thing: they left a hole in one of the fences, and the cattle enter the garden, crushing and spoiling everything that grows in the garden, and the people are wondering and worrying, and are unable to understand why all their efforts are in vain.

The same is true of the life of the people of the so called Christian world. The people of our time have devised all sorts of religious and governmental laws, which are intended to guard them, and they have perfected their flesh-life in every way; they communicate their thoughts across oceans, they fly in the air, they perform all sorts of miracles, but they have made one digression from what their wisdom of the past, their mind and their heart dictate—they have recognized in men the right to kill one another, and thus all the religious and governmental defenses have ceased being defenses, and all the wonders of technical perfections not only fail to aid their happiness, but they even tend to destroy it.

This is happening because before establishing one system of life or another, before perfecting the means of availing ourselves of the powers of nature—it is first of all necessary for mankind to establish the religious and moral doctrine revealed to them thousands of years ago, to the effect that the same divine principal lives in the body of every human being, and therefore no one man or no body of men has the right to destroy this unification of the divine principle with the human body, that is, to deprive man of his life.

And the recognition and the establishment of such a moral and religious doctrine are not only possible, but life becomes impossible without the recognition and establishment of this religious and moral law, which is nothing else than the familiar teaching of Christ in its true sense, which is so near to all of us. And I believe that our senseless and terrible revolution will lead the majority of the Russian people to recognize, establish and introduce into their life this religious and moral principle of the Christian doctrine.

Yes, all this will be when the kingdom of heaven will be established on earth, but what is to be done before it has been established? We should do that which is necessary in order to bring about the kingdom of heaven on earth. What is the hungry man to do while he has no food? He must work in order to obtain food. Even as food does not come of itself, so the kingdom of heaven—that is, the good life of man—will not come of itself. We must make it such. And to make it we must cease committing the most terrible evil—which keeps strengthening the evil life of men—murder.

In order to cease doing this we need but little. The consciousness of the impropriety to human nature to murder another human being has already sufficiently rooted itself in an enormous majority of the Christian world. All that is neces-

sary is to understand, to reorganize and to introduce into life the idea that we were not called to establish the life of other people by means of violence, which inevitably leads to murder, and that every murder that we are committing, in which we participate, on which we erect the benefits of our life, cannot be useful either to us or to ourselves, but, on the contrary, aggravates the evil which we wish to remedy. If people only understood this, and if they refrained from any interference with the life of other people, if they only ceased to seek to improve their life in the outward system based on violence, which is impossible without murder, and if each man only sought for himself to approach the ideal of perfection which is so clearly presented before every man by the Christian doctrine, and which is in no way compatible with murder—and then, the life toward which the people are striving in vain would be realized.

There is but one way out for the people from the miseries which they are bearing, and which are forever increasing. This way is—to recognize and introduce into life the true Christian doctrine which will open a new era for mankind, that true Christian doctrine which, without the recognition of its fundamental position toward the non-resistance of one evil by another, is only a hypocritical doctrine, binding nobody to anything; a doctrine which not only fails to change the beastly, animal life by which people live now, but which even tends to maintain such a life.

"Ah, again the old story of non-resistance," I hear self-confident voices saying, with contempt,

But what is a man to do when he sees that a crowd, crushing, killing one another, is thronging and pressing against an indestructible door, in the hope of opening it from the outside, while he knows that the door opens only from within?

YASNAYA POLIANA, RUSSIA.

Sahara Desert Explorations

BY GOVERNOR FERNAND FOUREAU

[The writer of the following article belongs to that brilliant galaxy of French explorers who, during the past thirty or forty years, have contributed a vast amount of new material to the world's storehouse of geographical information. He is the author of a most interesting illustrated volume of nearly one thousand pages, entitled "From Algiers to the Kongo by Lake Tchad," and of a really monumental work, in two great quarto volumes, with a third one devoted wholly to maps, which give the scientific results of the great journey described in the first named book. These three superb volumes are printed under the auspices of the French Geographical Society, and the immense enterprise is briefly touched upon in the article given below. M. Fernand Foureau is at present the Governor of Mayotta and its dependencies, a French island possession in the Indian Ocean, between Madagascar and the east coast of Africa.—EDITOR.]

EUROPEAN penetration into and exploration of the Sahara has been almost exclusively French. The history of Sahara explorations begins, of course, with the celebrated French traveler, René Caillé, who lived from 1799 to 1838, and who was the first European to visit and describe Timbuctoo. Then came another famous French explorer, Henri Duveyrier, who was born in 1840, who journeyed thru a part of eastern Sahara, but could give us only a surmise of what the rest of the great desert might be. With the two expeditions of Colonel Flatters, in 1880 and 1881, we come down to the present fecund period of Saharan discovery. He threw much fresh light on the regions thru which he past. Finally, I may mention my own labors in this vast field, which extend over a period from 1876 to 1898, and which contributed consider-

ably to our knowledge of the Sahara, in the departments of topography, geology, botany and ethnography. But this does not mean that we yet know thoroly this vast region, notwithstanding further contributions to our knowledge made by bold dashes under the command of Louis Say, Largeau, Méry and d'Attonoux, to say nothing of the work of excellent travelers outside of France, such as Major Laing, Denham and Clapperton, Barth and his companions, and Nachtigal Gehard, Rohlfs and Lévy.

In 1898 I started at the head of a mission whose purpose was to cross the Sahara Desert and study it thoroly, our objective points being the French possessions in the Sûdan, around Lake Tchad and the River Chari. This expedition awakened the whole Saharan question, threw open its secrets to the world and removed the confused ideas which scientific minds held concerning this immense region. At almost the same time the Flamand mission took possession of the oasis of Insalah, and since then, the Sahara has been crossed and recrossed, on all sides and in all directions, by scientists and officers—all French—until the whole vast region begins to be known as never before. The list of the names of these explorers is too long to give here, this fact alone showing the magnitude of the work which they have accomplished; and the excellent labor is still going on. Each new expedition adds to our store of information concerning the geology, the geography, botany, ethnography of this quarter of the globe, and especially gives us fresh knowledge of the men who occupy and travel about thru this long-unknown territory.



FERNAND FOUREAU.

Among the benefits which the Sahara region owes to this French "penetration" should be mentioned the two principal ones—the large addition to the store of water and the increased protection to travelers which is now enjoyed. As far back as 1854 we had begun a systematic creation in northern Sahara of artesian wells, and the result was immediately most encouraging. Today these artesian wells are working their way down into the south, and latest reports show that we have reached the most southern parts of the Tidikelt district, which means the twenty-seventh parallel north. There can be no doubt that, in a comparatively near future, the whole surface covering water will be bored thru and thus France will have supplied with gushing springs the driest and poorest lands of the world.

Of scarcely less importance is what we have accomplished in making the Sahara a safe country to travel in. Hardly more than ten years ago the visitor to those regions was in constant danger from attacks by roving bands, and caravans were always suffering loss of camels by thieving marauders, while the murder of unprotected travelers was a common occurrence. In a word, razzias of all sorts were the order of the day. But now every thing is relatively safe and orderly in the parts occupied by Europeans or natives, and when any of the old occurrences happen, it is an exception. France has a right to be proud of this great blessing which she has bestowed on the Sahara region, for the merchants no longer hasten from point to point trembling with fear, feeling that the only source of safety is in rapid flight.

This penetration and organization of the Sahara has been accomplished on lines which I have preached and urged during some thirty years. I have always held that if you wish successfully to travel thru and pacify an uncivilized country you must act like one of its inhabitants, adopt their means of transportation, and imitate, in this instance, the rapid and easy movements of the natives, being careful, especially, not to load yourself down with too much baggage. Speed and mobility are often questions of life and death in the Sahara; you and your animals must drink, and watering

places are frequently separated by enormous distances. To this freedom of movement the explorer should add a degree of firmness, impartiality to friend and foe, and great humanity. Such are the necessary elements for the pacification and conquest of the Sahara. Frenchmen have had the good sense to apply these rules, and success has, as we have seen, crowned their excellent efforts. The work of France has, consequently, been methodical and thoro, and it shows that the country can, when necessary, display patience, perseverance and devotion. There is ground to hope, therefore, that our labors will bear full fruit in the not distant future, and I am convinced that to secure this result, the qualities which we have so far revealed will suffice.

Today the Sahara is divided into two distinct parts—the Algerian or northern portion, and the Sûdan or southern portion. This rather strange division of the region has existed long enough to show how it works, and an impartial observer can not honestly say it is a success. Similar lands and similar peoples are cut in twain, and one-half given one sort of administration and the other half another sort of government. The inhabitants, of course, cannot understand what it all means. I firmly believe, however, that a new organization will eventually be given to this great stretch of territory, and what was once known as the Great Desert and was the happy hunting grounds of ungoverned thieves and marauders, will surely become a land of peace, well ruled and scientifically developed to the marked benefit of the natives, who till now have been living only in an atmosphere of disorder, want and general misfortune.

I have devoted some thirty years of my life, and devoted it joyfully, to the study and exploration of this land of the Sahara, and it is with the sincerest pleasure that I see it today entering upon this happy phase of its existence. My feelings will be fully shared and completely understood by those who have ever had the good fortune to admire those immense regions, to view with delighted



VIEW OF THE SAHARA FROM THE SFA PASS.



A CARAVAN ON THE MOVE ON THE ALGERIAN DESERT.

eye the beautiful and never-to-be-forgotten tints of its mountains and sand hills, and to stand entranced before the magnificence of its panoramas. For these sights touch most profoundly the senses of the true artist and lover of nature.

ISLAND OF MAYOTTA.

Beware

BY ZITELLA COCKE

Ah, who knows
What lies hid in the heart of a rose—
A bee with its biting, burning sting,
A canker-worm, a venomous thing,
That wounds from its sweet and blooming lair—
Dear hand, beware!

Ah, who dares
Look 'neath the mask that the gay world wears,
Where smiling lips hide the fret and fray
Of aching hearts, where sweet words betray
And friends are far in the sorest need—
O soul, take heed!

Ah, whose eyes
See what is hid in the summer skies?
The thunder's roar, the shriek of the storm,
The lightning's lance, in a white-cloud form,
And gallant barks, with fair sails a-spread,
Lie wrecked and dead!

BOSTON, MASS.

Literature

The Letters of Queen Victoria

It is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of Queen Victoria's letters* as a contribution to the political history of England. The period covered by them—1837-1861—is now separated from us by more than a generation, and all the men who were then prominent in English politics have passed away. More than this, their biographies and letters have in nearly every case been published, and it might seem as tho there were little left to be learned of the conduct and fate of administrations during the first third of Queen Victoria's long reign. But in the biographies that have appeared of all of the statesmen who were prominent during this period, the story is told with reference to one man and one party, and events and periods in which he and his party were not in power, or were not actively concerned, are passed over lightly. Such, for instance, in Morley's "Life of Gladstone" is the treatment accorded to political affairs in England during the years when Gladstone was not in office, and especially when he was traveling in Europe in 1850, and again in 1858. The great value of the Queen's letters lies in the fact that in them there are no such hiatuses in the story. The Queen was equally interested in the formation of each Cabinet, whether Whig, Tory, Coalition or Liberal; and, while Queen Victoria certainly cannot be called a disinterested onlooker, she was in the position of having equally intimate knowledge of both parties, and of standing by during



THE DUCHESS OF KENT AND INFANT DAUGHTER.
From "Letters of Queen Victoria."

*The Letters of Queen Victoria. A Selection from Her Majesty's Correspondence Between the Years 1837 and 1861. Published by Authority of His Majesty the King. *Edited by Arthur Christopher Benson, M. A., and Viscount Esher, G. C. V. O., K. C. B.* Three volumes. Pp. xviii, 641; xiv, 575; ix, 657. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $15.00.

all the intrigues and negotiations which accompanied the fall of one Cabinet and the construction of its successor. In fact, a large proportion of the letters might be collected from these three volumes and issued separately under the title of "Cabinet Making," and it is to be feared that many of these letters would not wholly redound to the credit of some of the British statesmen from and to whom they were written.

It has long been known that there was almost constant friction between Queen Victoria and Viscount Palmerston while Palmerston was Foreign Secretary, and also in the later years, when he was Prime Minister. Lord John Russell also frequently came into conflict with Queen Victoria during these years; but between the Queen and Palmerston there existed a state of tension which has been frequently attributed to Palmerston's love of liberty and democracy and his closer sympathy with the British nation as regards foreign policy and the efforts of the peoples of Europe to obtain some degree of political rights. *The Letters of Queen Victoria* throw a new light on the long controversy with Palmerston. It was impossible for the Queen to take any step to vindicate herself during her lifetime, and, until now, Palmerston's friends have had the advantage in the presentation of the case, tho from letters of the Queen already published it is known that she based her disapproval of Lord Palmerston on constitutional grounds, and that she asserted only the acknowledged right of the sovereign to see and approve dispatches from the Foreign Secretary before they were sent to the Powers of Europe. The constitutional aspect of the struggle, however, is often less regarded by people at large than the principles and tendencies of the actors, and, as long as the struggle was considered to center around a forward democratic policy on the part of her Minister, and reactionary tendencies on the part of the sovereign, popular sympathy was bound to be with Palmerston.

That Queen Victoria was naturally and essentially conservative, and that she was not in sympathy with the revolutionary efforts to shake off monarchy in Europe of the years 1848 and 1859, is fully confirmed by these letters. But the most salient characteristics of her dealings with foreign nations, which are also clearly brought out in her letters, were honesty of purpose, scrupulous adherence to treaty obligations, an avoidance of even a suspicion of bad faith, and a fixed determination to keep England at peace and free from entanglements in European politics. It was not against Lord Palmerston's democratic tendencies, but against his inconsistency, his unreliability, and his habit of taking his own way regardless of his engagements and promises both to the Queen and to his colleagues of the Cabinet, that Queen Victoria protested; and it was for the honor and peace of England that she feared the consequences of Palmerston's unconstitutional, hasty and often ill-advised actions and dispatches. During Palmerston's administration of 1859-65, when Lord John Russell was Foreign Secretary, and when the foreign policy of England was to be attributed to the Premier quite as fully as to Russell, the friction between the Queen and her Ministers extended itself to Russell almost as much as to Palmerston; and in the dispatches to Lord Cowley, who had been sent on a special mission to Vienna concerning the negotiations which closed the war undertaken by Napoleon III for the liberation of Italy from the domination of Austria, the friction reached its culmination; and the Queen's action was fully justified by members of Palmerston's own Cabinet. Palmerston and Russell were anxious to intervene during the negotiations for peace in order to guard Italy "against the ruthless tyranny of Austria and the unchained ambition of France" — an intervention which the Queen felt to be a departure from the principle of non-intervention which had been publicly proclaimed by Great Britain at the beginning of the war.

The great confidence with which Queen Victoria regarded Sir Robert Peel is markedly in contrast with her distrust of her two later Premiers—Russell and Palmerston. This confidence was the more remarkable because Sir Robert Peel began his career as first Minister under the handicap of the Queen's positive aversion. Lord Melbourne, who was Premier when Queen Victoria came to the throne, had obtained a complete ascend-

ancy over her mind and affections, and the very idea of seeing him supplanted by Sir Robert Peel was abhorrent to her. This feeling had been strengthened by the unfortunate conflict of 1839, when Peel had been summoned to form a Cabinet, over the question of the Ladies of the Bedchamber. Peel was then obliged to give way, and Melbourne had been continued in office. But when in 1841 the Whigs were definitely outnumbered and Peel was again called to form an administration, the Queen's distrust and antagonism quickly gave way to respect and confidence, and her attitude toward Peel is one of the strongest proofs of her desire to keep her relations with her Ministers within strictly constitutional limits, and a proof also of the fact that it was the character of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston rather than their policy that brought about the miserable condition of tension and friction that lasted thru the greater part of their administrations.

The English royal family is now very closely related to almost every sovereign of Europe. In the first twenty-five years of Queen Victoria's reign the relationships were neither so close nor so universal. Nevertheless the Queen's personal relations with the various European courts were close and almost invariably friendly. The nearest relative of the Queen among European sovereigns was King Leopold of Beligum—father of the present King. He was the brother of the Duchess of Kent, and, besides being the Queen's maternal uncle, he had also been the husband of her cousin Charlotte, daughter of George IV, and had thus narrowly missed occupying a place similar to that of Prince Albert, as husband of the Queen regnant. King Leopold had lived in England for some years after the death of the Princess Charlotte, and had acted a father's part toward the little Victoria in the days of her distress and poverty after the death of the Duke of Kent. Very close and tender was the affection between Leopold and Queen Victoria, and if occasionally a tendency can be seen in his letters to influence English politics for the benefit of Belgium—a tendency which, by the way, was quickly discerned and discounted by the Queen—it must not be overlooked that he constantly gave to the Queen most excellent and high-minded advice concerning her conduct as a constitutional sovereign. Nor was the advice either given or accepted in a perfunctory manner. The insistence by Leopold on the duties and responsibilities of the Queen's position, on the sacrifices she was called upon to make as Queen of England, colored the whole of the Queen's life and thought. In the early letters that passed between Victoria and her uncle there is never an allusion to the rights and privileges of the Queen of England nor to the glory attaching to her exalted position; but there is a great deal about the work that was demanded of her if she would fill that position worthily, and the arduous preparation that was necessary for the proper performance of this work. In Queen Victoria's hearty acquiescence in this view of life, and in her faithful efforts to live up to her uncle's ideals, is to be found the cause of the gradual rehabilitation of the monarchy in English thought and affections, and its present unparalleled popularity in the person of the great Queen's son.

The work of selection among the immense quantity of letters and memoranda which exist in manuscript can have been by no means easy, and there are many opportunities for the complaint that, on the one hand, many exceedingly trivial matters are allowed disproportionate space, and, on the other, that events of importance on which the Queen must have expressed herself are left untouched. The chief objection, however, is that so many subjects are touched upon and left incomplete. One letter is given, but not the reply to it, nor the letter which called it out. This may arise from the incompleteness of the available material; but in many cases subjects are touched upon and left unfinished in a way that is positively tantalizing. The editors' summaries at the opening of each chapter are clear, concise and satisfactory *résumés* of the events of the year covered by the letters, and in the footnotes there is a sufficient explanation of the persons and events to which allusion is made in the text. Not much can be said for the volumes as literature. As a revelation of the Queen's life and character; as an illumination of the poli-

tics of Europe, and the thought and life of the European courts during the years they cover; and, above all, as a contribution to the history of England, they are invaluable. But, as an example of literary style, the Queen's letters cannot be recommended to writer's of the King's English. As might be expected, the Queen wrote best when she wrote directly in the first person to members of her own family. In her more formal third person letters, tho she never failed to make her meaning clear and unmistakable, her English is frequently faulty and confused, and, if it were not for the great interest that attaches to the letters, their reading would be somewhat wearisome and would give little enjoyment.

Unpragmatic Humanism

THE war between the pragmatists and their foes having spread beyond the bounds of the philosophical journals, many readers will be prepared to demand of a book calling itself *Lectures on Humanism** on which side of the fight it is arrayed. Professor Mackenzie does not ignore the challenge. He sees in the pragmatist view that we are guided by the idea of an end even in our most theoretical investigations, and that truth is not something statical, one illustration of what he understands by humanism. On the other hand, he recoils from the pragmatist position, which, as he conceives it, denies that individual choice is guided by universal principles or takes into consideration the objective conditions by which life is determined.

The humanism of the renaissance was a reaction against scholasticism; pragmatism is opposed to absolutism and meaningless speculation; Professor Mackenzie's humanism is opposed to naturalism. Naturalism interprets man from the point of view of nature or mechanics. It sees only the "quantitative aspect" of things. Humanism seeks the key to the universe in man. It lays emphasis on quality, purpose, teleology. The value of the distinction must be sought in its application, and the author himself essays to do so by pointing out its bearings on certain sociological questions.

Humanism might be thought to be opposed to democracy, since the political philosophy of Plato, prince of humanists, was aristocratic. But altho democracy's mechanical method of deciding public questions by majorities is apparently non-humanistic, humanism is able to approve of democracy by viewing the process as a means of allowing the intelligent and expert few to tip the scales balanced by equal masses of ignorance.

Humanism might be conceived to be opposed to legislation and in favor of relying on morals to improve the state. But humanism is able to approve of legislation by viewing it as a means of making men better. The author is, therefore, not surprised to find the philosophers whom he classes as humanists —Plato, Aristotle, Hegel, Comte, Burke and Carlyle—advocates of legislative compulsion, while naturalists like Mill and Spencer vigorously denounce the sins of legislators and plead for liberty.

In short, so far as these political questions are concerned, humanism makes no practical difference in one's views. The questions must be settled on other grounds. Equally ambiguous results follow from the application of humanism to economic problems. The author selects the topics, value, economic history and control.

Humanism must be opposed, he begins by saying, to the extremely subjective view of value held by the Austrian school. This it must do, we presume, in the interest of the objective conception of "good," which is elsewhere advanced. Ruskin's view of value as the measure in which things support or enhance life is objective enough, but there is difficulty in making practical use of this conception. Professor Mackenzie would not urge that Ruskin's point of view be absolutely substituted for the other, but "he would urge that some attention should be given it."

The historical school of political economy is approved in the same fashion. Economic history is said to be humanistic only when it is guided by the idea of human development. The mere chronicling of past facts and conditions is not humanistic. We might ask, Is it

*LECTURES ON HUMANISM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS BEARINGS ON SOCIOLOGY. *By J. S. Mackenzie.* Pp. xix, 243. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

naturalistic, or anything at all but stupid?

Humanism must set its face against the doctrine of *laissez faire,* we are told, for that doctrine is based on the conception of society as a collection of competing elements which must be allowed to work out their destiny undisturbed. Humanism demands that political economy study the best possible methods of guiding the economic forces. Does this mean the abandonment of "every semblance of *laissez faire*"? Not at all! The control of economic forces should be mainly in the direction of education, "in the widest sense of that term," which includes the educative influence of a protective tariff.

The same dialectical method of marking time is continued in the chapters on education and religion. The author's logic enables him to annihilate by unflinching qualification every seeming advance. Applying to the philosophy of humanism as expounded in this book the pragmatic test, "What difference would it make to one's views on sociological questions if one were this sort of humanist?" we are obliged to answer, "No appreciable difference whatever."

Socialism and Near Socialism

MR. SPARGO'S *Capitalist and Laborer*[1] is a reply to Professor Goldwin Smith's recent booklet, "Progress or Revolution?" It is an excellent piece of work from the Socialist standpoint, spirited and dignified in style and cogent in argument. From the Webbs's "History of Trade Unionism" and other authoritative sources he takes the liberty of correcting some of Professor Smith's historical allusions, and thereupon devotes himself to what is at once a defense of the Socialist movement and a criticism of Professor Smith's statements. The paper will be especially valuable to the average reader whose acquaintance with Socialism consists chiefly of a bundle of misapprehensions. The second part of the book contains a lecture given by Mr. Spargo before the New York School of Philanthropy last March. The lecture is in the main a reply to the lectures given in this country last year by Mr. W. H. Mallock.

Mr. La Monte[2] is also of the orthodox Socialist camp. He has studied his books, and he writes with dash and cleverness. But his tolerance of persons who do not see with him is by no means gentle. Mr. Upton Sinclair in particular awakens his ire, as one who, tho a Socialist, has not sufficiently divested himself of his bourgeois ideals and states of mind. Mr. La Monte is a revolutionist (not necessarily a warlike one), and the nihilism, the destructiveness of existing forms, which he finds in Socialism, constitute that movement's main charm for him. Accordingly, he sees with rapture the family, the state, religious and present-day ethical standards all doomed to extinction with the coming of industrial collectivism. He is wholly forgetful of the fact that many institutions, no matter what their genesis, take to themselves accretions from the complex life of the generations that grow up under them, and thus fit themselves to outlast any changes in the economic basis of society. The notion, for instance, that marriage, if its origin is to be found in individual accumulations of property, would be terminated by the collectivizing of property, is singularly unscientific and visionary.

Professor Le Rossignol,[3] of the University of Denver, sets himself lightheartedly to the task of demolishing the theories of Socialism. His style is didactic, and his diction clear, but a confusion of thought is often apparent, a fact made all the more apparent by the simplicity of his diction. He starts from the position (p. 3) that "the scientific Socialist is the only Socialist worthy of the name," and his thesis is that "the fundamental theories of Socialism are by no means scientific." It cannot be said that he has aided greatly in establishing proof of his contention. A rather formidable bibliography is given, but the relation of the books mentioned to his own text is not made evident.

[1] CAPITALIST AND LABORER. An Open Letter to Goldwin Smith. To which is added Modern Socialism, a Lecture. *By John Spargo.* Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

[2] SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE. *By Robert Rives La Monte.* Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

[3] ORTHODOX SOCIALISM. A Criticism. *By James Edward Le Rossignol.* New York: Thomas G. Crowell & Co. $1.00.

Professor Reeve's book, *The Cost of Competition*,[1] is an ambitious, a thoughtful work; it has even revolutionary intentions—for it seeks no less the overthrow of the competitive system than the overthrow of Marx and the orthodox school of Socialism. The book may be said to have fallen between two schools. It is not a Socialist work. It dismisses the labor theory of value; it has evidently no concern with surplus value; it is wholly indefinite and obscure on such fundamental Socialist doctrines as the class struggle and the economic interpretation of history, and it casts aside the accepted Socialist terminology and employs one of its own. On the other hand, it is certainly not an anti-Socialist work, for its chief argument is the burden and waste of competition and the necessity and (apparently) the inevitability of a co-operative system. It is rather to be classed with those self-contained individual proposals for social reorganization more common in the days of the Utopians than now—when each social pathologist and reformer was at once law and prophet unto himself, projecting his scheme and calling upon the world to reject all other remedies and accept his own.

Professor Reeve is an engineer, and no doubt understands the social aspect of inventions and improvements. He can hardly be blind to the fact that every mechanical contrivance or process embodies the thought, the skill, the knowledge, the achievement of millions of men in past times. But there is no evidence that he is conscious of the social aspect of political and economic thought. He writes as tho he were the first actual explorer in the wilderness of the socio-economic world. Hardly a single name of all the illustrious men who have built up the sciences of economics and sociology is mentioned. Marx is fortunate enough to be referred to in a note (p. 77) wherein his theory of value is jauntily dismissed, and Henry George, the apostle of single tax, is not wholly overlooked; while Bellamy, whose mechanical and impossible State Socialism has long been discarded by all serious students, is inferentially set up as a social creator. The others would seem to have thought and written in vain. Professor Reeve is intent upon doing the whole thing himself in almost complete obliviousness of what has been done before him.

[1] THE COST OF COMPETITION. An Effort at the Understanding of Familiar Facts. *By Sidney A Reeve.* New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2.00

Need for a Philippine Handbook

IT is an unfortunate result of the political controversy that has been waged over the Philippines that since 1898 almost every book, review or article written about those islands and their people, even when the writer's purpose is entirely non-political, is, consciously or unconsciously, tinged with partisanship. This appears, in spite of the author's protest that he has avoided all controversial ground, in the latest book on the islands, one intended primarily as a reference work for tourists, exporters, industrial promoters, etc.* The author, Mr. Hamilton M. Wright, who visited the Philippines in 1906 in the interest of a commercial body in San Francisco, leans almost as far over on the side of optimism and cheerful prophecy of progress as the author of "Our Philippine Problem," some time since criticised in these columns, leaned on the side of pessimism and direful prognostications as to everything connected with the "American policy" in the islands. The two books might be recommended as antidotes for each other; neither alone is a reliable guide for the man seeking to know the actual situation and the prospects of the Philippines.

So far as regards strictly political issues, the over-optimism of Mr. Wright's *Handbook* is nothing serious, since it is only incidentally that such matters are touched upon. But the book is put forward as "a practical reference work to the Philippines of today; their commerce, productions, industries and opportunities." And not only is it written with the roseate optimism of promoters' literature, but as a compilation of facts it has been carelessly prepared, from inadequate study of sources and hasty observations, and is far from being either accurate or complete. The bibliographical lists at the end of chapters confirm what the text itself reveals, viz., the author's scanty

*A HANDBOOK OF THE PHILIPPINES. *By Hamilton M. Wright.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1907. Pp., xvii, 431. 8vo. $1.40 net

study and hasty work. Like others before himself, Mr. Wright has thruout drawn from Foreman as an "authority"—and it is really time that those who set out to write about the Philippines should know better than to do that.

The undue optimism may be noted, to cite examples, in what is said about the Philippine climate, pp. 37, 269 *et seq.*, and particularly in such amazing misstatements as these (p. 271): "American children develop faster and are stronger in the Philippines than almost anywhere else in the world. In fact, the climate is to be accounted a great asset." We are treated again to a rehearsal of the dream about Manila becoming "the trade center of the Orient," because it "stands at the gateway of this vast trade," tho we are given no other reason why the products constituting this trade should be unloaded at Manila and reshipped from there, instead of being shipped direct to their destinations, than that the new harbor facilities will render Manila "the most economic shipping port in the Orient." Some of the data on agriculture have been drawn from antiquated sources, and one is occasionally startled by such very incorrect assertions as this (p. 128): "It costs no more to lumber in the Philippines than it does in the United States." One must fear also that any tourist who relies upon the statements of this book as to hotels, steamships and other facilities for traveling about the Philippines will come home with a grievance against the author.

Political Problems of American Development

Dr. Shaw, the writer of the Columbia University lectures which form this volume,* is a publicist of wide vision, accurate information, judicial temperament and democratic sympathy, competent as few would be to present this comprehensive survey of the political problems which have arisen in the upbuilding of the American nation. Only by the easy mastery of the facts of history and politics and the application to their interpretation of a philosophic judgment, can such a survey be made readable and convincing. Dr. Shaw's general thesis is that the

> "process of growth and development across the continent was not by methods that were random or accidental—or even natural, in the sense of being unrestrained. It was upon the whole a process of an ordered sort, guided by a national policy that was concerning itself as regards the permanent character of American citizenship. The thing aimed at was fitness to maintain thru future generations the democratic political life of the country whether local or national."

In grouping the facts, so bewildering in complexity, which illustrate this thesis, and in passing judgment upon them, Dr. Shaw betrays the cheery confidence of the Westerner. He is a professional optimist, as the editor of every magazine of wide circulation must be. To him what is, is best! The national policy respecting the Indians has been marked

> "by great care . . . and by various provisions to protect the Indians and all their rights of person and property during a future transitional period." "Altho the aboriginal instincts are stubborn and hard to overcome, the inexorable pressure of our white population will either absorb the red man or cause his numbers to dwindle toward the point of extinction."

No hint is given of the violation of agreements with the Indians and of the hardship worked on them (due doubtless to their "stubborn aboriginal instincts" which they got from Satan), by the "inexorable pressure of our white population," which will "either absorb the red man or cause his numbers to dwindle toward the point of extinction."

The negro also has cause to rejoice. "There is no working class in any European country possessing a tithe of the advantages that are at the hand of the negro working class of our Southern States." Even his disfranchisement is for his own good and the nation's greater glory. Happy negro!

Any one reading this book would not need to be informed that Dr. Shaw is a stalwart Republican, a friend of President Roosevelt. It is curious how an academic examination discloses that the measures in harmony with the eternal principles of statesmanship and the underlying purposes of American life happen to coincide almost to an inch with the proclaimed policies of Theodore Roose-

*Political Problems of American Development. *By Albert Shaw.* New York: Columbia University Press. $1.50.

velt, while such measures as happen to be associated with the names of Democratic leaders curiously conflict with the judgments of an Olympian observer.

Confident about the wisdom of every progressive step so far taken or suggested in Presidential messages, Dr. Shaw is a little hesitant about the advisability of further changes, a little solicitous lest it should appear that he approves any policy not likely to receive the White House stamp. "There must be unremitting effort to destroy every phase of corrupt relationship between great business enterprises and the forces of politics and government." But in what direction that "unremitting effort" shall operate is not declared. Perhaps it may be included in the next Presidential message and therefore in the second edition of this book. For the book is so valuable as to deserve a second edition.

Il Programma Dei Modernisti. Risposta all' Enciclica Di Pio X 'Pascendi Domini Gregis.

This is the first of a series of publications of the *Societa Internazionale Scientifico-Religiosa,* Rome, which the Italian Modernists have organized to defend themselves against Papal aggression, and the unknown authors of which have been excommunicated, and their book forbidden to be read. It is evident that a religious war in the bosom of the Catholic Church has begun whose consequences none can foresee. This volume of 232 closely printed pages defends the Modernists against the misrepresentations of the Encyclical. It is not the work of an individual, but a work in which many representative Modernists have taken part; and its ability, tone and character contrast favorably with that of the Encyclical itself. It squarely says that the assertions of the Encyclical with reference to the Modernists are false. These scholars accept the name of Modernists, not of their own choice, but because they have been branded with it by their enemies, as has been the case with many other historic names. They deny that their views of the Bible and history are based on philosophical presuppositions, but assert that they are due to inductive scientific criticism. They deny that they are agnostics or atheists. They admit that they emphasize the divine immanence, tho not in a sense contrary to the definitions of the Church, but in accord with the ancient fathers and doctors of the Church. They deny the transfiguration and disfiguration of doctrines and facts ascribed to them, and claim that they hold to that which the leaders of the past have always held: that the faith grows, not in itself, but in the apprehension of it by men in the different ages as they advance in the knowledge of it. They claim that they are the true successors of the scholastic theologians in that they adhere to their spirit of progress, rather than to their stereotyped modes of thought and statement. They claim their rights to freedom of thought and writing, within the limits of the dogmatic decisions of the Church, which are alone infallible, and their elementary rights of self-defense, and their canonical rights as priests and bishops of the Church not to be condemned, without a hearing, in accordance with the misrepresentations of traditionalists, who are as ever battling for their own opinion rather than for the truth and honor of the Church. There is, then, a manly protest against the renewal of the medieval inquisition, or worse, which is proposed in the Encyclical, and a warning not to try to dam up the irresistible stream of modern thought and life. The volume has, as a sort of appendix, a large number of criticisms upon the Encyclical from the Italian press and a copy of the Encyclical itself.

The Book of Nahum. A New Metrical Translation with an Introduction; Restoration of the Hebrew Text, and Explanatory and Critical Notes. By Paul Haupt, LL.D. 8vo. Pp. 53. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Dr. Haupt's presidential address at the last annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, here presented with a title page, is taken from the *Journal* of that society. Dr. Haupt has the courage of his investigations, and uses all his scholarship to revise the Hebrew text and assign its portions to various periods of Hebrew history. He holds that Nahum is a liturgical compilation in honor of the glorious victory of

Judas Maccabæus over Nicanor in 161 B.C. There are, he says, four poems, of which the two last are taken from much older poems written by one who saw the fall of Nineveh in 606 B.C., while the two first are of the Maccabean period. But it is not feasible to tell the reader exactly how these are divided, because the learned editor has so transposed and omitted and reconstructed the text that one must have this book in hand. The notes are full and original, and the printer had a difficult and expensive task to set up correctly all the scattered Hebrew and Greek words. The radical nature of the interpretations appears in the notes, that in chapter 3:1, 7, "the bloody city" and "Nineveh" mean Antioch as the capital of the Seleucidan kingdom, while "the well-favored harlot" of verse 4 is Hellenic culture.

The Churchman's Treasury of Song. By John Henry Burn, B. D. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Hymns That Are Immortal. By Wilson T. Hogue, Ph. D. Chicago: S. K. J. Chesbro. $1.00.

Mr. Burn has selected a religious lyric for each day in the year, following the calendar in the Book of Common Prayer. While the Anglican tone predominates, the collection is not unsuited to the use of members of other churches. The aim has been to be catholic and impartial in the selection, and we note poems by Watts, Wesley, Anne Steele, Ray Palmer and the Unitarians Longfellow and Sears. There are no less than ten from the Presbyterian Bonar—as many as from the Anglican George Herbert. It is perhaps natural that where the liturgical scheme of the Church year is followed, authors not so well known outside ecclesiastical circles should predominate, and accordingly we find seventeen poems by Isaac Williams, thirteen by Lord Kinloch, and fourteen by George Taylor Farquhar. As a whole the quality of the verse is high, and the compiler is evidently a man of taste. Dr. Hogue is a compiler of a different sort. From well-known treatises on hymnology, and from sources not so reliable, he has gathered facts of more or less interest and trustworthiness, concerning some of the more famous hymns. It is surprising how many people in books of this sort die singing hymns. In an experience as a clergyman extending over some years the reviewer has never known such an instance, and physicians give the same testimony. Stories of the use and influence of hymns should be carefully verified with exact reference as to time and place, for the apocryphal literature on the subject is large, and is constantly increasing from questionable sources.

Back Slum Idylls. By Olive Catherine Parr. London: R. & T. Washbourne, Ltd. 2s.

Miss Parr dedicates her book of *Back Slum Idylls* to "all lovers of humanity," and in her brief preface announces that her "stories are fact, not fiction." With such good intentions and with her rich material, for she writes of what she has known and shared in her mother's work among English convicts, it is a little disheartening that she fails of moving effects upon the reader's heart. It may be that her familiarity with the class she depicts has made her see their sordid lives in the dry light of matter of fact; at least, there is a certain flippancy in the style which does not suit the tragic themes of poverty, ignorance and crime. The professional philanthropist cannot write, as a rule, the real story of the people he serves in so many noble ways; he stands too near. The romancer, who has perhaps never helped or saved anybody in his life, somehow gets a better perspective. The pity and the horror of it has not become a commonplace to him; murder and seduction are not an old story to him. We read the annals of devoted people, priests of the poor and outcast, and we know how full of sacrificing love their lives are, yet the recital leaves us cold, because it lacks the altar-fire of imagination. And so, in this little book, we can read between the lines a story much more interesting than any Miss Parr has told—her own and her mother's beautiful lives of devotion to the lowest poor of London, their unfailing sympathy and goodness, and the cheerful hearts they carried thru all the misery, which sought the comfort they gave. But, perversely, we feel that, while it was right that the author should be cheerful, these stories should not be so! For they deal with horrible facts in an incongruously light-hearted way.

Race Life of the Aryan Peoples. By Joseph Pomeroy Widney. 2 vols. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $4.00.

Many men of bold and generous minds, undisturbed by the ceaseless grind of the press turning out scientific criticism of minutiæ, have attempted to compass, within a single work, both a summary and interpretation of the countless ages of the Western civilizing process; and now Mr. Widney, with his unqualified celebration of the Aryan, joins the great throng of high generalizers. His book is designed to serve as an epic of the Aryan race, beginning with the Asiatic period and tracing the bewildering migrations from the "original homeland" into India and the West. The thesis is a well-known one: The Aryan is the chosen of the Lord. "God, the lawmaker, thru his law made the Aryan masterful among men. . . . Climate and environment only helped on." It is a primitive notion entertained by the Jews concerning themselves, and Herbert Spencer quotes a Bedouin sheik as saying: "There are eighty tribes in this region; seventy-nine of them are doomed to destruction, and one to salvation; thank the Lord we are the fortunate one." Dr. Widney, totally oblivious to the recent demonstrations of the complexity of ethnic problems and to the revelations on the Ur-Afric origin of the Græco-Latins (tho they were hopelessly mixt), writes of a mighty Aryan "race," and traces its myriad branches—Indo, Græco-Latin, Celto, Slavic, Teuto Aryans—with a firmness akin to that with which the theologian of the forties drew his genealogy of the whole human family from Adam down. The anointed of this hydra-head "race" is the Protestant Anglo-Saxon, whom Kipling has already made famous. Every chapter is reeking with error and exploded fancies. To be concrete, the theories of Green, Freeman, Kemble and the Teutonizers, now dead among anthropologists and historians, and beyond hope of resurrection, are reproduced in the chapters on the English and the making of England. In addition to being based on worthless data, the volumes are full of high and loose talk about such things as "the first great readjustment of social forces which has come since the fall of the Roman Empire," and *"sæcula sæculorum"*—that would be eloquent if there were reality in it. The best that can be said for the work is that it has swing and style and may afford material for patriotic addresses. As for scientific value, it has none.

Ancestors. By Gertrude Atherton. New York and London: Harper Bros. $1.50.

Mrs. Atherton's literary style is improving. She does not give the impression she once did of walking about in her own story with a horse-whip in her hand ready for the timid critics whose terrifying duty it is from time to time to introduce her to admiring readers. Possibly the notorious insufferableness of the English has disciplined her proud spirit during her late sojourn among them. In any case, she does not hector so fiercely, and this last is a good story of its kind, with love and scandal and all manner of diabolical human interests to make it startling. The hero is a young English politician who is horribly afraid he may become a peer thru the death of a relative and be obliged "to rot in the House of Lords." And the scene which opens brilliantly in London is changed to California, and the book closes with the San Francisco disaster. The contrast between the English and their American cousins is shrewdly drawn, sophisticated and as lacking in kindness as one may expect from an author who places wit before humor, and who is incapable of understanding the pathos of being human either in this country or in England. The significance of the title is derived from the fact that everybody in the story talks incessantly about his or her ancestors, or upon topics that trail back to their Adamic pedigrees. Even in the closing scene, with the terrible city toppling and burning about her, we behold the servant of the heroine cutting the portraits of her ancestors from the frames to preserve them.

A Lost Leader. By Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Oppenheim is one of the few writers who can make a political novel as interesting as a good detective story, where the reader is expecting some one to be

shot on every page. This time he lays his scene in the drawing-rooms of the English nobility where in novels one may always look out of the window and see the Houses of Parliament. But there is one pathetic thing about the men who move and have their political being in these awful regions. They all have unfortunate liaisons with unscrupulous women, and when Mr. Oppenheim takes after one of them with his wonderful pen things are complicated, as in this story, by the fact that the "leader" is shadowed by one of those hero outlaws of the people with a knife up his sleeve. The effect of this knife in the argument which ensues between the politician and the brave would-be assassin is very obvious in the change of views which takes place in the leader's mind, and that is why the other side "lost" him. This is a new method of influencing statesmen, and should not be indulged in too freely outside of Mr. Oppenheim's novels. A kindergarten should be established for the training of political leaders, and they should be removed entirely from the field of fiction until they are more mature.

Memoirs of the Comtesse de Boigne, Vol. I, 1781-1814, Vol. II, 1815-1819. Edited from the Original MS. by M. Charles Nicoullaud. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Each, $2.50.

After the overwhelming flood of French memoirs published during the last decade or so, one had come to believe that all the available material was exhausted, that nothing had escaped the minute searching of family archives which had yielded so rich a crop, when, behold, a veritable find is unearthed for us in this book, so fresh, so entertaining, so original and independent in its opinions and judgments, and occasionally of such genuine value in its estimation of historical personages and events. The period it covers is that dealt with in most of its predecessors of the last ten years, the period of the closing days of the *ancien régime,* the Revolution and the First Empire, but it is, for all that, far from being a repetition of what others have already said. It is markedly free from bias, prejudice and hero worship, and it is distinguished by a social and political tolerance that assures for it a goodly place among the footnotes of future biographers and historians. Whether she be writing of Marie Antoinette or Josephine, of the bad manners of Louis XVI or those of Napoleon I, of the Comte d'Artois or Louis XVIII, the clarity of Mme. de Boigne's vision is never obscured, her judgment always her own. She has a happy knack of drawing kit-kats (those of Madame de Staël and Madame Récamier deserve special mention), a happy gift of characterization. Thus she says of Pozzo di Borgo:

> "He was perfectly correct in regarding himself as a rival of Bonaparte at that time (1796). But when that idea was once fixed in his Corsican head, he could never get rid of it, and continued to regard himself as the rival of the conqueror of Italy, of the First Consul, and even of the Emperor Napoleon. He was too sensible to proclaim this idea in set terms, but it was working in his brain."

The *Memoirs* are most successful, however, in their reproduction of atmosphere, social and political, whether it be that of the court at Versailles, of the morally lax colony of *émigrés* in London, or of Paris in 1814, on the eve of the Restoration. Madame de Boigne lived in London and Naples during her exile—she has something to say about Lady Hamilton—and traveled in Holland and Belgium. She is always good-natured, impartial, perspicacious and frank, revealing herself as the possessor of a clever brain and a temperament whose resiliency no misfortune, no hardship, not even her own unhappy marriage, could break. She is tolerant of the foibles of others, because she had humor; and she is anecdotal without being trivial. "*L'anecdote est la boutique à un sou de l'histoire,*" said Dumas. Here is a delightful shop of historical anecdote. The record of the first volume ends with the year 1814. Its success has already secured the publication of a second volume, devoted entirely to the five succeeding years, which Mme. de Boigne spent in Italy, Paris and London. Her pictures of the reaction in Italy, of the attempt to reintroduce the social and political conditions of the *ancien régime,* remind one of "La Chartreuse de Parme." The Hundred Days are but indirectly referred to in the *Memoirs,* since their writer was not in France at the time, but she tells some curious anecdotes of

the arrogance of Wellington in Paris after Waterloo. Her chronicle of affairs and people in France under Louis XVIII is rather unimportant, as it needs must be by comparison with the grand scale of the Napoleonic era. She writes frankly, and not without historic interest, of English society during the second decade of the nineteenth century, devoting considerable space to the Regent and Princess Charlotte. A discussion of the domestic arrangements of Talleyrand may be referred to *passim*. On the whole, however, this second volume is inferior in interest to the first, owing, as has just been said, to the lesser importance of its subject-matter.

The Pickwick Ladle and Other Collectors' Stories. By Winfield Scott Moody. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

This volume of short stories calls attention to a class of people usually neglected by writers of fiction—curious misers of the past who are out of touch with life except as it refers backward to the dead and gone thru its old furniture and old silver. Not since Sir Walter Scott wrote the "Antiquary" has any effort been made to interpret their dust-snuffing emotions except as a sort of "side line" in some novel of modern life. And while these stories are not especially good, we should be grateful for the volume, since it will serve so admirably as a Christmas present for the fossil-minded friend we all have, and who is usually so hard to provide for on account of his mania for "old things."

Gunhild. By Dorothy Canfield. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.50.

Miss Dorothy Canfield has achieved success as an author of short stories. *Gunhild* is her first novel, and a promising one. The group of Americans stranded in an out-of-the-way Norwegian village are possible people, and the pages of description are many of them beautiful. The young Norwegian interpreter, with her heavy golden braids and voice of "strained honey," had been a Kansas girl for many years until her father's nostalgia carried the family back to the fjords and forests of Norway; and, in her, there is a new heroine, one of placid charm, most restful to the novel reader jaded with the nerve-storms of the usual leading lady. Her placidity is needed in a country where "it rains eight days in the week," as the proverb says of Bergen, and the neurotic hero announces that in another hour he will "know how Oswald felt in 'Ghosts'—drop back in idiotic despair and clamor to be given the sun—the sun!" There is a grayness and a chill in the atmosphere of the book, caught, perhaps, from the sodden skies of Norway; and the only sunshine comes from Gunhild's golden hair and from her heart of gold; Aunt Nancy is a brave lady, and her warrior spirit gives a bracing and tonic support to the rest of the characters, who all seem to need her care, save Gunhild, who is more accustomed to caring for other people than to being looked out for. We shall await Miss Canfield's next book with an expectation of still finer achievements.

A Horse's Tale. By Mark Twain. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In Mark Twain's latest story we have the short history of a little Spanish-American girl, sent to live with her uncle, a general, on the frontier. The child captures the fort and the hearts of the soldiers, from the commander to the Indian scouts; she "lives in a nursery with more than eighteen hundred nurses." Soldier Boy, a beautiful black horse, tells much of Cathy's story, and he talks quite as well as Mark Twain himself. The description of the bull fight is full of fierce satire. The horses listen to an animated account of a bull fight, in horror at its atrocities, and then say to each other: "When we die, Sage Brush, do we go to heaven and dwell with man?" "My father thought not. He believed we do not have to go there unless we deserve it." And we feel the throb of the kindest heart in the world beating for the helpless, whether brute or human, in this book, as in its long line of predecessors.

Between the Dark and the Daylight. By William Dean Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Howells dips into psychological twilight in his latest volume of short stories. They are queer and creepy without being exactly supernatural. In

"Editha" there is a war story of a new kind, altho its heroine is the same old, inconsequent and exasperating girl that Mr. Howells has drawn for so many years he could probably do it with his eyes shut by this time. "It all interested her intensely; she was undergoing a tremendous experience and she was *being equal to it!*" And so with the egotistic cruelty of youth she sends her lover to his death and has to face his mother afterward. The other tales are less tragic, and told as Mr. Howells alone can tell such small comedies, by means of conversations among intimate friends, with the graceful give and take of actual dialog, as the group discuss the affairs of their friends with after-dinner philosophic interest.

Helena's Path. By Anthony Hope. New York: The McClure Co. $1.50.

This book is a disappointment. We all know that the first chapter of any novel written by Anthony Hope makes the reader sit up and listen, and the first chapter of this story is so good that the reader is almost outraged at the inane character of the rest of it. To be sure, there is a whimsical charm about its very folly, but the trouble is that the author has apparently selected a theme suitable for a short story, and, by dint of much idling in words, he has stretched it into a book. It is an ugly way some successful writers have of watering their own literary stock. The scene opens, one might say, in the air, with the hero away from home sowing his wild oats as usual, for it is often observed that, if the author of an English novel has not got the hero out of the way when he begins the tale, he packs him off in the second chapter. And the reader is told that nothing is heard of him "in four years." It is nearly always four years. Meanwhile the author remains at home laying his scenes, making us acquainted with everybody's family skeleton, and preparing generally for the most direful complications, so soon as the son and heir is recalled by the death of my lord, his parent. Almost never does the author accompany him upon these journeys. And we are half thru the story without having seen more of him than a passionate note to his original lady love before he becomes disaffected and drops into silence with some foreign Juanita. All this happens in Anthony Hope's story, according to the traditions which govern British romance. And naturally, when the noble prodigal returns (in this instance Lord Lynborough), the lines of his face have been drawn a trifle tighter, longer and deeper. This is to indicate to the virtuous reader, who is obliged to take his vices by proxy, that the said Lord Lynborough has been leading a profane, not to say reckless, existence. And the effect is to reduce his countenance to a thinness that renders it little more than a profile. And naturally one has the right to expect the very worst from such a person. Nothing short of a morose disposition and murder in the end would satisfy us. But what do we actually get in this story? A little house-party quarrel over a path across the property of a provocative young woman, who refuses to allow My Lord Lynborough to traverse it on his way to bathe in the sea. There are no complications worth mentioning, no inspiring incident unless it be the one when Lynborough jumps over the head of the lady who bars his passage. And the whole thing ends like a comedy in tender tears. Lynborough at last sees his way thru the forbidden gate by proposing to the offensive lady. It was inevitable, and might have happened within the two thousand words instead of sixty.

Literary Notes

....The Rev. J. H. Jowett, of Birmingham, successor of Dr. R. W. Dale, has deservedly an enviable reputation as one of the best living English preachers. Some of his discourses designed to comfort the troubled are collected in *The Silver Lining.* (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00.)

....Students of sciences allied to medicine are often interested in the terminology of human anatomy. A definite attempt to reform this was made at a meeting of the Anatomical Society held in Basle some ten years ago. While the suggestions of that congress have not been generally adopted as yet, there is no doubt that they eventually will be, and every year sees them more used. Dr. Barker's book, *Anatomical Terminology,* with special reference to the [B. N. A.] (Blakiston), represents an easy method means of becoming acquainted with this system of nomenclature, as well as of proper anatomical terms in general.

....A recent valuable contribution to the psychology of religion is Prof. James Bissett

Pratt's *Psychology of Religious Relief* (New York: The Macmillan Co.). Professor Pratt seeks to demonstrate by a review of religious belief in India, Israel, and Christianity, and also by cautious induction from a questionaire, that faith is not so much a matter of authority and argument as is commonly supposed, but is actually based on insight and feeling. He contends that this foundation of faith is not weak and uncertain, but strong and reliable, and that the faith of to-day and to-morrow has nothing to fear, but everything to hope, from this modern understanding of the source of its life. The argument is well reasoned, and is expressed in clear and popular style. It sheds no little light on the interesting and important questions, Why do men believe? What is the real basis of religious confidence?

....The Musician's Library is a collection of masterpieces of song and piano music issued in artistic and convenient form, with critical introductions and portraits of composers. The volumes are sold separately at $1.50 in stiff paper or $2.50 cloth binding, by Oliver Ditson Company, Boston. The numbers are *Twenty Piano Compositions by Mozart,* edited by Xaver Scharwenka; *Thirty Piano Compositions by Mendelssohn,* edited by Percy Goetschius; *Twenty Piano Compositions by Haydn,* edited by Scharwenka; an *Anthology of French Piano Music,* edited by Isodor Philipp, two volumes devoted respectively to early and modern composers, and *Wagner Lyrics for Baritone and Bass,* edited by Carl Armbruster.

....Professor Harnack has set German scholars a good example in the respect he has shown for the original and independent investigations of English-speaking students in the field of New Testament criticism. In his recent work on *Luke the Physician* he acknowledges indebtedness to Hobart's exhaustive study of "The Medical Language of St. Luke," and confessedly bases one of his principal arguments on the observations made twenty-five years ago by this patient British scholar. For the "Horæ Synopticæ" of the Rev. Sir John Hawkins he has also high praise, and complains, "Er scheint bei uns kaum gelesen worden zu sein," which rebuke is modified in the English translation to "The valuable work of this scholar is not so widely known as it deserves." Professor Burkitt also comes in for recognition, and reference is made to Dr. Plummer's "Commentary on Luke." The English translation has one reference to the latter authority which is not found in the German. In his original text Professor Harnack put forth a modest claim to originality for his observation of the prominence of women in the writings ascribed to Luke, but in the copy furnished to the translator this claim was withdrawn, and a note called attention to the remarks on this subject by Professor Plummer. As long ago as Schaff's "History of the Christian Church" this predilection of the third evangelist was noted, as one may see by consulting page 662 of Volume I of that voluminous but still useful work.

Pebbles

To avoid panics human nature in a new country should be changed.—*American Cultivator.*

My Bonnie lies under the auto;
My Bonnie swears under the car,
Please send to the garage for some one,
For 'tis lonesome up here where I are.
—*The Home Magazine.*

A man who is always on the lookout for novelties, says the *St. James Budget,* recently asked a dealer in automobiles if there was anything new in machines. "There's a patented improvement that has just been put on the market," replied the dealer. "A folding horse that fits under the seat for use in emergencies."

Mrs. Homer—Don't you think your husband is rather headstrong for an invalid?

Mrs. Neighbor—Yes, and the doctor is to blame for it, too.

Mrs. Homer—Indeed! And why, pray?

Mrs. Neighbor—He won't allow him to take any nourishment but goat's milk.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

REMORSE IN INSTALMENTS.

There was once a man who was robbed of one hundred dollars. A long time afterward he received this letter:

"Dear Sir: Five years ago I robbed you of one hundred dollars. I am filled with remorse that I could have done such a thing. I send you a dollar and a half to ease my conscience."—*New York Tribune.*

A RUMPUS ON THE ROAD.

A couple of couples went for a ride in the country last Sunday, and when about five miles out disagreed on some proposition, and a couple of young ladies walked back to town. They report the roads in some places needing the attention of the road boss.—*Phillipsburg (Kan.) News.*

A NEW SUGGESTION.

As for Roosevelt, I think him entirely justified in his unwillingness to run again. If he is wise, he will stick to this resolution rigidly, and refuse the nomination even if tendered to him. And not only this, but, when his term is up, he will not accept a seat in the Senate or Governorship in the Philippines or a managership over the Panama Canal. Instead, he will use the last months of his term in having the Navy Department organize an Arctic exploring expedition to sail March 5, 1909, with plenty of provisions, for an old fashioned long compaign in the ice; he will quietly get himself a berth in this party, and will make his political friends promise to use all their influence to prevent the sending of any rescue party before 1913. Then he could come back and go into politics again. An absolute vacation of this length would probably not fit him for another term as President, but it would enable him to go into the Senate and do better than the average Senator.—*Editorial in Liberty.*

The Independent

A Weekly Magazine. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen

Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen

130 Fulton Street, New York

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Sir William Crookes

"If you would seek his monument, look about you."

THESE words from the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral would apply very well to Sir William Crookes. If you would know what he has done to deserve the Nobel prize you have only to look about you on a city street at night. Some of the store windows are lit by gas flames tipped with dainty mantles composed of the rare earths over which he worked for many years; in other windows are long glass tubes, filled with a mysterious wavering glow of ghastly green or rosy tint; these are commercial adaptations of the "Crookes' tubes" of the laboratory.

Fifty-seven years ago Crookes began his researches in chemistry with the analysis of some selenium residues from a sulfuric acid factory, in which he discovered the new element thallium, the metal of the green twig, so he named it from its spectral line. Since then his private laboratory in Kensington Park Gardens has sent forth an incessant stream of contributions to knowledge, from the most practical to the most recondite, the latter frequently proving to be the former. His technological handbooks and analytical guides are to be found in every laboratory. He discovered that England was losing $80,000,000 in the sewage that was allowed to run into the sea and he devised methods for saving it. The purity of London's water supply was placed in his hands. He startled the world by prophesying that the wheat supply was going to run short in a generation or so by the exhaustion of the soil, then in the course of the same lecture he saved it from starvation by showing how the free nitrogen of the air could be fixt for use as a fertilizer by combining it with oxygen by the electric discharge. Niagara alone would supply enough energy to double the wheat crop of the world.

In attempting to separate and identify the elements of the rare earths, too numerous to mention or even to name, he became convinced that these "terrestrial asteroids" were not discontinuous and eternally distinct forms of matter, but groups of indefinable and unstable elements and "meta-elements." In his memorable address before the Sheffield meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1879 he spoke of the "dissociation point" of such elements of high atomic weight like uranium. Since recent investigations have given considerable experimental evidence in support of this bold hypothesis, his words are worth quoting:

"But as the host of celestial asteroids, unimportant individually, become of high interest when once the idea is grasped that they may be incompletely coagulated remains of the original nebula, so do these elusive and insignificant rare elements rise to supreme importance when we regard them in the light of component parts of a dominant element, frozen in embryo, and arrested in the act of coalescing from the original protyle into one of the ordinary and law-abiding family for whom Newlands and Mendeleef have prepared pigeon-holes."

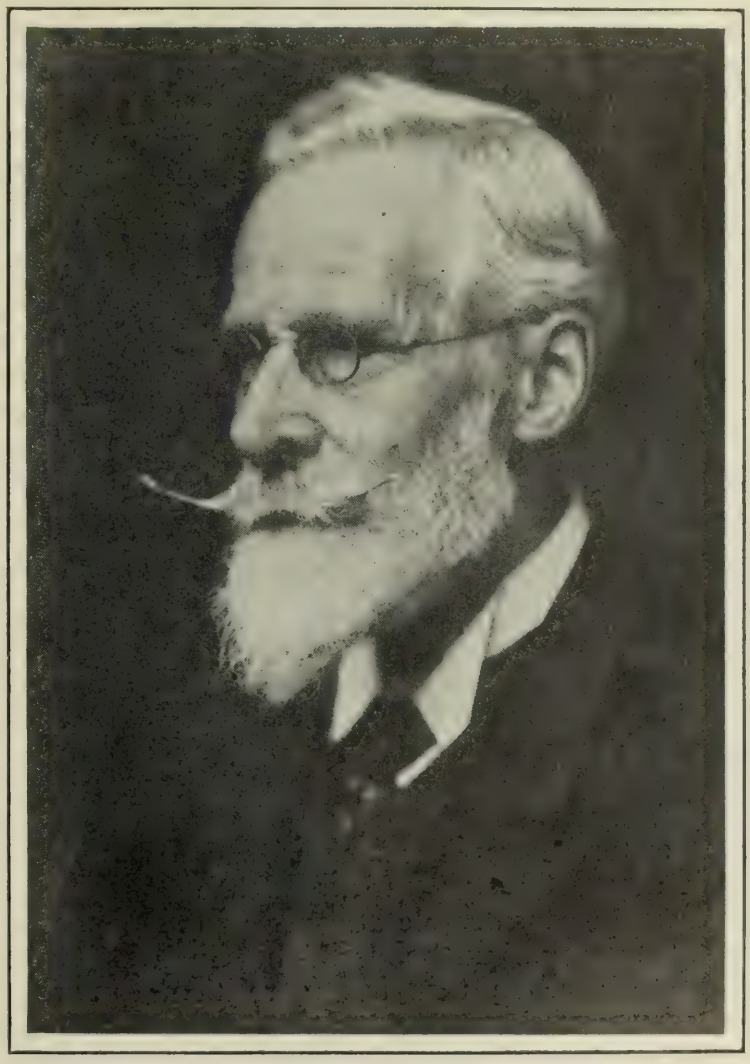
Less than twenty-five years later Crookes was able to put upon the market a cheap pocket instrument, his spinthariscope, in which any one could actually see the decomposition of an element by the sparks which fly, like the explosion of a rocket, when the particles expelled from a tiny bit of radium strike the piece of zinc spar under the microscope.

From his vacuum tubes he obtained other arguments for his belief that all matter originated in a "formless mist," or "protyle," as he called it, into which it was continually decomposing and would ultimately dissolve and disappear. When he past an electric current thru a tube containing a mere trace of some gas, a millionth of an atmosphere, he found that a stream shot out straight from the

kathode or negative pole, a ray that as he proved was not of ether waves like light, but composed of minute material particles, for it was capable of turning a wheel, of staining the glass where it struck, of making gems incandescent, and of being deflected by a magnet. This kathode ray, as he said as early as 1879, consists "of something smaller than the atom—fragments of matter, ultra-atomic corpuscles, minute things, very much smaller, very much lighter than atoms — things which appear to be the foundation stones of which atoms are composed."

If there is any pleasure in being able to say "I told you so," Sir William Crookes must be one of the happiest of men, since he has lived to see so many of his peculiar views verified and generally accepted. His scientific contemporaries were inclined to smile at his enthusiasm when he claimed that his tubes contained not merely an excessively rarefied gas, but matter in a "fourth state," as different from the gaseous as that is from the liquid and the liquid from the solid. In looking back over the history of science we are always wondering why a discoverer did not take just one step farther into the unknown, tho in the case of a man who has done so much pioneer work as Sir William it is especially ungrateful. But we cannot help observing how near he came to cutting out three other scientists of Nobel prizes. If he had put an aluminum window in his tube, as did Lenard sixteen years later, he would have conducted his kathoderays into the open, where they could have been better studied. If he had exposed a photographic plate to the green spot on the glass where the rays struck he would have anticipated Röntgen in the discovery of G-rays. If he had been able to calculate the number of "ultra-atomic corpuscles" in the kathode ray, as did J. J. Thompson, he would have hastened by a quarter century the coming of the electronic theory of matter, which he foreshadowed in the closing paragraph of his address before the British Association in 1879:

"In studying this fourth state of matter we seem at length to have within our grasp and obedient to our control the little indivisible particles which, with good warrant, are supposed to constitute the physical basis of the universe. We have seen that in some of its properties radiant matter is as material as this table, while in other properties it almost assumes the character of radiant energy. We have actually touched the border land where matter and force seem to merge into one another, the shadowy realm between known and unknown, which for me has always had peculiar temptations. I venture to think that the greatest scientific problems of the future will find their solution in this border land, and even beyond; here, it seems to me, lie ultimate realities, subtle, far-reaching, wonderful.



William Crookes.

"Yet all these were, when no man did them know,
Yet have from wisest ages hidden beene;
And later times thinges more unknowne shall show.
Why then should witlesse man so much misweene,
That nothing is, but that which he hath seene?"

This passage is doubly interesting because it contains a reference, in the words "peculiar temptations," to an episode in his scientific career that his admirers would willingly forget—if he would let them—that is, his excursion into the realm of psychical research. But the discussion of the question of how so thoro and skilled a scientist should have become convinced of the reality of what appears to us the grossest and most incredible of the phenomena of modern spiritualism, that is, the materialization of the dead, must be postponed.

Lessons of the Panic

MANY signs of recovery from the shock of panic were to be seen last week. The premium on currency declined to one-half of 1 per cent. or even less. It became known that the banks of the country were in such condition that within a few days they could again make free and full payments of cash. In New York the bank reserve deficit was reduced. There was an increase of working time in some of the factories where the panic had caused a decrease. On the Stock Exchange there was a considerable advance in the prices of stocks and bonds. The Government's decision that not more than $25,000,000 of the new 3 per cent. notes should be issued was encouraging. General improvement had shown that much of the new circulation for which these notes were designed to be the basis would not be needed.

Predictions were made that soon the supply of currency would be abundant and possibly too large. Up to the end of the week there had been, since November 1st, an increase of nearly $45,000,000 in bank note circulation. If notes are to be issued upon all of the new Panama Canal bonds, as well as upon $25,000,000 of 3 per cents, the addition to the bank-note currency will, in the near future, exceed $100,000,000. If this amount should be issued and should prove to be too much, there is not, in our present laws, unfortunately, provision for automatic and speedy retirement of the new notes. At the beginning of the panic and thruout the course of it the need of legislation for emergency issues of taxed currency in time of stress has been clearly shown; it may be shown again, after the panic, by inability to retire promptly the additional circulation, if it shall no longer be required.

The Government has been sharply criticised for offering to borrow $100,000,000 from the people at 3 per cent., partly for the reason that the offer was made under a law which authorizes such borrowing only when the money is needed to meet public expenditures. Those who made the offer probably see the objections more clearly now than they did when the action was taken. As the Government did not need the money for its expenses (having a large surplus on hand), it seems to us that the issue was not authorized by the statute. There was danger that purchase of the notes by the banks would reduce reserves already too low, and the new circulating notes might come too late to be of service. The terms to the banks, as finally agreed upon, were such that a very comfortable profit was assured. Critics of the Administration have said that too large a profit was thus permitted. The original purpose was to draw out money that was being hoarded by the timid. In this respect the issue appears to have been unsuccessful.

On the whole, it was fortunate that improvement enabled the Government to cut down the issue to $25,000,000 or less. But the effect upon the public mind of the offer, when it was made and immediately afterward, and of the President's accompanying letter, was excellent. A powerful influence for the restoration of confidence was thus exerted.

It is possible now for the people and their representatives to consider calmly what the lessons of the panic are with respect to legislative and other action designed to prevent such disturbances hereafter or to mitigate their severity. We think, as we said some weeks ago, that the controlling officers of the banks in the New York Clearing House Association should undertake to keep national

banks and other banks of the city out of the hands of such men as those whom they ousted from offices and control just before the panic began. We expect to hear within a few weeks that a plan for permanently safeguarding the banks in this way has been adopted.

The trust companies should be required by law to carry a cash reserve of 25 per cent. against their demand deposits, and new regulations for their loans are needed. Undoubtedly Governor Hughes's commission will recommend at least a considerable increase of reserves.

Official examinations of trust companies and State banks in New York before the panic were not what they should have been. There is plenty of evidence on this point. The new superintendent should be heartily supported by the Legislature and the people in his efforts to do thoroly and effectively the work of his office.

Congress should give elasticity to the rigid volume of our national currency by providing for emergency issues of taxed notes. There is need in the autumn of every year, and especially in time of general fright and hoarding, of statutory provision for an automatic, speedy and safe temporary increase of the banknote circulation, an increase to be followed by an automatic retirement of the additional notes when the demand ceases. Germany and other countries have such methods in use; we have very unwisely declined to adopt them. Some time hereafter we may have a central bank of issue. Provision for one cannot be obtained in Congress now, and probably not for some years to come. But a bill for guarded emergency issues can be past this winter if all who know how much it is needed will work for it.

Several plans for emergency issues have recently been brought forward at Washington, in addition to the one proposed by the Bankers' Association and in last session's Fowler bill. Some would have such issues made upon the recommendation of special clearing-house associations, and secured by deposits of collateral. Others would legalize in some way the issues of existing clearing-house associations. It is also proposed that the banks issue emergency notes upon the security of deposited bonds of the savings bank class.

If the tax be made high enough to cause prompt retirement, the Bankers' Association's plan seems simplest and best. In this plan a cash reserve of 25 per cent. is required, the issue is limited to a certain proportion of the national bank's bond-secured circulation or capital, and the main security is the bank's assets. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt would have the notes taxed at 7 per cent., instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5. The tax should be high enough to compel retirement when normal conditions prevail, but not so high that it would prevent issue in time of severe stringency or incipient panic.

If the national banks had been empowered to issue such currency to the amount of only 15 per cent. of their capital, we could easily have had in the first days of this panic more than twice as much new circulation as has been obtained by tedious process and great effort, up to the present time, and more than the new Panama bonds and three per cents will eventually yield. The notes would have been perfectly safe, and in all probability they would have been retired within three months.

The Elder Statesmen

JAPAN has invented a new thing in government which has not received the attention it deserves. Japan is ruled in a purely constitutional manner, after the pattern of European States, with the Government responsible to the Parliament. There is nothing peculiar in all that. The Emperor is like King Edward or Kaiser William, and his Premier has much the position of the Premier in London or Berlin. So the parties in the Japanese Parliament are much like those that divide the German and British Parliaments. But Japan has, for the present, an institution, not formulated into its constitution, but adopted in practice, by which some three distinguished statesmen, who had part in the revolution which established the present constitution of the islands, are called into council in any special emergency or crisis, and their advice is of the greatest weight in deciding what the Government shall do. When the Government is backed by their

approval no one ventures to criticise or object. They are a sort of balance-wheel, like the governor in an engine, or like the safety-valve which protects against danger. It is a device which has been found of the greatest value for Japan.

Now is there anything like this that could be feasible and useful in a country like ours, where Washington and Jefferson and Adams and Hamilton, our elder statesmen, have past away long ago?

Our Government is by parties, and necessarily so. Congress, by its majority, represents one party, as does the Executive; only the Judiciary is unpartisan and uninfluenced by the changes of the popular will. By a revolution in our politics the "outs" become the "ins." There is a sudden change of policy. The President chooses an entirely new set of advisers more or less inexperienced. To avoid flagrant blunders the new Secretaries of Departments depend on elderly clerks in subordinate positions, who know routine and precedent, but are not likely to have any large view of statesmanship. The new President must depend on new advisers largely untried in their new positions.

And yet there are always a certain number of experienced men of both parties, or of no party, without political ambition, men of age and wisdom, who might give most valuable counsel if it were only feasible to ask it, just as in Japan Prince Ito and the Elder Statesmen are called to advise in cases of emergency. Almost always there are one or two ex-Presidents who have past the period of further office-seeking. Ex-President Cleveland has been President for eight years, and might well give advice even to a Republican President. There are always men of age who have served as Secretaries of State or of the Treasury or other Departments who possess much acquired wisdom. Still further, there are men in our universities who are recognized as having special knowledge and judgment in diplomatic or financial or sociological affairs who might well be made such advisers. Do we not remember that when an adviser was wanted for the finances of Santo Domingo the President sent a university professor for the task, and equally to study and advise in China and the Philippines?

Already in the case of a financial crisis we do in an irregular way something of this sort. The Secretary of the Treasury, who may have been lately transferred to his position from some other one which is occupied with an entirely different kind of administration, when, as lately, there is a serious panic, comes to New York and consults the wisest financiers, or they are invited to Washington to advise with him, and their advice is of the greatest value and the people accept it as such. They might be definitely selected as advisers, and equally it would be possible that the ablest and wisest experts in the theory of finance or diplomacy in the universities might be selected by their associates in these branches to be the recognized advisers of the Government in times of question or peril, just as such men are occasionally chosen in tariff and other commissions.

There is already in Great Britain the Privy Council, something like what is here suggested, the members of which receive a certain salary, and may be called on to give their advice to the Government, but we hear very little of their service. It is rather a provision for retired officials, and the salary seems to be largely the purpose of the system.

If we could have in this country such a body of Elder Statesmen, dissociated as in Japan from political activity, men whom the existing President might call on for advice and support, it might, one would think, do much to unify public opinion and make ineffective the noisy and senseless babble of virulent opponents of the Government. We remember that the statesmanlike support which Mr. Bryan and other Democrats gave to the treaty with Spain after the late war did much to strengthen the Government and solidify public opinion.

A Great Biblical Discovery in Egypt

One discovery follows fast on another. Now, on the very heels of the discovery of Menander, we have what looks much like the recovery of a lost chapter from the Book of Nehemiah. A few weeks ago Professor Breasted, writing from Berlin, mentioned in one of the Chicago University publications that some extraordinary papyri had been found by the

German excavators in Egypt which showed that the Jews had a temple there as well as in Jerusalem. Previously some Jewish business fragments had been found which showed that the Jews in Egypt in Jeremiah's time worshiped Jehovah under the name of Yahu. But M. Clermont-Ganneau has given *Le Temps* an account of this new discovery, and the translation made by the German scholar Dr. Sachau. The document is a copy of a petition sent by the Jews of Elephantinê, an island in the Nile, to the Persian Governor Bagohi (Bagoas of Josephus), in the seventeenth year of Darius, telling how, when Egypt was conquered by Cambyses, their Jewish temple was spared while the Egyptian temples were destroyed. But during the absence of the Satrap of Egypt the worshipers of the god Khnum had persuaded the local Governor to give orders to have their temple destroyed, and during the three years since they had been in deep mourning. They had appealed in vain for help to the Jewish high priest Jehohanan, and had written to the sons of Sanballat at Samaria, and now they begged Bagohi to allow them to rebuild their temple, in which case they would be able to burn incense there and would pray for him and send him a thousand talents of silver. This petition was granted. The special interest of this document lies in the fact that it shows that in Egypt, as well as in Jerusalem, the Jews had their temple and performed ritual services. Also Sanballat and Jehohanan are both Bible characters. Sanballat was the enemy of the Jews under Nehemiah, and Jehohanan is mentioned in Ezra 10:6 and Neh. 12:23; while this seems to be the same Jehohanan who, according to Josephus, murdered his brother Jeshua.

We are able to give our readers an English translation of this remarkable letter, for which we are indebted to Professor Driver, in the London *Guardian*. Thus we have it accredited by three of the very best Oriental scholars of Germany, France and England—Professor Sachau, M. Clermont-Ganneau and Professor Driver. It is as follows:

"To our lord Bagohi, Governor of Judah, thy servants, Yedoniah and his companions, the priests, in the fortress Yeb [Elephantinê]:

"May our Lord, the God of Heaven, grant thee peace abundantly, at all times, and give thee favor in the eyes of King Darius, and the sons of his house, a thousand-fold more than now, and give thee long life! Mayest thou be happy and in good health at all times!

"Now thy servants, Yedoniah and his companions, speak thus: In the month of Tammuz [July] in the 14th year of King Darius [411 B. C.], when Arsam [the Persian Governor in Egypt] had departed and gone to the King, the priests of the god Chnub in the fortress Yeb gave money and goods to Waidrang, who was chief in command here, saying:

"'The Temple of the God Yahu [Jehovah] in the fortress Yeb shall be removed thence.'

"Thereupon this Waidrang sent letters to his son Nephayan, who was commander of the garrison in the fortress Syene, saying:

"'The Temple in the fortress Yeb is to be destroyed.'

"Thereupon Nephayan led out the Egyptians with other forces: They came to the fortress Yeb with their . . . they entered into the Temple, and destroyed it to the ground, and broke in pieces the pillars of stone that were there. The seven great gates also, built of hewn stone, that were in the Temple, they destroyed, and their tops they . . . ; and the bronze hinges of the doors, and the roof which was wholly of cedar wood, together with the stucco (?) of the wall and other things that were there, all this they burnt with fire. And the bowls of gold and silver, and whatever was in the Temple, they took and appropriated to themselves. And already in the days of the kings of Egypt had our fathers built this Temple in the fortress Yeb. And when Cambyses [B. C. 529-522] entered Egypt he found this Temple built; and tho the temples of the gods of Egypt were then all overthrown, no one injured anything in this Temple. And since they have done this, we, with with our wives and children, have put on sackcloth and fasted and prayed to Yahu, the Lord of Heaven, who gave us knowledge of [*i. e.*, punished] this Waidrang. The chain [of office?] was removed from his feet, and all the goods which he had acquired perished, and all the men who wished evil against this Temple were slain and we have seen our desire upon them.

"Also before this, at the time when this evil was done to us, we sent a letter to our lord Bagohi, and to Jehohanan, the high priest, and his companions the priests in Jerusalem, and to Ostan, his brother, who is Anani, and the nobles of the Jews, but they sent us no answer.

"Also from the Tammuz day of the 14th year of King Darius to this day we have put on sackcloth and fasted; our wives are become like widows; we have not anointed ourselves with oil or drunk wine; neither from that day to this day of the 17th year of King Darius [408 B. C.] have meal-offerings, frankincense, or burnt-offerings been offered in this Temple Now, therefore, thy servants, Yedoniah and his companions, and the Jews, all the citizens of Yeb, say thus: If it seem good to our lord, think upon this Temple that it may be built, because we are not permitted to build it: look

upon the recipients of thy goodness and of thy mercy who are here in Egypt. May a letter be sent from thee to them concerning the Temple of the God Yahu that it may be built in the fortress Yeb, as it was built in former times. And we will offer meal-offerings and frankincense and burnt-offerings upon the altar of the God Yahu in thy name. And we will pray for thee at all times, we and our wives and our children, and all the Jews who are here, if thou doest thus, until the Temple is built. And thou shalt have a portion before Yahu, the God of Heaven, from every one who offers to him burnt-offering and sacrifices, in value equivalent to . . . . And so concerning the gold, concerning that we have sent we made known. We have also sent the matters in a letter in our name to Delaiah and Shelemiah, the sons of Sanballat, the Governor of Samaria. Arsam also has no knowledge of all this that has been done to us.

"The 20th of Marcheshvan [November], in the 17th year of King Darius."

What is of very great interest in this almost biblical record is the fact that a splendid temple of Jehovah was in existence in Upper Egypt shortly after the time of Jeremiah; that sacrifices were offered there as at Jerusalem, notwithstanding the prohibition, and that the name of Jehovah was in free use under the pronunciation Yahu.

There is now no reason why we may not hope to find in Egypt copies of the old Hebrew Scriptures antedating the revision of the text which took place in the first century of our era. That would be a discovery indeed.

The Pocket Handkerchief

One of the great philosophers of our time makes the statement that "the education of a nation can be judged by the length of its words in common use." The expanded meaning of this is that a word in frequent use is subject to a vocal attrition which gradually softens, impairs and eliminates such of its syllables or parts as are not strictly essential to the conveyance of its full meaning, and the final product—pruned, purged and condensed—stands in its curt significance both as the symbol of the thought or thing intended, and as evidence of the innumerable repetitions which gradually abraded the word to its reduced dimension.

Our language abounds with striking illustrations of this law of abridgment. For instance — Monseigneur, Monsieur (Signor, Señor, Senhor), Sieur, Sire, Sir. Again, the old English word "dow" means to thrive, to prosper; hence a *dow*ry to a bride, and en*dow*ment of a person or institution. Thus, How do you *dow?* means How do you prosper? or How do you thrive? but the law of phonetic decay has shortened our much used salutation to "How do you do," while in Kentucky and our great Southwest the economic abbreviation has progressed to "Howdy."

But perhaps one of the richest phrase-words in English is the rather ponderous, but self-definitory and wholly direct word, "handkerchief." In it we have an agglutination of monosyllabic words, each standing in trim completeness for a definite and distinct use; and in the order of their prefixing can be read the layered, encysted history of a nation's transient customs. First in order we have "chief," from *chef,* the head; then "ker," which is a variant of "cur," from *couvre,* a cover. Just as *couvre-feu,* cover fire, exists to us as curfew, so *couvre-chef,* head cover, abides with us as kerchief and is eloquent of a time when the sheep-herd, the swine-herd, the cow-herd, the hind, and all that great mass of a nation who are known as "hands," went about their hewing of wood and drawing of water with a kerchief, or square of cloth, bound round their heads, both as a protection against the weather and as a sumptuary badge of their serfdom and low condition.

The hat was worn only by persons entitled to distinction and in token of their authority, and even to date of this current year of grace we are not wholly emancipate from the glamor of the hat, for do we not still accept the king's crown, the cardinal's hat, and the "strike-oil plug" of the successful miner as appropriate tokens of the high estate and condition of their owners? Our cousins across the water still describe a worthless or objectionable man as "a shocking bad hat," and that the personality of the individual was typified by his hat is easily read in the phrase "hats in the ring," which meant a hat owner's protest against alleged unfairness in a ring fight, and his personal gage of battle for the redemption of his token and the enforcement of his claim. The

hat once represented an individual much as a flag now represents a nation, and any abasement or insult to the hat was a "fighting insult" to the person concerned and to his following, hence the meaning of the verse:

"There is brass on my target of barkened bulls hide,
There is steel in the scabbard that swings by my side,
And the brass shall be burnished, the steel shall flash free,
'Ere *low lies the bonnet* o' Bonnie Dundee."

We have no sumptuary laws in this country, but we have an instinctive sense of fitness and propriety in regard to head covering, a sense that has come down to us through a long inheritance, and its working efficiency is easily tested. Which would shock us the most, to see the Mayor of the City of New York attending to his official duties while wearing a cloth cap, or to see a City Hall bootblack performing the functions of his art while wearing a silk hat? Well, the drastic rules of hat distinction disappeared with the cheapening of the article, and—save for the sailor of melodrama, the "bandana" of a field hand on a West Indies plantation, and a few of the more remote peasantry of Central Europe—the kerchief as a head covering has dropped to the dump of forgotten things.

The next phase in its evolution is the handkerchief, or the hand-carried-head-cover, and is significant of a more refined age when it was part of a gentleman's training to carry and use this article of dress with grace and distinction. From the flicking of dust specks from his buckled shoes and the snuff grains from his lace and ruffles; from its correct disposal on the crook of his disengaged forearm while doffing the hat (just as the competent waiter carries a napkin when serving a dish), or the dispersal of a too pertinacious, or imaginary, fly, to the proper cleansing of the nose and mouth—all were parts in that careful training which made up the now obsolete art of "deportment."

But knee-breeches died out at the dawn of republican institutions, and with our increased number of pockets and a larger need for unhampered hands in the affairs of life it became the pocket-handkerchief, or the pocket-carried-hand-used-head-cover. The transitional uses of this necessary article of dress leaves two things to mourn. First, Why do so many seemingly "desirable citizens" persist in thrusting the handkerchief into the germ-incubating, hot and inaccessible hip pocket, when each and every man of them is provided with an obvious breast pocket in his coat, in addition to, at least, a couple more outside pockets in that garment? It may be that this crudity is a survival of the farm-land habits of the person or his immediate ancestor, when the coat was an omitted article of work-day attire and the hip pocket of the "one-suspender" jeans was the most used receptacle, because it was least in the way and the easiest to reach from between the plow handles or the seat of a harrow. But whether this suggested explanation be true or not, the fact remains that the practice in point is a perpetuation of the uncouth habits of the kerchief class of a bygone time, and marks the civilization of the individual as somewhat less than that of his sartorial equipment. The second theme of mourning is much graver than the first, and the car companies and others who post board of health notices, legal excerpts and prohibitions in conspicuous places are themselves very greatly to blame for the non-observance of these ordinances. It does not seem to have occurred to those responsible for this literature that the only people this prohibition concerns are our peasants of the kerchief class and period, whose claim to civilization is largely made up of their right to vote and the delusive veneer of their tailor-made clothing. The people of this class are honestly ignorant of the full and proper use of their upholstery, and of the consistently cleanly handling of their persons; to them the prohibition and the threatened penalties are alike absurd, vexatious and an attempted infraction of their individual rights.

The plight of the man who was told that his accustomed practice was forbidden "on the floor," and who inquired, "Well, where shall I do it, on the ceiling?" is quite intelligible. No one had enlightened him to the civilized use of the most civilized article of dress, and his grievance was a very real one. The place to begin this elementary, but supremely important, instruction is the public

school; but in the meantime, for the sake of the public health and the alleviation of a national nuisance, let the street commissioners, the passenger transportation companies and all others concerned replace or supplement their present mandatory signs by a little tabloid education for backward adults. The paragraph need not be long, but should be visible to all, and in certain districts it ought to appear in two or more languages—"Do not spit at all, but, if you must, then use your handkerchief."

The Chronoscope and Crime

THE apparatus and system described by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, in *McClure's Magazine*, is a merciful substitute for the kind of police inquisition known as the "third degree," but the chronoscope, which measures the time required to effect and express association of ideas, seems to be essentially defective in lacking some sort of automatic governor sufficiently sensitive to allow for the normal habit of thought and the effect of nervous strain in a person under examination.

Expressed in the simplest form, Professor Munsterberg's device records the time it takes the subject to match, by association of ideas, a word thrown at him, so to speak. For example, after being instructed that he is to reply as promptly as possible by saying what is suggested by association of ideas, the operator offers some such commonplace noun as "dog." The subject is supposed to reply what first comes to him by association—say, terrier, hound, setter, hunt, bark or any other word expressing a subordinated or co-ordinated idea which dog suggests.

The examination might then run along thru such words as house, horse, coat, table, bed, carpet, handkerchief, but judiciously interspersed are words which have some actual or possible bearing upon the offense or crime suspected, or the consequences thereof—such as blood, thief, forgery, burglar, arrest, trial, jail, death, and so on. The time required for each answer is accurately measured and recorded. If on comparison it is found that the answers to words wholly irrelevant to the real object of the examination are made at a rate averaging, say, 1.6 second, and those which suggest it require, say, an average of two or more seconds, or are not answered at all, this is deemed significant as showing that they have started lines of thought as to how the answer should be framed to avoid incriminating admissions.

For illustration, if an average of less than one second is needed to effect such associations as river-water, ox-yoke, tobacco-pipe, and two or three times as long to do this in the case of such words as confession, jury, death, pardon, blood, jail, conviction and the names of persons or places supposed to be associated with the crime under investigation, the conclusion would be indicated that the subject was trying to frame answers which would be misleading and this would be accepted as pointing to the consciousness of guilt. On the other hand, if the subject's normal habit of thought was sluggish and he needed an average of two seconds or more to make the river-water, tobacco-pipe or kindred combinations, but made instant and more or less relevant combinations with blood, jail, confession, etc., it would show that he was on the alert to avoid any appearance of hesitation. Thus the chronoscope would seem to catch him, "coming or going."

This is very ingenious, and in the hands of a careful and conscientious experimenter like Professor Munsterberg, might point to significant conclusions, especially if he had a definite and reasonably plausible theory of guilt or innocence to work upon; but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that if tested upon a normal person not under suspicion, it might give results as interesting and surprising as when substituted for the "third degree." A great deal depends upon the mental habits of the subject, and really very little upon guilt or innocence. Allowance must also be made for "the nerves," which play so important a part in all psychological phenomena.

There is a parlor game called "Beasts, Birds and Fishes," formerly and perhaps still a good deal played by young people, which shows how difficult it is to predict how the mind will act when confronted by an insistent question which must be answered instantly and correctly. Asso-

ciation of ideas is the secret of this little game, just as it is in Professor Munsterberg's system. But that such association is sometimes tardily effected is seen when a person not expecting to be called upon has the cane pointed at him, and must name a beast, a bird or a fish, as required, while the inquisitor is counting ten as rapidly as possible. The more intelligent and thoughtful a person chosen for this experiment, the more easily may he be caught.

If two of Professor Munsterberg's colleagues in the Harvard faculty were put to the test for facility of association of ideas, by chronoscope measurement, the probabilities are that they would show that the normal mind acts more quickly in the conception of subordinated or co-ordinated ideas when the common nouns of daily use are employed, such as dog, cat, river, bread, etc., than if those inducing a wider range of thought, such as thief, guilt, jail, death, blood, defalcation, etc., are used. Such words do not readily suggest their own analogies or antitheses, and it is quite probable that to two subjects of test they would appeal very differently.

For example, a professor of physiology might hesitate at crime, jail, guilt and the like, but instantly make the blood-hemaglobin, death-life combination. On the other hand, a professor of literature who had read much romance might readily and rapidly make combinations by association of ideas with crime, jail, guilt, trial, sentence and like words, but needs to think much longer over words suggesting wounds, blood, death, etc.

This would not mean in his case that he was delaying his answer to avoid self-incrimination; neither would it necessarily mean this in the case of a suspect. In any person selected for test it will be found that some classes of words suggest association of ideas more readily than other classes. Possible errors from this cause may be corrected out if enough is known of the mental habits of the subject, but to do this demands a great deal more knowledge than the chronoscope is capable of supplying. Given this knowledge—and it is not easy to discover that the chronoscope can usefully increase it—all that resulted from the application of this device to Henry Orchard, the self-confessed perpetrator of many murders, was the conclusion that he believed his own confessions, not all of which are accepted by others.

To the layman it would look as if a more valuable instrument in crime detection than the chronoscope was the highly sensitive miniature instrument invented some years ago, but since forgotten, which read and recorded the effect upon the nerves, respiration, circulation and temperature of a suspect, of an examination in which the discussion of indifferent subjects was suddenly varied by the interjection of pointed references to the details of the crime charged, or leading questions equally dangerous to answer or leave unanswered. Perhaps Orchard might be immune even to such a test; but the normal man would not be. However, the conclusion would seem to be warranted that, at best, mechanical aids in crime detection are but short cuts to dangerous generalizations, and that for what value they develop we must look rather to the operator than to the instrument.

Meanwhile, the practical police conclusion that the only evidence of crime which is really convincing is circumstantial, comes nearer the truth than science is likely to get.

Sulfites in Food

Dr. Wiley's squad of Washington clerks who have been devoting their stomachs to the cause of science by living on food even more strongly adulterated than that falling to the lot of ordinary mortals, have completed their experiments with the use of sulfites. The question is one of great importance, for sulfurous acid or some of its salts, the sulfites, are more commonly used in food products than any similar substance, because it acts both as a preservative and a bleaching agent. The popular demand, or supposed popular demand, for evaporated apples of a deathly pallor, blondined peaches and syrups like molten gold has caused manufacturers to subject them to the fumes of burning sulfur. The same ingredient is also to be found frequently in wine, beer and some canned fruits and vegetables, thru having been introduced as a preservative or accidently in the cleaning of the receptacles. The

twelve young men in Washington who were fed on sulfites for twenty days were found to have suffered in health from the *régime,* and the conclusion is that their use in any form in food products is objectionable. Headache and indigestion were complained of, but the most serious symptoms were the impoverishment of the blood in the number and activity of the white and red corpuscles and the incipient albuminuria and other evidences of overworking of the kidneys which might lead to chronic disease of that organ. These experiments are the most careful and weighty that we have on the question, altho they are not entirely conclusive as to deleterious effects of more minute quantities than were here used. It is an unwarranted assumption that the difference in the effect of large and small doses of a drug is one of degree, not of kind. On the contrary, in physiological experiments on both animals and plants it is often observed that a minute amount of a drug produces the opposite reaction from that of a larger quantity. Nevertheless, according to our present knowledge the use of sulfites in food is to be condemned, since there is no evidence at all that they are beneficial to the human system even in traces.

President Wilson on Education

In President Woodrow Wilson's address last week before an Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools there were not a few truths expressed in a fresh, epigrammatic way, of which we may mention one or two. He said:

"Don't teach your pupils English except by the indirect method of example. The only way to learn a language is to love it and use it. Pedagogically you cannot impart appreciation for the song of a bird, the glory of a landscape or the subtle shade of an idiom."

He is right. Of course one must know grammar, but that has nothing to do with literature. The good taste comes from much reading of good books, and much talking with intelligent men. Reading manuals of literature helps nothing. One must read and love, and love and read, and he will learn by absorption. Equally was President Wilson right in his distinction between liberal and technical education:

"The great body of our young people must be made mechanics, either of the hand or mind. They must be trained, that is, to a skilled capacity for accomplishing certain definite and narrow tasks. A technical education prepares one to be an artisan of the mind. . . . This age needs men of liberal education more than minds trained to technical pursuits."

It needs both. It needs many technicians, but it needs not a few men of broad education. He well says:

"If ever an age stood in sore need of those who see the invisible this does; if ever an age needed statesmanship of the mind, this age needs it. Let there be an army of workers with their gaze concentrated on their own little tasks, with no one to dream dreams for them, none to see visions, no generals of the mind to organize our great combinations of effort, and it will not be long before we stumble upon disaster. I don't mean to tell you that information is not a part of education, but I do say that brute information—mere gross bodies of fact—does not educate. Information, so far from accelerating the powers of the mind, may even clog them; unless it disciplines it impedes."

Gambling for Offices

We had a striking example last week of the extremity to which the President and the country are driven by the policy which distributes offices among political leaders. It is a rule with the President to assign offices in accordance with the will of the two Senators of a State. To be sure, offices were never created to benefit the Senators or the President, but solely to benefit the people; but President Roosevelt is "no slouch" of a politician, and he thinks the best way to find the best man for an office is to ask and follow the advice of the Senators of the State where the officer is to serve, that is, if they are Republicans. This oils the machine and helps the hold of the Senators on the party, and, incidentally, gives the President the support of those whom he has thus favored. But there are times when the plan will not work. In South Dakota the two Republican Senators are not on speaking terms, and would not agree as to the men to whom they should direct the President to give the offices. So the President called them and required them to cast lots and toss a coin to settle who should have the first choice, and thus he gave certain offices to one and the rest to the other Senator. Now, if the President is not under obligation to find the most competent man, but is only the personating puppet of those who appoint to please themselves, it makes no difference to him, in a case like that of South Dakota, to

which of the two Senators he shall assign the offices, and he can do no better than to settle their differences by lot. It is a discreditably absurd way to make appointments, but the absurdity lies back of of the coin and rests in the accepted political theory. We believe that Commissioner Leupp happened to be present, and he was doubtless much interested to have Indian agents appointed who would work for the interests of the Indians and not for the interests of the Senators, but how could the President ask his advice when this is politics, not good government, that is carried on? Let the Indians suffer, let the citizens suffer, but let the Senators strengthen their machine.

Bryan's Platform

While Mr. Bryan, in his proclamation of himself as a willing candidate for the Presidency, did not at all formulate the policies on which he would desire to stand, and did not tell us what the Democratic platform would be, or should be, he has in a way rectified that omission in an address before the District of Columbia Democrats. But he did it, not *à la* Bryan, but *à la* Roosevelt. He recounted the Democratic principles for which President Roosevelt stands, and then those for which he does not stand, or has not announced himself. By putting them together one can make out what is the platform on which, at present, he would have his party stand. Indeed in his proclamation of candidacy he declared that they must put forth a platform that will please him or he would not be a candidate; it must be progressive. The following are the Democratic doctrines which he credits to the President: Railroad regulation, the enforcement of law against trusts, the income tax, and arbitration of labor disputes. The Democratic doctrines which the President has, he says, not yet advocated are: Tariff reform, the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, the promise of ultimate independence to the Filipinos, and the suppression of government by injunction. Here are eight planks for a Democratic platform, of which four seem to be equally Republican.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, met Mr. Bryan the other day in Washington and personally accused him of trying to dictate to the Democratic party. But why should not any leader try to use his utmost influence to control, or, if you choose the word, dictate to his party? It is to Mr. Bryan's credit that he chooses to lead, not to follow. Mr. Bryan lacks humor, or he would not make a serious defense of the donkey as the emblem of the Democratic party. The donkey, he tells us, is the people's servant, while the elephant is the show beast of kings. True, but he did not add that the donkey is proverbially stupid and can carry but a small load, while the elephant is the most intelligent of animals and carries the heaviest burdens.

And now Senator Foraker definitely puts himself forward as a candidate for the Presidency. It does not approve itself to us, much as we admire the independence of Senator Foraker. He knows he stands no chance to be nominated, and the only effect of his putting himself in the field is to divide the Ohio delegation and prevent the nomination of Secretary Taft. He may succeed, but it is no generous act, and will not redound to the honor of his State. In his letter he distinctly declares himself against any revision of the Dingley tariff.

Four years ago Governor Vardaman vetoed the appropriation for the support of the Alabama Industrial and Mechanical School for Negroes, at Holly Springs, on the ground that education makes negroes less easy to handle, thus killing the school. It has just been revived by the contribution of $100,000 mostly given by white people living within the State. Thus they rebuke their Governor.

The *New York Tribune* gives photographs of 103 new members of Congress. Of these four only wear the full beard, one each from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Oregon, and a delegate from Alaska; 34 wear only a moustache, and 59 are close-shaven. Evidently the beard has gone out of fashion.

Secretary Metcalf asks of Congress a big sum for the Navy, for it includes $69,270,000 for new ships. We doubt if Congress will think it necessary that we should be in such feverish haste to secure and keep the second greatest navy in the world.

Financial

Farm Wealth

At about this time every year the attention of our people is directed to reports showing the enormous value of the agricultural products of the United States. It is fitting that trustworthy statements which point out the great and growing agricultural wealth of the country should be available when financial panic and signs of depression have led some to forget how strong the foundations of our industrial and commercial fabric are. A correspondent in the West, writing about the prosperity prevailing in the corn belt, reminds us that the farmers of Illinois, Iowa and the southern counties of Minnesota have produced this year and will sell within the next two or three months $1,000,000,000 worth of grain, cattle, poultry, etc., and that their farm lands are worth $4,500,000,000. He points out that the tendency in that region is to cut up large tracts into small farms, upon which large profits are obtained by careful cultivation in accord with the latest and most approved agricultural practice. Development has been stimulated by such commendable projects as the recent and successful Corn Exposition in Chicago, and by a network of interurban trolley lines.

Secretary Wilson's annual report, published last Saturday, covers the whole field. He shows that the value of our farm products this year is the enormous sum of $7,412,000,000. This exceeds last year's total by 10 per cent., and the value in 1899 by 57 per cent. It is noticeable that in nearly all cases the present farm value of a crop is much higher than the value last year, altho the crops are not quite so large. Thus, the cereals fall 214,000,000 bushels, or 5 per cent., below the five years' average, but the value exceeds the average by $296,000,000, or 23 per cent. In the case of barley, an increase of 2 per cent. in size is accompanied by one of 85 per cent. in value. The year's dairy products are worth nearly $800,000,000, and more than $600,000,000 is the value of the year's poultry and eggs. Here an increase of from 40 to 60 per cent. in farm prices since 1899 is noted. Exports of farm products in the last fiscal year were $1,055,000,000, cotton alone accounting for $482,000,000. Among the achievements of the Department has been the introduction of durum wheat. Experiments were first made from 1899 to 1902. This year the durum crop is 30,000,000 bushels, grown upon 3,000,000 acres of semi-arid land, a large part of which had been almost worthless for other agricultural purposes.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company

The question of the resumption of business by the Knickerbocker Trust Company is not only of interest to the seventeen thousand depositors in that company and its stockholders, but it is of importance to the whole community. No trust company has ever been more widely advertised. Its imposing building, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, and its three branches, at No. 66 Broadway, 125th street and Lenox avenue, and 148th street and Third avenue, offered banking facilities to every section of the city, and its solicitors had obtained the accounts of hundreds of out-of-town banks and financial institutions.

When it was forced to suspend payment on October 22d, owing to unprecedented conditions which suddenly confronted the financial world a few days prior to that date, it had paid out over eight millions of dollars before its cash resources were exhausted. Upwards of forty-eight millions of deposits were locked up by the suspension.

Every one interested in the financial honor of the city desires to see the company open its doors again. Various depositors' committees have been formed and plan after plan has been put forth to enable the company to resume, but none of the plans formulated prior to the one issued by the Committee of Depositors of which Hinsdill Parsons, first vice-president of the General Electric Co., is chairman, and Herbert L. Satterlee is counsel, has met with enough encourage-

ment to warrant hope of resumption. The effort of this committee has been to form a plan which would enable the company to re-open on its general credit, thru the forbearance of its depositors and the raising of $2,400,000 by its stockholders. The committee state that this assessment of $200 a share on the stock, together with the money coming in to the receivers during the month of December, will place the company in a position at the beginning of the new year to meet the checks of all those depositors who are "preferred" by law; that is, savings banks and estates of which the trust company is executor or administrator by order of the court.

It will also be possible for all the other depositors to receive negotiable certificates of deposit for 70 per cent. of their claims, 10 per cent. of which will be immediately subject to check and the remainder will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. every ninety days until the certificates (which draw 3 per cent. interest) have been retired. If the rate of interest allowed by trust companies generally should fall below this rate, the depositors will profit to that extent, and the average time of the payment to them of 70 per cent. of their claims will be seventeen months. The remaining 30 per cent. will be represented by "surplus certificates" drawing 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on July 1st and January 1st, out of the net earnings of the company, and cumulative; the principal to be paid only out of the net earnings and so much of the surplus as may exceed $10,000,000. These certificates, issued to depositors, will be called series "A," and stockholders who subscribe to the fund of $2,400,000 will receive similar certificates of the series "B," payable only after the depositors have been entirely paid.

Until the depositors have been paid off, the stock of the company is to be placed in a voting trust; a majority of the voting trustees to be representative of the depositors who assent to the plan, and the board of directors of the trust company to be acceptable to at least two-thirds of the voting trustees. No dividends will be paid on the stock until the depositors have all been paid. This plan has received general comments of approval, owing to its directness, and it is claimed that it will result in a better return to the depositors than a permanent receivership or any form of liquidation, which must necessarily sacrifice the assets and absolutely destroy the good will and earning power of the company.

....According to the report of the Geological Survey, issued a few days ago, the value of the mineral products of the United States in 1906 was $1,902,506,206, against $1,623,928,720 in 1905.

....Edward T. Perine, who has practically been connected with the Audit Company of New York since its organization in 1897, has recently been made president. He was formerly general manager and treasurer of the company.

....It is reported that very extensive deposits of iron ore have been found near the surface in Gloucester County, New Brunswick, directly south of the Bay of Chaleur. They can be mined at small cost and the depth of them is said to be 300 feet.

....The First National Bank of Ridgewood, N. J., in honor of its eighth anniversary, has issued one of the most comprehensive surveys in little of the general subject of banking. The book is well printed and intelligently written. It contains portraits of the principal officers. The compilation was made by Lucius F. Spencer, cashier of the bank.

....Hugh Kelly was last week elected president of the Oriental Bank in place of Richard W. Jones, Jr., resigned. Mr. Kelly was born in Chicago in 1858 and is president of Hugh Kelly & Co., commission merchants of this city. He is also president of the Central Ansonia Sugar Company, a director of the Occitania Sugar Company, the Chaparra Sugar Company, the Nipe Bay Company and the United Fruit Company, and he is a trustee of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Nelson G. Ayres, the first vice-president, has been connected with the Oriental for more than thirty years, and Charles J. Day, a vice-president for five years, was connected with the Broadway National Bank for thirty-eight years. The Oriental was established in 1853 and has a capital of $750,000 and a surplus of $1,200,000.

Insurance

Taxing Life Insurance Premiums

In his address before the eighteenth session of the Transmississippi Commercial Congress at Muskogee, Okla., Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, pointed out the absurdity of taxing the premiums paid by life insurance policyholders. These taxes now range in the several States from a fraction of 1 per cent. in one or two States up to more than 3½ per cent. in one State. These premiums are in themselves a self-imposed tax inspired by thrift, whereby the payment of a lump sum is the subject of contract between the policyholder and the insuring company based upon the law of averages and contingent upon death or the expiration of a term. Taxing such premiums can only tend more or less toward inprovidence, as the logical conclusion of the man who is taxed because he wishes to prevent his dependents from becoming public charges must be to let his dependents become public charges and so escape taxation. The State exempts school property and church property from taxation, because the consensus of opinion has been that the Church and the school were beneficial to the State. It is difficult to perceive wherein life insurance is not also a benefit to the State, and The Independent agrees with Mr. Kingsley that in taxing life insurance while the others are exempt there is a great inconsistency somewhere.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company Withdraws From Wisconsin

The Wisconsin laws affecting insurance companies that were past by the last Legislature have been considered as a menace ever since enactment. Efforts made to have these laws officially defined and the State's policy regarding the enforcement of statutes that some persons have been wicked enough to say were not understood either by the legislators who past them or by the executive who approved them have all failed. One consequence of the resulting situation was made clear last week when the Wisconsin agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were instructed to write no new policies in that State after December 31st. Policies now alive will remain so. They represent an aggregation of $28,112,981, according to the most recent report of the Commissioner of Insurance. The Mutual Life is the first of the giants to take action that takes the company out of Wisconsin. What the other insurance companies will do is not yet announced.

Appointments as lecturers made by Yale College in the university's insurance course, just announced, include the following experts in this field, viz.: John B. Lunger, vice-president of the Travelers' Insurance Company; John M. Holcomb, president of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Richard Bissell, vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Edward K. Root was also appointed lecturer on life insurance examinations in the Medical School.

A fireboat has been recommended for Tacoma, Wash. In his estimate for next year's budget the fire chief of that city has included $125,000 for a brick station and an oil-burner boat with a steel hull. Extras of $500 for furnishings, $50 for helmets, $250 for indicator and gong, and $2,000 for a wharf and berth for the boat have also been included. The Tacoma tug fully equipped would be on a scale very much like the Washington, D. C., fireboat. It will require an operating crew of eleven men, whose combined salaries would entail an appropriation of $1,015 per month. The boat's capacity, according to specification, would be 6,000 gallons per minute, and working to full capacity would throw a dozen streams. The boat would draw about seven feet of water.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1907 No. 3080

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

The President's Message

The message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt on the 3d is a very long one. Our summary will include the leading recommendations of it. At the beginning there is a passage suggested by the financial disturbance of the last few weeks. No other nation, the President says, has greater resources than ours; the citizens of no other nation possess greater energy and industrial ability:

"In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises. In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeaver so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible, to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many Governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty."

Turning then to the supervision and regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce, he quotes several hundred words from his message of two years ago, in which the need of such supervision and regulation was pointed out, together with the futility and unwisdom of attempting to prohibit all restraint upon competition. He now says that "almost all big business concerns are engaged in interstate commerce." It cannot be regulated effectively by any State. "Only the National Government can in thorogoing fashion exercise the needed control":

"This does not mean that there should be any extension of Federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and cannot be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of the business centralization of providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the National Government by the Constitution itself. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment, there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to pass upon the future issues of securities, while ample means

should be provided to enable the Commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the Congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission being first obtained."

The railroads and all other great corporations, he continues, will do well to recognize that this control must come. Taking up the subject of trust legislation, he remarks that modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary, but inevitable, both in the world of business and in the world of labor. Corporations and labor unions should be heartily encouraged so long as they are properly managed. "It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law nominally in the interest of public morality that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success." He quotes from his message of one year ago what he then said about the Sherman anti-trust law, and the need of traffic agreements among railroad companies; also from one of his recent speeches his remarks upon the same subject and his references to the railway investigations. The Sherman act, he now says, "should not be repealed, but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions":

"It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the Government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the Government officials. The law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement."

He points out the difficulties encountered before obtaining a final decision in the courts. And to control these corporations by lawsuits means the imposition of "an impossible burden" upon the courts and the Department of Justice. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings:

"No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create, a monopoly or general control of the production, sale or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity. Such combinations are against public policy; they violate the common law; the doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them, and I believe the Congress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its protection. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate Government body."

Congress might enact a general law under which existing corporations or new ones could take out Federal charters; but Federal authority should decide whether an applicant is an unlawful combination. Or a license law might be enacted; or a combination of the two methods might be tried:

"At least, the anti-trust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. The real owners of a corportion should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper Government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the Government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stocks and by the corporation in which such stock is owned."

Such national control, he holds, would be beneficial to the corporations, and to every well-managed railway, facilitating the investment by the public of money needed for improvements and extensions. Concerning railway rates he says:

"While there must be just and reasonable

regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the National Government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter."

He directs the attention of those who fear the extension of Federal activity to the meat inspection and pure food laws, which were opposed and delayed but are now admitted to be highly beneficial. The "same men who now denounce the attitude of the Government in seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns asserted that [in the meat inspection bill] we were 'discrediting and ruining a great American industry,' but it is already evident that the great benefit this law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments."

Currency, the Tariff and Taxes

Concerning the currency, Mr. Roosevelt quotes a part of his last year's message, in which the lack of elasticity was pointed out and Congress was asked to consider Secretary Shaw's plan for the use of taxed emergency issues. He now urges the need of immediate attention to this matter, saying that provision should be made for heavily taxed emergency issues, based on adequate securities approved by the Government:

"It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the Territories.

"Yet we must also remember that no legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress."

Concerning the tariff, he says that to uproot the protective principle would "cause widespread industrial disaster." But "it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized, so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred, that proper revenues are provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged":

"There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue, but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wageworker must ever be the cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives."

Experience has shown that in a year preceding a Presidential election it is "impossible to get men to treat this subject from the standpoint of the public good"; therefore he thinks the best time to deal with it is "immediately after such election." An income tax and an inheritance tax, he says, should be parts of our system of Federal taxation. He hopes that a scheme for an income tax can be devised that the Supreme Court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is a better one, and it has been sustained by that court. He shows at length the use of this tax in European countries, asserting that here it would "help to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood." Proposals for such legislation, he says, are directly opposed to Socialistic theories.

Labor Legislation

Much of the message relates to labor questions. "Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes," the President says, "continue to occur." He urges Congress to devise some way for preventing such abuse of a process the wise use of which is commendable. Considering the appalling loss of life on the railways, he suggests provision for Federal inspection of the lines, or, at first, for an investigation of accidents by some Federal officer. Congress should enact, for all workmen within the scope of the

Federal power, "a model employers' liability law, far-reaching and thorogoing":

"The law should be made such that the payment for accidents by the employer would be automatic instead of being a matter for lawsuits. Workmen should receive certain and definite compensation for all accidents in industry irrespective of negligence."

He points out that in the last ten years nearly all other civilized countries have enacted laws embodying a complete recognition of the principle which places upon the employer the entire trade risk in the various lines of industry. The eight-hour law should be extended to affect all Government work, contracts included. He again recommends that provision be made for the compulsory investigation of labor controversies, and asks for the enactment of a model law concerning the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the Territories. In the course of his remarks about capital and labor he says there is urgent need of a public opinion that will condemn not only vice in its cruder and more archaic forms but also the vice which denies that it is vice if it can escape conviction in the courts:

"Swindling in stocks, corrupting Legislatures, making fortunes by the inflation of securities, by wrecking railroads, by destroying competition thru rebates—these forms of wrongdoing in the capitalist are far more infamous than any ordinary form of embezzlement or forgery; yet it is extremely difficult to secure the punishment of the men most guilty of them, most responsible for them."

He denounces "the members of the business community, the educators, or clergymen, who condone and encourage" such wrongdoing.

Other Topics

Postmaster-General Meyer's recommendation for the establishment of postal savings banks is approved. The experience of the last few weeks shows, the President says, that in time of stress such banks would be very useful, because money withdrawn from other banking institutions and hoarded by the timid would be thru postal banks restored to the channels of trade. He commends also the proposed extension of the parcel post on rural routes, and asks that the $3,000,000 of annual profit gained in the ocean mail postage be used in increasing from $2 to $4 per mile the mail payment allowed to steamships of only sixteen knots speed, in order that mail lines to South America, the Philippines and Australia may be established. He recommends that fourth-class postmasters be included by law in the classified civil service, pointing out that the Administration has already sought to remove them from the domain of partisan politics by refusing to remove any of them except for reasons connected with the good of the postal service. Concerning Presidential campaign funds, he remarks that corporations should be forbidden to contribute, and that publication of contributions and expenditures should be required. But it is difficult to enforce laws of this kind, which can be evaded, and he suggests "a very radical measure" which "would work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign":

"The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thoro organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor, and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could, without difficulty, be provided."

We have never suffered, he says, from the evils of militarism; our evils are those of industrialism. "Declamation against militarism has no more serious place in an earnest and intelligent movement for righteousness in this country than declamation against the worship of Baal or Ashtaroth." The army is too small, and there are not enough officers. The medical corps is too small. He urges that the pay of officers and enlisted men be increased, that promotion from the ranks be encouraged, that a special corps for manual labor be created, that promotion above the rank of major be for merit only, and that preference over civilians for appointment to certain offices be given to soldiers or sailors of twelve years' service. We cannot expect limitation of armament by international agreement, and we should provide this year for the construction of four battleships. Naval

promotion above the grade of lieutenant commander should be by merit only, and officers should be enabled to reach the highest grades at a less advanced age. The battleship fleet should "now and then" be moved to the Pacific. Our inland waterways should be developed, beginning with a deep channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Irrigation work should be extended, and might include the reclamation of swamp lands in the East and South. The Government's title to lands containing coal, oil or gas should be retained, and they should be developed under leases. There should be a Bureau of Mines, to collect statistics, investigate concerning accidents, and prevent fraud. Much is said about the approaching exhaustion of the lumber supply, and the acquisition of additional forest reserves is recommended. The tariff duty on wood pulp should be repealed. In a long passage about the interests of farmers, the President insists that schools for practically teaching agriculture are greatly needed and suggests inspection and grading of grain by national authority. In his remarks about our foreign relations, the work of The Hague Peace Conference is reviewed. Important steps were taken, he says, and substantial progress made toward further agreements in the future. He finds much cause for encouragement in the vote on the treaty for obligatory arbitration, the agreement as to collection of debts by force, and the creation of an international prize court. There is a highly complimentary reference to Mexico and President Diaz. Japan has invited us to attend her World's Fair in 1912. Mr. Roosevelt urges prompt and generous provision for the representation of our Government and people at this exposition and speaks of "the warm friendship" maintained between Japan and the United States for so many years "without a break."

The Financial Disturbance

Owing to the continued improvement of business conditions, the issue of Panama bonds was reduced, on the 6th, from $50,000,000 to $25,000,000, and the issue of 3 per cent. notes was limited to $15,000,000. The bonds were taken at an average of about 103, and the issue was largely oversubscribed. Answers to a call for reports upon the condition of all national banks showed that many banks in cities of the interior had largely increased their reserves and might fairly be charged with hoarding cash. In November, nearly $54,000,000 was added to the bank circulation, and the actual supply of money was increased by $131,000,000, which included $64,000,000 of imported gold. At the end of last week, the New York bank statement was again favorable, showing that the deficit in reserve had been reduced by nearly $7,000,000. Western cities were withdrawing and canceling clearing house checks. But there was still a small premium on currency. Among the unfavorable events of the week were several bank failures. The savings bank at Chelsea, Mich., controlled by State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier, was closed, owing to his failure and the bankruptcy of his stove company. In this bank he had deposited $684,000 of State funds. His private bank at Stockbridge, Mich., was also closed. Mr. Glazier had been a prominent candidate for Governor. In Kansas City, the National Bank of Commerce (largest in the city) was closed on the 5th. In four weeks it had paid out $18,000,000 of its $34,000,000 deposits. President Woods ascribes the run on the bank's resources mainly to the effect of instructions given by the Waters-Pierce Oil Company (a branch of the Standard) to its traveling agents. It is asserted that depositors will suffer no loss. In Pittsburg, the Fort Pitt National Bank suspended, and this was followed by the failure of the large brokerage house of Whitney, Stephenson & Co. The appointment of receivers for the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, in San Francisco, disclosed its hopeless insolvency. To directors $3,000,000 had been loaned on their personal notes, and to a clerk $484,000 upon his written promise to pay. During November, there were 164 deaths from heart disease in New York City, against 95 in November of last year. This increase is ascribed in part by the health authorities to the panic.

University Enrollments

The attendance at American universities, annually compiled by Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia, shows some interesting figures for 1907. Harvard

holds the lead as the largest university, with 5,346 students. Columbia, Michigan, Chicago, Cornell, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Yale and California follow in the order named. These ten largest universities represent a total attendance of over 40,000. The largest gains were made by Columbia, New York University, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota; that is, two Eastern and four Western institutions. At three of the prominent State universities of the Middle West a decrease in the number of male students enrolled is counterbalanced by an increase in the number of women. Wisconsin has 87 less men in 1907 than in 1904, but 138 more women. There is a steady gain in the enrollment at Smith, Vassar and Bryn Mawr. The greatest number of degrees conferred in 1907 was by Harvard, with 1,187 to her credit. Michigan, Columbia and Yale follow in the order named.—— The decrease in the number of American students at all the German universities is this year more marked than ever. According to the registration statistics of Berlin University, which has been the most popular of all the German universities with Americans, there are now only 95 students from this country—68 men and 27 women enrolled. Three years ago there were 203 and ten years ago over 400.

Death of Oscar II

Oscar II, King of Sweden, died at 9:10 in the morning of December 8th, at the castle in Stockholm, from calcification of the cerebral and cardiac blood vessels. The aged Queen Sophie, the Crown Prince and the ministers were with him at the last. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Council of State assembled and Crown Prince Gustaf, Duke of Värmland, took the oath of office, assuming the title of Gustaf V and the motto "With the people for the Fatherland." His oldest son, Gustaf Adolf, the new Crown Prince, his brothers and the State officials took the oath of fealty. Memorial services according to the Lutheran forms were held an hour later in the palace chapel, attended by the royal family and the court. In his proclamation King Gustaf refers to his father in the following manner:

"Providence richly endowed that magnanimous Prince with great and brilliant qualities. His sense of duty, his respect for justice, and his love of right and his unceasing regard for the welfare of his subjects—these were the traits of character in the late King which we shall all remember with gratitude and regret."

King Oscar II was the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, who arose from the ranks in Napoleon's army, and being adopted by the childless King of Sweden, Carl XIII, as his heir, secured the throne of Sweden by joining with the allied Powers of Europe to crush Napoleon. King Oscar was a man of distinction, both physically and mentally. He was six feet three inches in hight and of great personal bravery and ability. He wore a medal for life-saving, conferred upon him in 1861 by the French Government for stopping two runaway horses hitched to a carriage, that was on the point of dashing over a precipice, and five days later saving a child from drowning at Nice. He was very affable and democratic in manner, accessible to the humblest of his subjects and to foreign visitors, preferring to walk about the streets or use the street cars rather than to drive in state. He wrote many volumes of poetry and history, and was able to deliver orations in Latin and most modern languages. He was the most scholarly of the monarchs of the present day, a deep student of philology and well versed in natural sciences. He was a lover of peace, and on account of his justice and impartiality was frequently called upon to be an arbiter in international questions. He decided the Samoan question in 1902 and he was proposed as final arbiter in the Venezuelan dispute between the United States and Great Britain in 1896. He was born January 21st, 1829, and was therefore nearly seventy-nine years old at his death. He married, June 6th, 1857, Queen Sophie, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. He has four sons, of which the eldest, now King, was born June 16th, 1858, and married September 20th, 1881, to Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden. King Gustaf resembles his father in stature and features. He studied at the University of Upsala and served in the army for many years. He has several times acted as Regent in the illness of his father. The secession of Norway, in June, 1905, was a

great blow to King Oscar, who had devoted his tact and ability during his long reign to keeping the "brother peoples" on good terms with each other.

Secretary Taft at St. Petersburg

Secretary Taft spent five hours with Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo on December 4th. After a long conversation in the private study of the Emperor, they proceeded to the riding school and reviewed the Semenovsky Regiment, afterward lunching with its officers. The Emperor is reported to have discussed military topics with Secretary Taft and questioned him as to his impression of the journey over the Trans-Siberian Railroad. His Majesty showed a keen interest in the Philippine Islands and the new Assembly, and complimented the work done by the American Government at Panama in the suppression of yellow fever. At a dinner given by the Americans of St. Petersburg and attended also by several Russian officials, Secretary Taft took occasion to emphasize the peaceful nature of his mission. Personally he had a strong feeling of affection with regard to Russia on account of the two years' residence of his father there as American Minister. On his present trip his only official mission, he said, was the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly, and he



FOUR GENERATIONS OF SWEDISH ROYALTY.
The late King Oscar II, the new King Gustaf V, the Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Scania, and his infant son, Prince Gustaf Adolf.

was returning home by the way of Russia to avoid the voyage across the Pacific, which he had already made many times. In his judgment there was no possibility of war between the United States and any country, nor was there any reason for it. The world needed peace, and was indebted to Emperor Nicholas for the inauguration of international efforts for a permanent peace and the mitigation of war by the organization of The Hague Conference. At a dinner given by Foreign Minister Iswosky, the Secretary referred to the friendship that has been cherished by Americans since the Civil War, and drew a parallel between the problems of America and of Russia in the settlement of a vast empire, such as he had just traversed. The *Rossia,* the official organ of the Government, also disclaimed any diplomatic significance in the visit of the Secretary in the following words:

"The high position and the personal merits of Secretary Taft explain the heartiness of his reception and the honor of an audience of the Emperor, but it is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Taft's visit is in any way connected with a change in the international policy of Russia. There is not a word of truth in the rumors that we are to give base for an American fleet at Vladivostok or any other Pacific port, but the visit of Secretary Taft will renew and strengthen the old bonds of sympathy between Russia and America."

——Viscount Aoki, Ambassador of Japan to the United States, has been recalled, and in his place has been appointed Baron Kogoro Takihira, who was his predecessor at Washington. He is now the Japanese Ambassador to Italy. Minister Hayashi has announced that it is the intention of the Government to limit emigration to the United States and Canada.

Bülow's Victory

Prince von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, has succeeded in gaining the support of a compact majority in the Reichstag by a threat of resignation. Ever since the dissolution of Parliament, when the Chancellor broke with the Center, and placed his dependency upon the various Radical, Liberal and Conservative groups, it has been a question of whether this "bloc" or coalition would give him the necessary parliamentary backing. This doubt became emphasized on the opening of the Reichstag, when Dr. Herman S. Paasche, First Vice-president and one of the National Liberal leaders, attacked the Government on the ground of its extravagance and sheltering of the officers concerned in the Harden scandal. Herr Paasche denounced the policy of the Government in allowing the imperial expenditure to exceed the revenues, and contracting loans annually to cover the deficit. He demanded a general property tax for imperial purposes on all property valued over $12,500, and also an imperial indemnification from all men rejected as recruits by the authorities. He held up a bundle of letters which he said had been written by Count von Hohenau from the imperial headquarters at Wilhelmshohe to Herr Bollhardt, the Guardsman, who testified to the orgies at the villa of Count Lynar. Chancellor von Bülow secured an adjournment of the Reichstag for one day, on the ground that he had no proper parliamentary majority. Then, calling together the leaders of the coalition parties, he stated to them plainly that unless he could count upon their unlimited support he would ask the Emperor to give him leave to retire. This is an unparalleled declaration from a German Chancellor, because they have previously claimed to hold the office by direct appointment of the Emperor regardless of a parliamentary majority. It virtually therefore transforms Germany for the first time into a true parliamentary Government. It is supposed that this action of the Chancellor's received the full approval of the Emperor before he left for England. When the Reichstag reassembled the leaders of the two Conservative and three Radical groups arose one after another and expressed their determination to support the Government, amid such laughter and gibes from the Clericals and the Socialists that the President was absolutely unable to maintain order so business could be carried on. Minister of War von Einem announced to the Reichstag that the Court of Honor proceedings against General Count Wilhelm von Hohenau had been suspended by the order of the Emperor, and that Hohenau and Lynar were to be tried by the civil courts in the usual way.

The New Encyclical

BY PROF. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, DD., LL.D.

[It has been the hope of Professor Briggs that ultimately there might be some basis of recognition and fellowship between the Catholic and the Protestant communions. With a view to this he had an interview with the present Pope soon after his accession. He has been much in Rome in connection with his studies and has large acquaintance with scholars and ecclesiastics there and keeps in close touch with movements in the Catholic Church of Europe.—EDITOR.]

A GREAT change has taken place in the policy of the Pope since he graciously granted me an audience in the spring of 1905. On the basis of that interview, and of conversations with a number of other Roman Catholic scholars who were in the Pope's confidence, I wrote an article on "Reform in the Catholic Church." The Pope was aiming at a reform in the spiritual life of the Church, to restore all things in Christ, to bring about a reunion of Christendom. He was greatly interested in Protestantism and thought union with Protestants more likely than with the Greeks. He said that reasonable freedom of discussion would be given to solve the hard problems that divided Christendom and that strict theologians were very bad for the Church. The rector of the Benedictine College of San Anselmo, Dr. Janssens, one of his chief advisers, in a similar spirit, promised to write an article distinguishing the essentials of the doctrine of the Eucharist from those things that were merely the private opinions of scholars, in order to remove as far as possible objections to the Catholic position.

In a year the entire attitude of Rome changed. Pius X like Pius IX changed suddenly from a reforming Pope to a reactionary Pope, and apparently for similar reasons. Pius X began with a friendly policy to the Italian, German, and even the French governments. His wish was to reconcile and harmonize interests. But he was not familiar either with civil or ecclesiastical politics, and his young Secretary of State was too inexperienced to deal wisely with the intricate affairs that confronted him; and the older hands were not unwilling that some failures should be made by those who had taken the management from them. And so, in a few months, faithful France was separated from the Holy See, the Church disestablished, and all Church property sequestered by the State. In Italy the nation was stirred to its depths by a battle between the anticlericals and the clericals, so that in many places priests and prelates, and even the Cardinal Secretary of State, have been insulted in the streets. And in Germany several of the leaders of the Center party have been humiliated, and are so disgruntled that its influence is greatly threatened. The strain may be estimated from the address of the rector of the University of Wurtsburg, who branded those who would vilify the memory of Schell as "hyena theologians."

These failures should have been charged by the Pope to the mistakes of his advisers; but these have succeeded in persuading him to attribute them to evil influences, and to charge their blunders upon the modern disrespect and disobedience to authority, and above all to certain philosophical presuppositions and tendencies of the Modern Age which must be resisted and overcome at all hazards. And so following in the footsteps of Pius IX we have a new Syllabus of Errors and an Encyclical against Modernism, and probably ere long the Vatican Council will be recalled to go still further in magnifying an authority which is already strained almost to the breaking.

The new Syllabus of Errors is a condemnation of a number of statements selected from the writings of Loisy, Tyrrell and other modern Catholic scholars. These are taken out of their context, and generally thereby put in a false light and given a twist in meaning which misrepresents their authors. In this collection good, bad and indifferent statements are put together without dis-

crimination. I doubt whether any one would be responsible for the most of them, unless stirred to do so because of this challenge from the Pope. As the Pope himself assured me that the Syllabus of his predecessor was not infallible, he certainly will not claim infallibility for his own Syllabus; and therefore even Catholic scholars are quite justified in discussing its merits without fear or prejudice. And many of them were about to do so when the Encyclical against Modernism was sprung upon them.

This Encyclical has raised a storm thruout Catholic Europe which even transcends that which burst upon the world at the time of the Vatican Council. This Encyclical is not infallible, according to the definition made to me by the present Pontiff, but it has been issued with a sort of *quasi* infallibility which imposes it upon the Catholic world in a tyrannical and altogether uncanonical manner.

Some of the American bishops have taken the same attitude toward it as they did toward the condemnation of Americanism a few years ago, and on the surface they seem justified in so doing, because the Modernism described by the Encyclical is just as much a caricature destitute of reality, and just as truly a gross misrepresentation of modern scholars as was the Americanism condemned at Rome. But when one looks closely into the documents, the situation is altogether dissimilar. The condemnation of Americanism was made by a wise Pope and a veteran Secretary of State renowned for his skillful policy. These wished to rebuke an aggressive Americanism which was disturbing the Catholics of Europe, but not at all to interfere with the American spirit of practical Christianity as it was working itself out in America. But the condemnation of Modernism is not only a caricature and grievous misrepresentation of the modern spirit; it goes into such details, and strikes with such a venomous temper, that it is impossible for any Catholic, who has in him the least spark of the life of the modern world, to escape.

How, for instance, can the American bishops hold up their heads as Americans against the condemnation of the separation of Church and State, and the renewed condemnation of Americanism for its preference for the active virtues? Are there no American Catholics who desire a reform of the Roman congregations, especially those of the Holy Office and the Index? Are there none who wish the priests and laymen to have some part in the government of the Church? Are there none who wish that the ecclesiastical power would refrain from the political and social spheres? Are there none who would harmonize dogma with science and history? Every one knows that there are multitudes of such Catholics in America. And yet every one of them is condemned by the Encyclical and threatened with ecclesiastical censure and degradation.

This Encyclical divides the Catholic Church thruout the world more distinctly than it has ever been divided before into two irreconcilable camps, between which a war of extermination has been declared. It makes such a detailed and variegated description of the Modernists that are condemned that it is difficult to see how any priest or layman who thinks in modern lines, or lives in modern ways, can avoid it. In all probability the Vatican desires, for the present at least, to confine the harsher features of this Encyclical to Catholic countries and to avoid any conflicts with American Catholics, upon whom Rome relies for increased financial support; and therefore it may be quite possible for the American Episcopate to ward off the severity of the attack from this country for the present. But it is difficult to think that the Catholics of America will submit to such a censure without a protest, or that they will hold back from sustaining their brethren in Europe in their life and death struggle, upon which the whole future of the Church depends.

The Encyclical is avowedly a condemnation of Modernism. So far as Modernism is an *ism,* and like all other *isms* an exaggeration of certain peculiar features of the modern world in antagonism with historic Christianity, there would be few who would challenge the right or the duty of the Pope to condemn it. The polemic in the Encyclical against the excesses of Evolutionism, Agnosti-

cism and such Pantheistic conceptions of the divine immanence as are presented by Dr. Campbell, of London, might be regarded as unwise or unnecessary, but not as unwarranted. Such Modernism the Roman Church cannot do otherwise than condemn without being unfaithful to her historic position in the world. It is possible that such Modernism does exist here and there among Roman Catholic priests and laymen; but the Roman Catholic scholars who are now under condemnation by the Curia are not such Modernists. It is nothing but slanderous misrepresentation to put Loisy or Tyrrell in that category. The group of Italian priests who have just issued the able and representative reply to the Encyclical say distinctly that "that assertion of the Encyclical is false." The many eminent Catholic scholars who have been removed from their chairs of instruction in Germany, France and Italy are certainly not Modernists of that sort, but simply biblical scholars, historical scholars and Christian apologists who use the methods of historical criticism and endeavor to reconcile modern science with the Catholic faith. These may all be mistaken in their methods and in their results, and conservatives, and especially reactionaries, may honestly think that they deserve censure; but they should be censured for what they really say and do, and not for opinions and practices which they disclaim and which are only imputed to them by their enemies. It is a strange situation, at least to the Anglo-Saxon mind, that such scholars should be regarded as guilty of "impiety and rebellion against the Holy [illegible] threatened with "penalties that will [illegible] the world" because they refuse to be classed with the Modernists that the Encyclical describes, and venture to defend themselves against such gross misrepresentations.

The Encyclical, like many other documents prepared at Rome, may be used by tyrannous authority and explained in various ways according to circumstances. Its general description of Modernism is such that if one does not go into specifications any Roman Catholic scholar may repudiate it. But the description of it is so gross that to charge any scholar with it, especially when he is refused a hearing in self defense, is to justify his condemnation in the eyes of all who do not know him.

The Encyclical is so framed that it may be used very much as the authorities please. As a Roman prelate is reported as saying: "They may not be Evolutionists, Agnostics, or hold the divine immanence in the sense condemned, but they are guilty of other serious heresies which the Church condemns." It is indeed quite easy to pick out from the details of the Encyclical any one of a number of things which will condemn any modern scholar. And it is also easy to wink at such things as of such minor importance that they may be disregarded. It all depends upon the animus and disposition of the authorities.

The underlying motive, the strain that runs thru the entire document and gives its real character, is the determination to resist modern thought and overcome it by making the medieval scholastic philosophy and theology the norm of all philosophy and theology for the Roman Church. I said in my article on "Reform in the Catholic Church" that Leo XIII made a very important step in reform when he directed that Thomas Aquinas should be used as the standard authority in all Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries, for thereby theology was divested of the accretions of the so-called Newer Scholasticism since the Reformataion, and of the corrupt Scholasticism of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The present Pope was easily persuaded that he was carrying on the work of his predecessor in this regard. But in fact the scholastic theologians, Janssens, Billot and their like, who are generally regarded as responsible for the philosophical [illegible] final part of the Encyclical, [illegible] entirely changed the spirit and the character of this reform. If on the one hand they have grossly misrepresented modern philosophy and theology in their characterization of Modernism, they no less truly exaggerate the Scholastic philosophy and theology into scholasti*cism* and medieval*ism*, and make that *ism* the norm of Philosophy and Theology and the test of Catholicity and Christianity. Any one who studies the scholastic systems of theology of Janssens and Billot sees very

clearly that they only nominally adhere to Thomas Aquinas when they follow the lines of his system and pursue his methods. They really introduce into their systems the theories of other scholastics, ancient and modern, and so mingle the doctrine of St. Thomas with these other doctrines, and their own explanation and adaptation of them to modern situations that the systems are just as truly those of Janssens and Billot as are the doctrinal systems of other modern theologians who pursue other methods. And in fact these modern scholastics seek to impose upon the modern world, not the doctrines and philosophy of St. Thomas, but their own philosophy and dogma. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

The Encyclical has made a very serious antithesis between Medievalism and Modernism, which if persisted in will be destructive of Historic Christianity. For if Medievalism is made the normal Christianity, and that in such an exaggerated form, it not only attacks modern Christianity, but no less truly discredits ancient Christianity. The Italian authors of the "Reply" are quite correct when they claim that they are the true successors of Thomas Aquinas, in that they have the same spirit of reform that St. Thomas had, who in spite of opposition and charges of heresy used the Aristotelian philosophy as the handmaid of theology, and that the scholastics who are behind the Encyclical are not true to St. Thomas, tho they pretend to follow him. They rather have the spirit of the opponents of St. Thomas, who made his life miserable and would, if they could, have deprived him of his office as teacher, and degraded him, as they now wish to degrade those who do not follow implicitly their new scholasticism.

The Pope is only nominally responsible for this situation. I cannot regard him as really responsible. He thinks he is carrying out the policy of Leo XIII when he really is endorsing scholastic theologians who have an entirely different spirit from that of Leo XIII, and who are so exaggerating his reform as to deform it and wreck it.

New York City.

The Central American Peace Conference

BY WILLARD FRENCH

THE Central American Peace Congress now in session in Washington, D. C., has a golden opportunity. There were rumors of jealousies and something like a lack of mutual confidence before the convention, but nothing of the kind has materialized. The preliminary work has progressed amicably and hopefully.

It is not a new measure, this peace movement among the Central American republics. There have already been several congresses convened for the purpose of preventing the interminable wars which have become so nearly second nature to the five small nations that the task has proved difficult. For the last ten years leading men among them have been exerting every energy in the direction of perpetuating peace as their only salvation, but they have rebelled against being saved almost before the ink was dry on each new treaty. In the present effort many of the same men participate who have previously been to the fore, and there appears, this time, a desperate determination to succeed. There is no doubt that the work in Washington will be well and thoroly done, and if the home governments only lend hearty indorsement there will be effective results.

The first step before the present congress has been taken. The draft of the proposed treaty of peace between the five

Central American republics has been prepared and is before the delegates for careful consideration. The committee of three who prepared the draft were not without the aid of past experience in the work. The congress of 1906, which met at San José, prepared a treaty which was signed on board the U. S. S. "Marblehead" by the delegates from Gautemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, which in its way was a model of careful construction. But its final failure, like the efforts preceding it, is an admonition that a more difficult task remains to be accomplished after the terms of the treaty are arranged. This task was suggested by Secretary Root in his address to the delegates opening the congress. Among other things he warned them

"to find practical and definite methods to which you shall make it somebody's duty to see that the great principles you declare are not violated; by which, if an attempt be made to violate them, the responsibilities may be fixed. These, in my judgment, are the problems to which you should specifically and most earnestly address yourselves."

The obvious need of such advice was evident in the reply of Señor Anderson, President of the Congress, Secretary of Foreign Affairs for Costa Rica and delegate to several previous conventions. He said:

"It was a divine inspiration which led the Presidents of our sisters at the North, at the moment when Central American soil was threatened with new bloodshed—brothers' blood—to raise their friendly voices bidding the murderous arm to stop and calling us to Washington to undertake in a brotherly conference the work of peace—peace which raises and gives dignity to nations and leads them on the road of civilization and happiness.

"The disturbances which are taking place in some of the Central American republics and their awe-inspiring resulting calamities are more than anything else the outcome of abuse. I believe that I interpret the sentiment and patriotic feeling of each of the Central American delegates when I say that we have faith that we will reach the goal, and our gratitude for this will be sincere and eternal to those who have aided us in this noble work."

The part which the United States and Mexico played in calling the Congress, at the vital moment, has led to suggestions of sinister motives—suggestions for which there is no possible ground. The call was practically instigated by leading men of the Central American Republics who have the prosperity of their countries most at heart, and who realize that only in perpetuating peace is prosperity attainable. It was thru their efforts that intervention was finally secured.

The part which the United States and Mexico will continue to play in this congress will be influential, but not authoritative. Secretary Root and Señor Enrique Creel, Ambassador from Mexico, have been made honorary presidents of the conference and are present, or represented, at the debates, taking part in each conference, but without vote. The five nations are represented by two or three delegates each, each country having a single vote. The personnel includes, unquestionably, the best men which the Central American republics could have sent to represent them. In each case the resident Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary is one of the delegates. With Minister Calvo, Costa Rica has sent Señor Luis Anderson, her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who has wisely been elected president of the congress. He is a man of exceptionally attractive personality, a lawyer of keen insight and rare ability, tho the youngest member of the Costa Rican Cabinet. Immediately on approaching him you feel that he is a man possessing the courage of his convictions. It is a quality which impressed itself upon us some years ago when he came to the United States on legal business, and his acumen and insight were apparent to all who met him. He has been intimately connected with the entire peace movement among the Central American republics for many years.

Minister Calvo, the senior member of the Central American representatives credited to Washington, is a born diplomat. His capacity, integrity and good judgment have too often been tested in his dealings in Washington to require comment. He founded the first daily paper in Costa Rica, and as Governor of Cartago and secretary of the first Peace delegation laid the foundation for much which has followed.

Dr. Jauregui, of Gautemala, is another old-time peace advocate and exceptionally well adapted to the work, owing to his intimate knowledge of the various

republics. In the course of his career he has represented Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, and is in close touch with the National College and Postmaster-



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SENOR DON JOAQUIN B. CALVO.
Costa Rican Minister, leading member of the Peace Conference.

General of Gautemala, and has recently been representing his country in Costa Rica. They are efficient supporters of Dr. Harrarte, the Gautemalan Minister, who came to Washington from a successful diplomatic career in Spain and Brazil.

Dr. Ugarte, the Minister from Honduras, is among the leading orators of Latin America, whose life has been devoted to public service. Associated with him are Mr. Fiallos, who was educated their conflicting tendencies. He is a professor of jurisprudence and is one of the best known writers of Latin America. He has associated with him Señor Sanchez-Ocaña, who has been director of in the United States and whose works on political science are held as authority, and Señor Bonilla, who was elected President of Honduras in 1905.

Nicaragua and Salvador are in no sense behind their neighbors in sending to this conference their best men—better it would be difficult to find. The delegates declare themselves on the most friendly terms with their associates, and all are determined to secure results. They do not profess to be instigated wholly by the demands of patriotic philanthropy. They are primarily after the commercial benefits of peace. The little nations are seriously hampered in their development by lack of stability. For-



SENOR DON FRED MEJIA.
Delegate from Salvador.

eign capital fails to turn as it might in their direction, lacking security on account of constant political upheavals. It is in great part a business proposition which confronts the delegates in their efforts to find a mutual ground which shall insure the maximum benefit with the minimum loss of individuality and prestige, which each nation is most jealously guarding.

The first step, the preparation of a treaty, is well under way. The next and most serious step will be an agreement upon some court of justice and arbitration, and after that comes the most difficult task of the conference, which all of

the delegates are more or less dreading—the establishment of some power behind the throne capable of enforcing the dictates of the court and keeping the peace according to the terms of the treaty after it has become a law.

This is the point where the United States and Mexico will probably be called into active participation if it can by any possibility be so delicately done as to cause no vigorous resistance when the terms are laid before the home governments for ratification.

Nothing is openly said upon this point as yet. All of the delegates are anxious

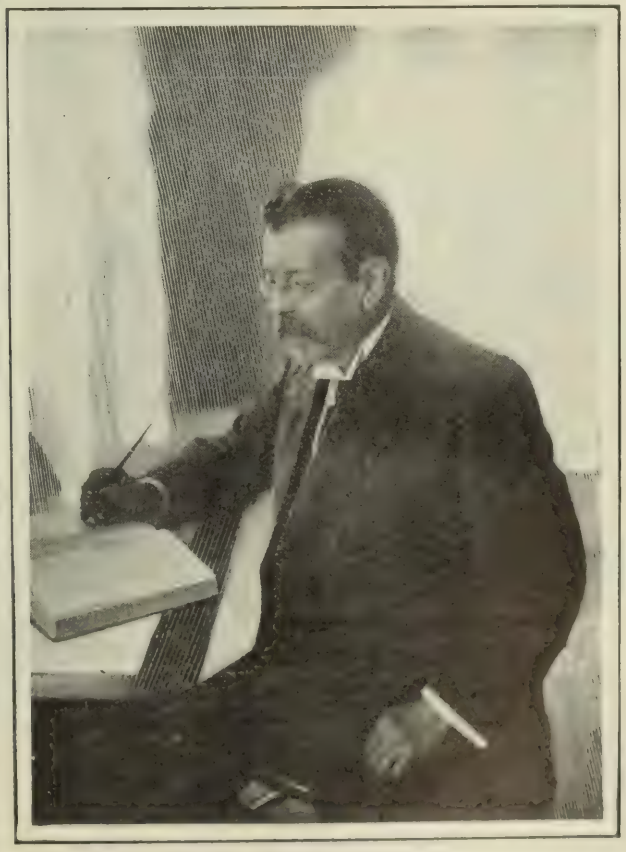


SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ.
Delegate from Salvador.

to shove off as far as possible the evil day—for it is an evil day when a member of one of the Central American republics crosses popular sentiment. He is not quietly ignored. He is generally strenuously obliterated and forced to leave the country. Elections are more or less of a farce in mose of these countries—rather more, as a rule. Indeed, Costa Rica is the only one of the five which for the past quarter of a century has possessed anything like a stable government. As one of the delegates said to me the other day, in speaking of the present uncertainty: "Why, suppose an editor has said something displeasing in his paper. Biff! a bullet comes thru the window beside him. He looks out. Half a dozen men are there shouting uncomplimentary things about him. He replies with his pistol, and, presto! a revolution is on."

It is generally accepted that the United States and Mexico stand ready to enter into some arrangement for practically policing the district, if unanimously called upon to act in this capacity, and that the delegates have most seriously at heart, as the acme of their efforts in Washington, the making of such a request unanimous.

There is active opposition in some quarters, at home, to the United States assuming too paternal an attitude toward Central and South America; but that is still another possible complication, and at



SALVADOR GALLEGOS.
Delegate from Salvador.

present there is quite enough unborrowed trouble confronting the anxious delegates at the Central American Peace Conference.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MUSIC ART AND DRAMA

Metropolitan Operas

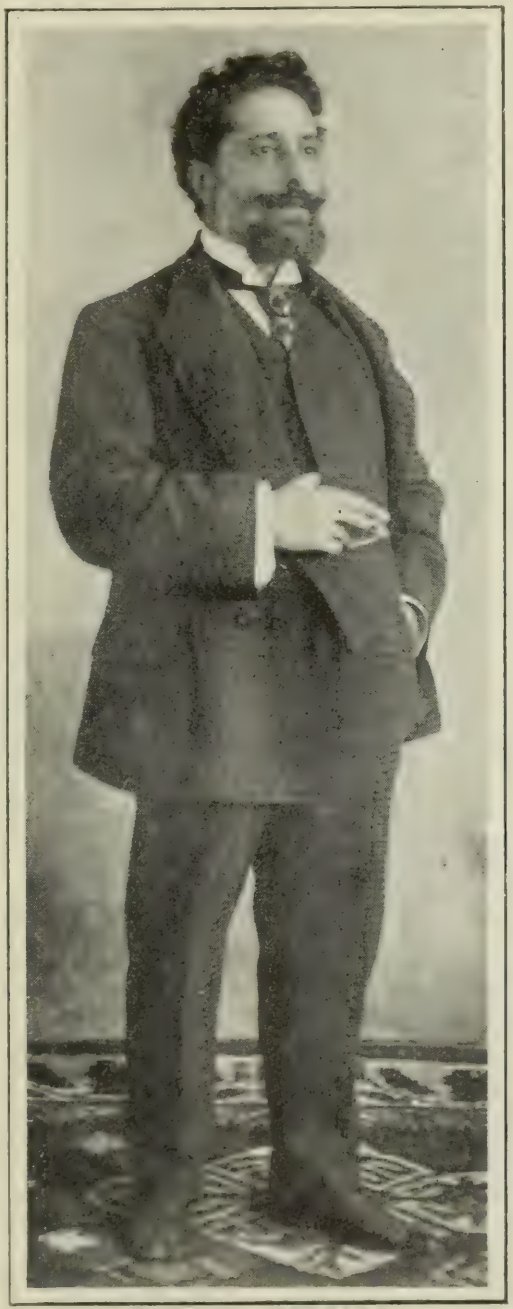
At the Metropolitan Opera House, which began two weeks later than the Manhattan, there has been so far one novelty—Cilea's "Adriana Lecouvreur" —and one revival—Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." The Cilea opera was appropriately chosen for the opening night, which is largely a social function, all the morning papers giving three times as much space to the audience as to the performance. "Adriana Lecouvreur" does not afford Caruso opportunity to show his vocal art at its best, but it gives Madame Cavalieri a chance to show her rare beauty to great advantage, and she made the most of it. Were her voice as beautiful as her face, she would have few rivals on the stage. The libretto of the opera is based on the well-known play of Scribe and Legouvé. Like so many other Italian librettos based on plays, it has too much prosaic dialogue, which is very difficult to set to music. Cilea has not overcome the difficulties, and there are many dull minutes in his score. The music frequently suggests other contemporary composers, and its chief trait is perhaps sentimentality. There are several numbers that rise above the commonplace, but not enough to redeem the opera.

"The Flying Dutchman" had not been heard at the Metropolitan for nearly seven years, and its revival was therefore looked forward to with pleasant anticipations. This opera has a way of disappearing. After its first performances in Dresden, in 1843, it was shelved for twenty years in that city, but gradually it became what the Germans call a repertoire opera. Wagner's musical genius was slow to develop; he was only twenty-eight when he wrote this opera, and there are not a few weak pages in it. Yet the extraordinary realism of the storm music, the merrily melodious spinning chorus, the weirdly sentimental ballad of Senta, and the splendidly effective responsive choruses in the last act in view of the ships cause it to be revived again and again. It was rumored that Mr. Conried had surpassed Bayreuth and Munich in the realistic presentation of Daland's vessel and the Dutchman's phantom ship, and rumor proved correct. The cast was exceptionally strong. It included Gadski, Knote, Van Rooy, Blass and Dippel, who, like a true German artist, was not above taking the small rôle of the steersman. Fortunately Mr. Conried did not follow the foolish Bayreuth precedent of giving the opera in one act, like "Rheingold."

The production of Boito's "Mefistofele," with Geraldine Farrar and the Russian basso Chaliapine, has been another notable event at the Metropolitan. Miss Farrar returned with her lovely voice improved in its weak spots and her histrionic art as fascinating as ever. She had a most cordial reception; no one seemed to bear her a grudge on account of the interview in a Berlin paper in which she was alleged to have said that Americans knew nothing about art. Chaliapine's début came near being marred by a Russian clacque, which he did not at all need, for his success with the American audience was instantaneous and emphatic. He is not the usual subtle, crafty devil of the operatic stage, nor does he seek out humorous touches. The impression he makes is chiefly physical; he is a man of remarkable size, weight and muscular development, and the dramatic power of his impersonation is emphasized by a huge, robust voice, of which he makes good use.

It would be impossible to find any one

more antipodal to this Russian bass than the Italian tenor Bonci. When Mr. Conried engaged him there were not a few who predicted that his small voice would be almost inaudible in the vast auditorium of the Metropolitan. They forgot that the carrying quality of a voice does not depend on its bigness, but on its purity and the manner of tone-production. Bonci's voice carried without diminution of volume to all parts of the house, and the only drawback to enjoyment was that he sometimes forced it needlessly, which caused it to deviate from the pitch. His vocal art, as the Duke in "Rigoletto," was greatly relished by the connoisseurs, and so was the singing of Madame Sembrich, who, as Gilda, appeared once more as the very embodiment of the *bel canto*.



RODOLFO FERRARI.
New leader of the Metropolitan Orchestra.

Offenbach's Fantastic Opera

Any man who relieves the monotony of the current operatic repertory must be called a public benefactor. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein is such a man. He is keeping his promise of making operagoers in this country familiar with the works that are at present particularly interesting the the Parisians. The first of them was them was "The Tales of Hoffmann," the last of the stage works of Offenbach, who died before it was quite completed. It was a brilliant success when first produced in Paris in 1881; but the accidental circumstance that it was during a performance of it that the Ring Theater in Vienna was burned, with a loss of four hundred lives, created a superstitious prejudice against it. A recent revival, with some modifications, in French and German cities, was welcomed so cordially that Mr. Hammerstein wisely concluded to try it at the Manhattan Opera House. It was in reality a revival, for Maurice Grau once gave four performances of it in New York; but that was twenty-five years ago, and with artists who were inferior to the present cast, which includes Renaud, Dalmores, Gilibert, De Cisneros, Jomelli and Zeppilli.

Offenbach had good reason to call his last work an *opéra fantastique*. Its plot is unique. Any one of the acts might be transposed or left out without seriously affecting the opera! The explanation is very simple: The hero, who is the German poet Hoffmann, is represented in the prolog as telling to his student friends in a tavern his several love affairs; but instead of hearing him relate them, the audience sees them enacted. The first love proves to be a skilfully constructed automaton; the second is a Venetian courtesan who, after inducing him to kill a rival, turns her back on him and departs in a gondola with another admirer; the third is a consumptive singer who has been forbidden to use her voice. Urged on by the demoniac Dr. Miracle, and by the picture of her mother, brought back to life by him, she disobeys her doctor and sings herself to death. Musically this opera differs from Offenbach's operettas in being free from buffoonery and in an even more serious

attempt to make the music suit the words and the action. There are some pleasing melodies, too, and altogether the opera is a welcome addition to the repertory.

Mary Garden and "Thais"

It is undoubtedly easier for an American student of music to find employment and win fame in Europe than in America. The reason is not far to seek. We have only half a dozen grand opera companies in this country, while Europe has over two hundred. At these the Nordicas, Eameses, Fremstads and Farrars become celebrities, and then return to delight us with their accomplishments. The latest example is Miss Mary Garden. Five years ago the indisposition of the leading singer at the Opéra Comique in Paris gave her an opportunity, of which she made brilliant use, and in a short time she became one of the operatic stars in the Parisian firmament. She is considered at her best in Charpentier's "Louise" (which gave her the opportunity just referred to), in Debussy's "Pelléas et Melisande," and in Massenet's "Thaïs." The last named was chosen for her New York début; the others are to follow.

"Thaïs" was new to local operagoers, but Paris heard it thirteen years ago. It was written for an American singer, Sibyl Sanderson, and it is likely that if Miss Sanderson, on her return to America, had been as successful as she was in Paris, she would have introduced it here. It remained for Miss Garden to be the first to impersonate the Egyptian priestess of Venus, who is persuaded by the zeal of the monk Athanael to renounce her life of sin and become a saint—while her saintly rescuer becomes a sinner. Anatole France's story, as adapted for the stage by Louis Gallet, appealed strongly to the fancy of Massenet, who wrote for it some of his most mellifluous and ingratiating music, parts of it tinged with Oriental color, and all of it melodious and entertaining. The two rôles of Thaïs and Athanael seem to have been created for Miss Garden and M. Renaud; the eminent French baritone is not only a good singer, but as an actor he has hardly a superior on the stage today; he was every inch the fanatic, infatuated monk. Miss Garden proved to be a good singer, not of the first rank; but in passionate moments her vocal art reaches a high level. Her uncommonly attractive personality she succeeded in merging in the part of Thaïs in a really remarkable manner. Whether Massenet's opera was a success remains to be seen; Miss Garden certainly was.

Large and enthusiastic audiences heard the first performance of the Offenbach and Massenet operas. Apart from them, Mr. Hammerstein's repertory has been made up chiefly of old favorites like "Carmen," "Faust," "Aïda' and "La Giaconda." In the two last-named ones, triumphs were won by Madame Nordica, Mr. Zenatello and Mr. Campanini, the wonderful conductor, who is always "half the battle."

The Oratorio Society

For several years reports have come across the ocean of the growing popularity in Germany, Italy and Holland of Wolf-Ferrari's choral work, "Vita Nuova." These reports induced Mr. Frank Damrosch to attempt a production of this cantata at the Oratorio Society's first concert, altho experience has shown that American concert-goers are even more wary of novelties than opera-goers. The audience, as was to have been expected, was not a large one, but there was plenty of applause, altho the performance as a whole was hardly up to the usual level of this organization. Wolf-Ferrari was only twenty-five years old when he penned this work, yet it is replete with contrapuntal intricacies that make it difficult of execution without a great deal of rehearsing. It cannot be said that the solo parts are particularly agreeable. They were in the hands of Miss Edith Chapman Goold and Mr. Giuseppe Campanari, and considering how much the parts were written against the grain, the vocalists acquitted themselves creditably. In the combination of instruments the composer has tried some unusual effects, but the strength of the cantata lies in its choruses. Beside two four-part mixed choruses, the work calls for a choir of boys' voices, and in the massing and contrasting of these Wolf-Ferrari has

secured some impressive effects. His cantata was preceded by Brahms's familiar "Song of Destiny."

Orchestral Concerts

Poles and Russians are, as usual, playing an important rôle in the season's musical life. Reference was made in our last review to the concerts of Josef Hofmann and Paderewski. Since then Vladimir de Pachmann has also been heard. He used to be famed as an interpreter of Chopin—at least the lighter Chopin—but of late he allows himself so many liberties with the text of that incomparable composer that one has to exercise much forbearance to relish his good qualities—his sweet tone, his marvelous variety of touch and his limpid execution. At the orchestral concerts Russian music has been much in evidence. The Russian Symphony Society, under Mr. Modest Altschuler, has made us acquainted, almost before the ink was dry, with Glazounoff's latest symphony —his eighth. It is beautifully orchestrated, but is not otherwise a masterwork. The Philharmonic Society's Russian conductor, Mr. Safonoff, has given delightful interpretations of Tschaikovsky's fourth symphony and Rubinstein's "Ocean Symphony." The latter, after several years' neglect, was most welcome to the audience. Paderewski, too, has brought forward the Russian Rubinstein prominently by playing his splendid D minor concerto at the New York and Brooklyn concerts of the Boston Symphony, which, since Dr. Muck became its conductor, always plays to crowded audiences.

Mr. Walter Damrosch is certainly the most original of program makers, and with the rejuvenated New York Symphony Orchestra he is able to give his selections an effective performance. One of his Sunday concerts at Carnegie Hall was devoted entirely to Dvorák, the Bohemian who came to America and wrote the "New World Symphony," the greatest orchestral work ever composed on this side of the ocean. Another one was Celtic in its make-up, being devoted partly to Grieg (whose paternal ancestors were Scotch), partly to the Irish Villiers Stanford and to the "Welsh Rhapsody" of Edward German, who had come over here to superintend the production of his charming operetta, "Tom Jones," and who remained to conduct his "Rhapsody." Still another unique program was that which was devoted to "The Family." It contained three numbers: a "Hymenaen," which Dr. Leopold Damrosch composed to celebrate his silver wedding; Richard Strauss's "Sinfonia Domestica," and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll."

The New Kneisel Quartet

There was great consternation among the lovers of chamber music last Spring when it was found out that the Philadelphia Orchestra had offered its conductorship to Mr. Franz Kneisel, and that he was inclined to accept it. Not that his quartet concerts were unprofitable; quite the contrary; but he objected to spending so much time traveling, and, what is more, he was about to lose his second violinist and his violoncellist. Luckily some wealthy patrons made up a fund, doing away largely with the necessity for touring. Mr. Kneisel then went abroad and succeeded in obtaining two excellent associates to replace those he had lost. The season's first concert showed that the Quartet was as good as ever, playing with the precision, the beauty of tone, the purity of intonation, the refined shading and the excellent ensemble that have for sixteen years characterized the Kneisels, who have not their superiors, perhaps not their equals, in Europe.

National Society of Craftsmen

The exhibition held at the National Arts Club from November 20th to December 11th was not entirely devoted to present day work. The club itself furnished many groups of antique specimens in various crafts, which, tho not in themselves the best examples of the work for which they stood, with some notable exceptions, such as the ikons and samplers from the Drake collection, nevertheless served to mark our present day art craft products as merely rudimentary in beauty and taste. The jewelry designs on exhibition, when not affectedly simple, were ugly and uncertain. The modeled work was deplorably bad, and

in spite of the exceptions noted, the effect of the collection as a whole was to impress one in the belief that beauty is not attained by setting half-trained people to do things by hand. Still, we must have beginnings, and the Society of Craftsmen will doubtless go on to better things. The wood carving, pottery and bookbinding arts were best represented, and of the work of schools in this vicinity the embroideries from the Y. W. C. A. Art School showed most promise.



THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The interest in this exhibition centers upon the fact that the Arts Club has in it assembled for the first time a comprehensive exhibit, not only of modern craftwork, but interesting examples of antique handicraft as well

At Knoedler's were shown last month a few portraits by Harrington Mann, whose work counts with the best London sees every year. It is in no way remarkable work, but neither is it meretricious thru cheap cleverness, as are so many technically good portraits by the men who succeed today. A group of a woman reading to two children seated by a hearth and lighted by the fire—called "A Fairy Tale"—had much charm of sentiment, and the faces and natures of several children were well rendered in this exhibition.

The weaknesses in the work of Louise Heustis, shown at Knoedler's, since the Mann portraits were removed, are very pronounced. Excepting a certain amount of vigor, which, however, expresses itself

in forced action and restlessness in arrangement of masses and lines, this painter has as yet very little to show. Her color is occasionally good in places, but she has made no portrait a good picture so far. She places her sitters badly on the canvas often, and then paints with memories of the way others have done, and the result is insincere, tho often the attempt is a bold one.

Landscapes

Mr. Macbeth showed fifteen extremely delicate and promising canvases by Augustus Vincent Tack, in which, beyond and excepting the touch of Japanese influence which no searcher for beauty in our day can escape if once subjected to it, one felt only a sincere and refined personality acted upon by all the moods of New England except the bitter and the hard. Mr. Tack's color is very beautiful, tho not yet deep.

Altogether different and blatant by contrast was the work of Hugh Breckenridge, shown at the Fishel, Adler & Schwartz Gallery. We have often commented admiringly upon the vigor and selective power of Mr. Breckenridge's art when seen in the general exhibitions, but thirty-eight Breckenridges seen by themselves were overpowering. He is not one of the men whose work contains delicacies that suffer in the clash of a large academy show, but rather a person of such exuberance of spirits that he could shout his way amongst any number of competitors, while left alone he is seen as too crude. The figure picture called "Summer" would have gained greatly by a more careful relation of eye to mouth in drawing, but decoratively it had great beauty. Nothing here was as good as his portrait at the Water Color Club last month.

Mr. Paul Dougherty, who has been painting only seven years and is only thirty years old, has accomplished wonders. As told of Breckenridge, he has the real color sense which the other lacks, and the deeper mentality that must be behind broad work. Brooklyn, his birthplace, has had a sight of twelve of his pictures and twelve sketches in the Pratt Institute Gallery this month. Most of his works are already owned by collectors or museums.

Different again, and of the kind which, like the late John Twachtman's, waits for appreciation until a life has been lived and ended, are the works of Charles Austin Needham, shown at the New Gallery, November 19th to December 7th. Here one felt that only a quiet private exhibition could allow one to realize these poetic dreams and to be played upon by the emotional appeal of the color. Such a thoroly religious picture as "The Fourth Watch" is rarely seen in New York. One almost felt Blake's visionary power.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Worcester Museum has recently bought a Twachtman for $3,500, the sixth public museum to acquire a picture by this painter.

Decorations

The absence of large galleries in this city as a rule deprives us of the chance of seeing mural works, orders for which are happily multiplying thruout the country. Two of La Farge's decorations for the Baltimore Court House were shown privately at the Century Club last month. One has a splendid Moses as a central figure, with Joshua and his brother near. The other the great Byzantine Justinian, with his Empress and a counselor. Both treated with the usual splendor of color and gold which only La Farge can give us out of his vast storehouse of impressions gained all over the world.

Other decorations of importance recently finished or in progress are the panel of "Justice," by W. B. Van Ingen, for the Indianapolis Court House; the first part of the great series for Pittsburg Institute, by J. W. Alexander, and a decoration for the beautiful new hall of the College of the City of New York, by E. H. Blashfield.

Etchings

Mr. Montross's treat for the week ending December 7th was an exhibition of the etchings, mostly of street scenes, by Charles Henry White. These included bits of the more picturesque and bedraggled sections of New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Boston, Richmond, Charleston and Salem, with one from Venice. As etchings they were all very

clever in handling, a few—notably in the New York series "The Shipsmith," in the New Orleans series the "Spanish Prison" and "An Old Courtyard," and the "Belle Isle" of the Richmond series—were impeccably fine in design as well. Occasionally he is too exact and real to please, as in the "St. James," Richmond, and often his figures are out of accord by being strange in scale, but on the whole the plates show an accomplishment in the art of etching not often attained.

The Drama

The season so far has not been rich in successes from either the artistic or financial standpoint. The three that stand out most prominently are Ibsen's "Master Builder," in which Madame Nazimova appears as Hilda; Belasco's play of life in a country town of Indiana, with David Warfield as the Grand Army Man, and Thomas's new play, "The Witching Hour." This last is interesting because it makes ingenious use of the supernatural—not the old-fashioned ghosts and witchcraft—but the modern pseudo-scientific, endorsed by the Society for Psychical Research. Concerning these things the public is now in a receptive attitude, ready to acknowledge that "there's something in it," and willing to be led to believe that there is a great deal. So even the climax of the play, that a departed spirit has influenced a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, does not arouse sufficient skepticism to disturb the enjoyment of the audience. If the Supreme Court were never affected by any more material and malign influences than deceased Kentucky belles we would be better off. Still it is to be hoped that such "psychics" as the character interpreted by John Mason in this play will remain as rare as they are—too rare to be found. A gambler who could read cards thru their backs and tamper with a jury by telepathy would be an undesirable citizen. The play is well constructed and admirably acted. The moral which Mr. Thomas enforces, the desirability of pure and wholesome thoughts, holds whether his psychology is sound or not.

The visit of Mrs. Patrick Campbell and her company gave us an idea of how the modern drama of the Ibsen-Sudermann-Pinero type is done in London. Mrs. Campbell is a beautiful, stately and effective actress, well qualified to render the rôles of more or less emancipated heroines, who are the heroines of such plays. The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith is a woman of other ideals than those that nature desires and society dictates. In spite of her determination to live her own life as she thinks best, the conventional morality is victorious, forcing her back into the old, well-worn track which humanity has found by the experience of many thousand years to be safest and best.

"The Toymaker of Nuremberg," by Austin Strong, is a farce of the sentimental and pathetic kind, too grotesque and exaggerated to produce its intended effects. The dear old German toymaker, who has been making dolls for half a century, finds himself thrown out of employment because he refuses to make Teddy bears instead, but he is saved by his son, who comes back from Kansas City rich—"not German rich, but American rich"—having made his fortune by cornering the Teddy bear market.

"The Morals of Marcus," by W. J. Locke, is a comedy of English society, with the unconventional addition of a Syrian heroine—a refugee from a Turkish harem. What this child of nature says and does to shock the social conventions of British aristocratic respectability are familiar to those who read the novel, which appeared two years ago. Marie Doro, who assumes the rôle of the Syrian, is a charming actress. She has a beautiful, fresh and almost Oriental face, and her figure is lithe and graceful. Her voice is both tender and dramatic, and her broken English most fascinating. The rest of the cast rendered excellent support, especially the Sir Marcus of Mr. C. Aubrey Smith. "The Morals of Marcus" is a strong, if untrue to life, society comedy.

All musical comedies sound alike to us. "Tom Jones," however, is replete with real music, and it is not stretching a point to say that not since the days of Sir Arthur Sullivan have we had anything more genuinely fresh and good. The less said about the wit of the dialog, however, the better. It is not even on

speaking terms with W. S. Gilbert. The comedy is founded on Fielding's classic masterpiece of the same name, tho Tom's peccadilloes are not so much in evidence on the stage as in the novel. In fact, Tom is a rather conventionally virtuous sort of good fellow. But the music is the redeeming feature of the play. It is by no less a composer than Edward German, whose ambitious symphonies have already been played by the best orchestras of England and America. In "Tom Jones" he most successfully imitates the old English folk music, in which the lines "fol de rol" and "hey nonino" were made to do such yeoman service. To sum up, "Tom Jones" is poorly written, acceptably acted and beautifully sung.

The experienced John Drew is always good. In "My Wife," a comedy from the French, he is once more the astute man of the world. Clever, yet liable to error, as are all men, he is withal a good husband, and ultimately falls in love with his own wife, whom he married for convenience. Miss Billie Burke, Mr. Drew's leading woman and an English importation, is bright and full of vivacity. The movement of the play is smooth but rapid, and its moral tone has been greatly strengthened by its translation into English.

"The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" is an American comedy taken from Annie Warner's book of that name, in which May Robson plays the leading rôle. It is mostly horseplay and fun, and Miss Robson is the whole show. It depicts the startling experiences of a set New England spinster on entering the Bohemian life supposed to prevail in the great American metropolis. If it does not appeal to a high order of intelligence it can do little harm. But no New England people ever talked as the actors do, and no members of our "smart set" were ever quite so smart as Aunt Mary's nephew and his boon companions.

Francis Wilson, in his new comedy extravaganza, "When Knights Were Bold," neither sings nor dances as of yore. The cold he has in his head prevents singing, and dancing has no place in the "legitimate" drama, into which Mr. Wilson has now entered. "When Knights Were Bold" follows somewhat the lines of "The Road to Yesterday"; that is, the second and third acts take the audience back to the good old times of chivalry, which do not seem so good when we get back to them. The play is exceedingly amusing thru the efforts of Mr. Wilson.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has given comfort and inspiration to a multitude of devout Christians, but the Pilgrim on the stage is quite another thing. For, altho there are many scenes portrayed in the book which can be put on the stage, yet the story, or dream, cannot be played to advantage, for the reason that it does not deal with morality or conduct, but with intensely spiritual experiences. That is to say, it has to do with salvation in its narrowest sense. The temptations which beset the Pilgrim are not such as come to men in the ordinary affairs, or even in the critical periods of life, but are specifically temptations to turn back and forsake Christ. Altho great pains and expense had been taken to give the play an elaborate scenic mounting, it did not succeed in striking the popular taste.



Politics, Books and Persons in England

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

LONDON is just now enjoying or enduring the festivities belonging to the visits of Imperial and Royal strangers, to the sixty-sixth birthday of King Edward himself, and to the Lord Mayor's day, and the historic pageantry attaching to its celebration. Now, whether the Londoner ought to be described as enjoying or enduring the effects of these entertainments depends very much upon who the Londoner is and what his position in society and the quarter in which his home is set up. I do not myself profess to attach much importance to the friendly visits of Imperial and Royal personages to England, but I am really inclined to believe that the visits this time do bring with them serious promise of improved peaceful relations among the great European states. King Edward VII has certainly proved himself as the years go on a ruler more and more capable of maintaining a policy which leads toward a good understanding with other states and toward the direction of the common policy of all to peace and the prosperity which must be mainly founded on peace.

Just before these recent and present celebrations the public of these islands had received the news long anxiously waited for that the great crisis in the work of our railway systems had been brought to a satisfactory settlement. The settlement, to be sure, is not as yet absolutely final, but it at least proclaims a truce between the contending interests and gives ample opportunity for a permanent arrangement between the representatives of capital and the representatives of labor in our railways. The representatives of capital, in other words the directors of the various railway companies, refused for a while to recognize the union of the railway workers as a body entitled to ask for a conference and the position thus taken up seemed at one time to render any satisfactory arrangement absolutely impossible except thru the direct and overruling interposition of the Imperial Parliament. Then indeed the condition of things appeared well-nigh desperate. The railway workers were practically unanimous in their resolve to stand together, and if the railway directors would not recognize their right to be even admitted to a conference there seemed nothing for it but a strike of the workmen, and thus the absolute stoppage of all railway traffic for the time thruout the kingdom.

Already it began to seem that the Government and the Houses of Parliament would have to interfere and to pass rapidly some measure of legislation which should settle the whole dispute by the high hand. Then came into play the personal intervention of Mr. Lloyd-George, the Secretary to the Board of Trade, who went into council again and again with the representatives of each side of the dispute, was accepted willingly or unwillingly by the directors, was welcomed warmly by the workers and was able at last to induce the directors to come down from their high horse and treat with the representatives of the workingmen. The conferences are now to be continued until some satisfactory arrangements shall have been made and in the meantime the danger of a strike has been entirely averted.

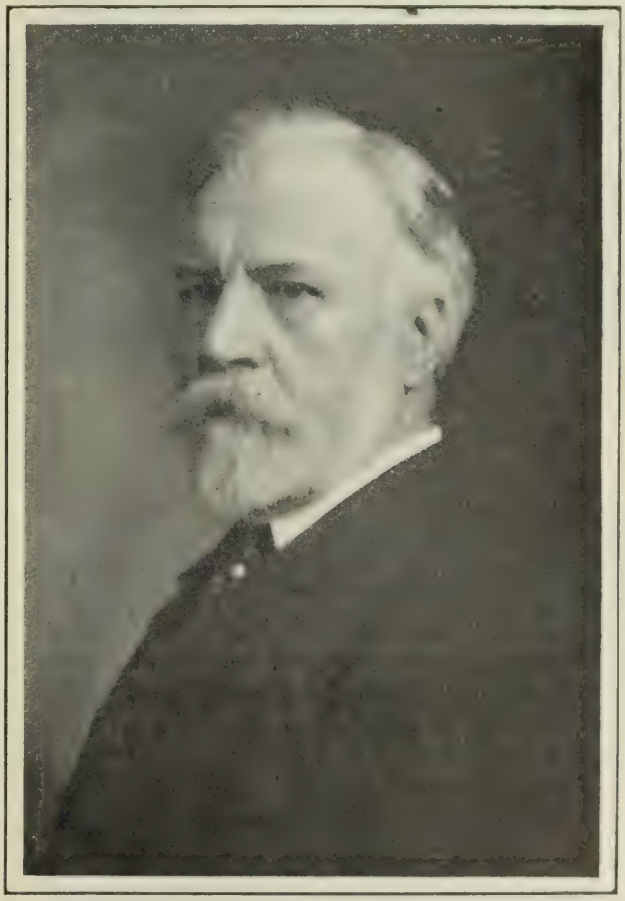
It is still regarded as possible that Parliament may have sooner or later to adopt some measures of legislation which shall insure more moderate hours of labor and better pay for the railway workingmen on whose health and vigor and on whose nerves so much of the safety of the whole travelling public must necessarily depend. There is even a very strong and general feeling abroad thruout the country that the whole quarrel may possibly lead to the state becoming the owner of all the railways thruout these islands and working them, not for the mere creation of dividends, but for the benefit of the whole community.

In the meantime Mr. Lloyd-George has become the hero of the hour, is the subject of the chief cartoon in *Punch,* his name is spoken with praise all thru these islands and in other countries too, and he has made a name and a position for himself which would be a triumph

for any career. The parliamentary career of Lloyd-George had indeed for several years been distinguished and even brilliant. He is a Welshman by birth and he entered the House of Commons in 1890 as the representative of a Welsh constituency. I can well remember his early years in the House of Commons, where from the first he attracted attention by his great skill in debate and by the genuine eloquence of his style as a speaker, his voice and manner giving an added charm to every spoken sentence. He was an advanced Liberal in his political creed and he soon became recognized in the House as one of its most ready, effective, and fascinating debaters. When the present Liberal Ministry was formed Lloyd-George was made Secretary to the Board of Trade, and that position gave him the opportunity of trying his hand at the great work of mediation which has thus far proved so splendid a success. I sat for many years in the House of Commons while Lloyd-George was winning his celebrity there, and I felt sure from the first that he was destined to hold a high position in some Liberal Administration.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has more than once during the last few weeks announced the resolve of his Government to adhere to their program of policy with regard to the great questions of national education, the licensing system, and the restriction of the legislative powers so long enjoyed and so often misused by the House of Lords. With the opening of the next session, now not very far off, this policy is to begin its work of legislative reform. The Prime Minister is a man on whose promises Parliament and the public already know well that the most thoro reliance can be put. He never blusters, he never even seems to be making himself up for any portentous resolve, and with his happy gift of humor he always appears as if he were undertaking some easy and even agreeable duty. There can be no question, however, but that Parliament and the country are in for a most heavy time of it during the coming year. It is almost certain that by far the greater part of that year will be occupied by succeeding sessions of both Houses and that the members of the representative chamber will find their intervals of holiday recreation very severely diminished. The members of the hereditary chamber can, of course, have a more easy time of it, but even they will be expected to occupy their crimson benches while the various clauses of the Government measure with regard to the licensing public houses are under discussion and when the new Education Bill comes on, concerning which the Liberal Ministry propose to make their appeal to the country for a limitation of the destructive power in legislation hitherto enjoyed by the House of Lords.

We have had some very remarkable literary works published in England since I sent my latest article to THE INDEPENDENT. One of the most remarkable is the novel called "All Moonshine," written by Richard Whiteing and published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett, of London. I have called this book a novel because it presents itself to the reading world merely as such, but the name of novel would certainly not prepare the reader for such an extraordinary literary production as that which Mr. Whiteing has given to the world. It is at once a dream-story, a love-story, a poetic allegory in prose, and a rapturous anticipa-



RICHARD WHITEING.



ARTHUR RANSOME.
Author of "Bohemia in London."

tion of a time soon to come when mankind is to be freed from the devastations of the war spirit. It is sometimes a satire, sometimes a prose-poem, sometimes a fairy tale, and the reader absorbed in its pages finds himself unable to say in which of these fields of literary production the author makes the greatest success. The love-story, which runs thru and keeps together the whole narrative, is in fact a continuation of a novel, "The Island," written by Mr. Whiteing some years ago. For Mr. Whiteing's present purposes the gods annihilate both time and space, but not to make two lovers happy—rather to help them in the accomplishment of a magical work which is to make the whole world happy by re-establishing the reign of peace. The critic is spared all trouble of raising questions as to possibilities or probabilities when dealing with the dream-story, which proclaims itself to be "All Moonshine." The reader will find himself carried away by the story in all its moods and will fancy many a time that he is actually looking on some of the marvelous scenes which the author causes to pass, panorama-like, before his eyes. All the brilliant peculiarities of Mr. Whiteing's style, peculiarities which have made for him a distinct reputation, are shining thru the pages of this book. The author is now humorous, now melancholy, now sarcastic, now grimly severe, and in each mood he seems to find the same felicities of expression. "All Moonshine" may, of course, be classed among what used to be called novels with a purpose, but in many even of the most successful and famous novels which used to be described by that name the reader sometimes found that the purpose overshadowed or almost extinguished the story, and that he was only reading a tract put into allegorical form. This fault cannot certainly be found with Mr. Whiteing's new story, because we feel from first to last the deepest interest in the hero and the astral Nyleia, notwithstanding the devotion which they both display to the promulgation of the arts of peace, and notwithstanding also the magical means by which the crusade for peace is supposed to make its way. Richard Whiteing has indeed long been recognized as a man endowed not merely with great talents, but with that gift which must be called genius, and I feel well convinced that "All Moonshine" will give the world of readers another reason for admitting him to that limited circle of living authors on whom such praise is fittingly bestowed.

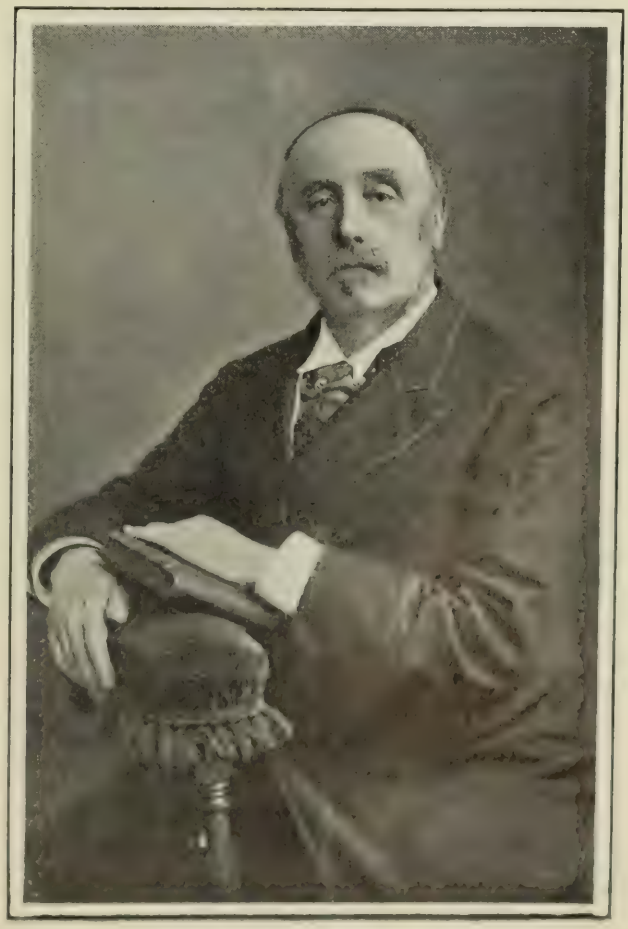
I have been reading with much interest a book bearing the title of "Bohemia in London," and published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. The author of this volume is Mr. Arthur Ransome, and I feel very confident that "Bohemia in London" will prove a distinct literary success. Bohemia, I need hardly tell my American readers, is that bright, fanciful realm or republic of letters, arts, and limited means founded in Paris by Henri Murger so long ago as 1845. It has established its outlying settlements in many lands, and I feel well assured that the New World as well as the Old has sheltered some of its communities. I have had a good many opportunities of making myself acquainted with that Bohemia in London which Mr. Ransome describes in his volume, and I can say with conviction that the book gives the most life-like

picture of that London quarter which the author sets himself to describe. The "Bohemia in London" is distinctly British and not Gallic; it is founded on the same code of laws as that which prevailed in the more famous Bohemia of Paris; there is no exaggeration in its pictures and there is no suppression of realities. The book is rich in humorous descriptions and portraitures, has many pathetic scenes, and gleams here and there with genuine poetic feeling.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus have issued this month another of their beautiful Color Books. This one is about "Cairo, Jerusalem and Damascus, three chief cities of the Egyptian Sultans." It is written by D. S. Wargoliouth, Litt. D. The color pictures are by W. S. S. Tyrwhitt, R. B. A. and Reginald Barratt, A. R. W. S.; the line drawings by P. B. Whelpley. The book itself is intensely interesting both in its historical account and its description of these three great cities and is profusely illustrated with most beautiful pictures and drawings of the famous places in them. The difference of "atmosphere" of Cairo and Jerusalem which, though both so distinctly Eastern, are yet in many ways so unlike, is wonderfully conveyed. These two great cities I know well. I have never been in Damascus, but the pictures of it in this book make me long to go there and, indeed, this delightful volume must give almost equal pleasure to those who have been in the places and those who have not, for it seems to take back those who have been there and it brings the scenes and places to those who have never actually seen them. The Cairo, Jerusalem and Damascus Color Book is certainly one of the most beautiful of the series.

While I was still occupying myself with the short and rapid survey of recent literary productions the news was brought to me that literature has suffered a loss by the death of Sir Lewis Morris. We are not living just now in an age of great poets and certainly no one could feel inclined to claim for Sir Lewis Morris the rank of a great poet but he was unquestionably very popular in his time and his "Songs of Two Worlds," and the "Epic of Hades" each obtained a sudden and widespread popularity. Sir Lewis Morris was born in Wales in 1833, and was called to the bar and for some years occupied himself in the business of conveyancing and he actually presented himself on more than one occasion as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, but he did not succeed in his efforts and he soon gave up law and politics alike and kept himself to his favorite work—the production of volumes of verse. His poetic efforts do not seem to me to have ever risen to the high level of genuine poetry, but they were unquestionably very popular, and when the death of Tennyson was expected there was a general impression that Lewis Morris would be created his successor as Poet Laureate. The choice, however, fell upon Mr. Alfred Austin who thus and thus only became the successor to Lord Tennyson. Lewis Morris was very popular in London society and during several years I had frequent opportunities of meeting him. As to the office of Poet Laureate I cannot help thinking that the title might well have been allowed to drop when Tennyson passed away. The poet is born and not made, and I think something the same might be said of the Poet Laureate.

London, England.



SIR LEWIS MORRIS.

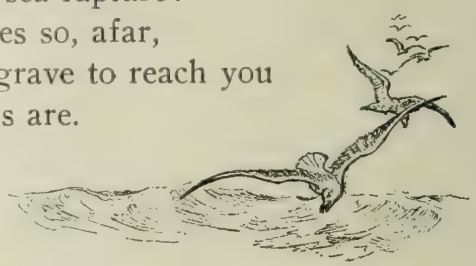
Short Beach

BY THE LATE RICHARD HOVEY

Oh, the salt wind in my nostrils!
And the white sail in the creek!
And the blue beyond the marshes!
And the flag at the peak!

My soul lifts to the bugles
Of a far call on the breeze—
The cry of my storm-kin calling
Overseas, overseas!

Blow horns of the old sea-rapture!
When your call comes so, afar,
I would rise from the grave to reach you
Where the sea-dooms are.



Government and Publicity

BY HENRY BRUÈRE

[The following article is an account of the work of the Bureau of Municipal Research of the City of New York by its Director. We comment on it in our editorial columns.—Editor.]

THE Bureau of Municipal Research is an agency for the promotion of efficiency in the administration of cities. Its program is a program of publicity. It believes that the publication of *facts* respecting the acts of government will not only prevent specific acts of misgovernment, but ensure a progressive development of governmental efficiency by providing a basis for the exercise of intelligent popular control.

Historically, the bureau is an outgrowth of the repeated failure of political reform movements in New York and American cities generally. These movements, regularly predicated on the patent corruption of particular administrations, as regularly dissolved after a brief and disheartening period of power. The two years of the Low administration, characterized in many ways by excellent service, resulted in the return to power of Tammany. Men were not convinced that the administrative methods of reform were essentially different from those of Tammany, should Tammany assume respectability. Reform had failed to make an appeal to the popular imagination which Tammany could not surpass The public continued to think of government in terms of personality, because reform, like Tammany, had governed thru personality.

At the close of the first McClellan term in 1905 the reformers had no issue. Since no scandals had cropped to the surface there was nothing to galvanize opposition. The Republicans had no program until the eleventh hour, when Mr. Ivins came to the rescue of his party. The Citizens' Union, the foster mother of reform, had barely vitality enough to echo the promises of Jerome. Mr. McClellan's re-election scarcely would have been disputed had not Mr. Hearst entered the field to undermine the foundations of Tammany on the collateral issue of public ownership of public utilities.

What had actually happened during the two years of Mr. McClellan's administration nobody knew. The Citizens' Union found satisfaction in the belief

that the example of the reform administration had raised the standards of Tammany. No one asked: What has Tammany accomplished and how has the public business been transacted? Has the tenement house law been enforced? Have the streets been properly cleaned? Has unnecessary sickness been prevented? Have children died needlessly from infected milk in summer? Does the death rate indicate an efficient Health Department? Are there adequate sittings for school children, and if not, why? Have the public funds been productively and economically expended? Has every dollar spent produced a dollar's value in result? Are the poor receiving the value of their taxes?

To a group of social workers who realized that the poor man's good government must be an efficient government, and that the poor do not consciously prefer the glad hand and cheap bounty in the form of a Thanksgiving turkey, shoes or burial money, to decent tenements, clean streets, attractive parks, pure milk, and educational opportunities for their children, it seemed indispensable to intelligent action by an independent electorate that there should be a perpetual agency for securing publicity of the facts respecting government.

It was not urged that the publication of the facts would prove damaging to Mr. McClellan. It was contended, however, that unless Mr. McClellan or any other administrator, however gifted in leadership, knew the facts, it was a safe assumption that efficient administration of his office could not be possible to him.

Dr. William H. Allen, at that time general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, proposed to Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, the chairman of the Citizens' Union, that that body conduct a bureau whose function it should be to accumulate and publish information relating to the government of New York City. In January, 1906, the Bureau of City Betterment was organized under the control of a subcommittee of the Citizens' Union. The bureau's staff consisted of a secretary and three assistant investigators, $12,000 being provided for the first year's work.

The press, persuaded of the futility of reform, was skeptical of this new undertaking of a reform body. Tammany saw in it at best only a temporary inconvenience. It was soon discovered, however, that the bureau was not attempting the accumulation of political capital for one political body as against another. It made its first statement to call attention to the absence of published reports on the operations of many departments of the municipal government, for periods running back from one to four years. It pointed out, for example, that no statement of the work and expenditure of the Department of Street Cleaning had been published during either the Low or McClellan administrations. It called attention, by simple analysis and tabulation, to the significance of statements reporting the increases of salaries in the various departments, found scattered and disordered in voluminous issues of the official city daily. Day after day it gave publicity to facts which, unclassified, would have escaped attention. The Street Cleaning Department was under severe criticism for failure to clean the streets. It was known that its annual expenditure exceeded $5,000,000, but no information was available as to its organization, its methods or its use of its funds. The bureau, in a pamphlet, invited attention to certain facts digged out and compiled from forgotten public records. An aldermanic investigation of the department followed. Wherever publicity was given, public interest was aroused and administrative quickening resulted. The public, for example, suffered continual annoyance from the use of dynamite in building operations. Houses were bombarded by flying stones; workmen were maimed and killed. The bureau undertook an investigation of the agency maintained to control blasting operations, and made a detailed report, after inspection, on its failure to compel contractors to conform to the precautionary measures prescribed by law. The official responsible for the law's enforcement did not survive the publicity given to his incompetency. Attention was called to the delinquencies of public service corporations respecting the payment of obligations to the city. The facts set forth, the city immediately began suit for recovery. The bureau quickly learned that information and publicity of facts

react beneficially on the methods of administration, and the bureau discovered, too, that most public officials welcomed information that would enable them to govern well.

With the co-operation of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, the bureau undertook an analysis of the departmental estimates submitted for the annual budget. The estimates totaled many millions more than could be provided. In the light of the estimates, even a budget of $130,000,000 appeared inadequate. What were the merits of the requests? Department heads rarely offered reasons or arguments in support of estimates asking for increased appropriations. How was money voted last year spent? What results had it provided? The estimates sent in by department heads did not tell. Money asked for twenty different things was voted in the budget in lump sums less in amount than the aggregate of the twenty requests. How did the fiscal authorities decide what to allow and what to deny? How did they know that money appropriated to this thing was not spent for that? The bureau believed that an unintelligent budget meant an unintelligent administration; that a need which was left unrecognized in the budget meant a need unfilled.

Finding the Commissioner of Health convinced of the need of awakening public and official interest in the problems of his administration, the bureau made an analysis of the Department of Health's expenditure of the funds appropriated to it for the year 1906. It showed how much of the appropriations voted under eleven heads had been spent for each of the forty-nine departmental activities. To make this analysis, a complete redistribution of the expenditures of the department was necessary. The accounts, tho well kept, failed to show what each activity cost. Consequently, the department could make no intelligent appeal for additional funds to support its activities. Since the department stated its case only in generalities, the fiscal authorities could decide only on the basis of these generalities, and, accordingly, cut down the estimates as one cuts off the tops of standing grain. With the department itself and the fiscal authorities uninformed, the public was left hopelessly at sea. With the information of what had been spent for each activity, the bureau urged that allowance be made on the basis of results produced and needs foreseen. The mere consideration of each need resulted in the voting of a budget to the department more nearly adequate than it otherwise would have received. This display of interest in the notoriously perfunctory process of voting the annual budget, determining the scope and direction of next year's municipal program, led the Mayor and the Comptroller and their colleagues in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to determine that, in the future, all departmental budgets should set forth a specific item for every line of activity conducted by the department, in the manner adopted for the budget of the Health Department.

An intelligent (segregated) budget must be premised on intelligent (segregated) accounts and properly controlled operative records and reports. The bureau, in co-operation with the Department of Health, undertook the provision of this mechanism of intelligent and efficient administrative control. The results of this work are described in a recent bureau publication.*

For the budget of 1908 the bureau, in co-operation with Comptroller Metz and his staff, has, in a similar way, provided information for the functional segregation of budgets for eight of the principal departments. These budgets were based on statements of expenditure classified according to functional activity or lines of work. They represent the judgment of the fiscal authorities as to the measure of support each activity shall receive, and place upon the administrative official the obligation of measuring his expenditure with specific results. The Comptroller has also undertaken the general installation of classified accounts in all departments, this work having been begun in those departments to which segregated budgets have been voted. In this work the bureau is actively co-operating, providing and supervising a corps of accountants.

Tammany grants preferment to its members when they can point to a record of acts friendly to the poor and op-

*Making a Municipal Budget.

pressed. In 1903 Tammany elected John F. Ahearn, a forceful district leader, to the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan, on a legislative record of service to teachers, firemen, police and orphans. Mr. Jerome, popular idol, publicly endorsed Mr. Ahearn as one of the cleanest of the Tammany leaders. His family life was exemplary, his eagerness to be of service undisputed.

In 1905 Mr. Ahearn was re-elected, even the Hearst opposition only serving to swell his majority. The office of the President of the Borough is one of close relation to the daily comfort of the people. He has charge of the street pavements and of the sewerage system, of public buildings and building operations, and under his control is the great system of public baths thruout Manhattan. Here was a popular idol. How had he governed? The bureau sought to find out. To secure information proved a laborious task. The records of his office were uninforming, his published reports meaningless. The bureau's report, when published, altho an ungarnished statement of fact, was stamped by Mr. Ahearn as a "mass of misinformation." It was sufficiently disconcerting, however, to prompt him to ask for an official investigation. The investigation was ordered of the Commissioners of Accounts by Mayor McClellan. These officials proceeded to react in the expected manner. Instead of investigating, they undertook the preparation of briefs in reply to every statement contained in the bureau's voluminous pamphlet. It happened, however, that the bureau continued its investigation after the publication of its pamphlet. Among other things, it made a careful examination, analysis and tabulation of the facts shown on the thousands of vouchers drawn by Mr. Ahearn during his incumbency in office. Armed with these facts it convinced the Mayor and Corporation Counsel that the Commissioners of Accounts were wantonly whitewashing Mr. Ahearn. Immediately a special corporation counsel, Mr. John Purroy Mitchel, was placed in charge of the inquiry, the co-operation of the bureau invited, and a real investigation begun. The Borough President, finding that the investigation was unexpectedly earnest, exerted every effort to block its progress. When the public hearings began and the unpleasant truth was told or reaffirmed, Mr. Ahearn lost all his aplomb. For three years he had enjoyed the reputation of being "a pure and competent official." No one knew in what respect he was competent, but not having extraordinary evidence to the contrary, competency was conceded to his purity and popularity. The public learned that for three years Mr. Ahearn had been spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on supplies and repairs without the slightest pretense of conserving the city's interest. Mr. Ahearn saw published the fact that thousands of dollars had been paid by him to the political agent of a fellow district leader, in the guise of a supply company, who reaped a profit of from 30 to 300 per cent. on the goods bought by him and sold to the city. When Mr. Ahearn realized that his neglect and indifference had gone too far for him to persuade the public that pavements full of holes were in good condition, the popular leader lost consolation in his popularity and, forgetting his vaunted competency, suddenly began to fear removal from office by the Governor. A lifelong friend of the people and enemy of reformers suddenly turned reformer himself. His chief subordinate, a fellow district leader, he turned out of office, charging him with responsibility for his own neglect. One after another "trusted" subordinate was removed. Mr. Ahearn had capitulated before facts. The bureau's "misinformation" suddenly appeared the inexorable truth.

Acting on the facts educed in the investigation and set forth in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, the City Club of New York brought charges against President Ahearn before Governor Hughes, with a petition for his removal. The hearing on these charges consumed nearly four weeks, the Governor himself presiding. Mr. Ahearn's sole defense was that he had been uninformed of the acts of his subordinates, and that when the facts were brought to his attention he immediately took steps to correct the abuses revealed. With tears in his eyes he pleaded his personal innocence of any wanton maladministration. He declared that he had repeatedly inquired of his subordinates whether this

or that transaction was proper, and had granted his approval only on being reassured of its propriety. In defense of his appointment to administrative offices of men with only political qualifications, he declared that they were as competent as he; that he had been twice chosen by the people for his important administrative office, and that in choosing him a second time they had sanctioned his selections of district leaders as his chief subordinates.

In this defense Mr. Ahearn summarized the whole case of the Bureau of Municipal Research. To Mr. Ahearn the uninformed sanction of the public justified any administrative practice pursued prior to the expression of this sanction. It is the bureau's contention that, had the facts of the first year of Mr. Ahearn's administration been made public at the close of that year, instead of at the close of the third year, practices then found prejudicial to the public interest would not have been tolerated. Had the Citizens' Union had the information respecting Mr. Ahearn's administration in the fall of 1905 that was available to it in 1907, there would have been no want of issues. Money wasted by Mr. Ahearn in two years, in the hands of the Health Department, would have saved additional lives; in the hands of the Tenement House Department, strengthened the enforcement of the housing law. The Citizens' Union might have seriously shaken the popularity of the friend of the poor by calling attention to public benefits denied by the waste and incompetence of his administration.

The widening scope of the work of the Bureau of City Betterment, especially in the field of co-operation with officials, prompted its establishment as a separate institution, without connection with any political body. In May, 1907, the bureau was incorporated as the Bureau of Municipal Research. The staff now numbers eighteen men. The supervision of its work is entrusted to three men, who in turn are responsible to a board of trustees. Its expenditure will exceed $50,000 for this year. Much of its present energy is devoted to the installation of a mechanism of information which will make the intelligent control of administration possible to governing officials, as well as provide the basis in facts for intelligent judgment by the public.

Modern systems of accounting, carefully devised systems of controlling records, and reports made truthful thru control, are the necessary antecedents to even intelligent publicity. Certainly they are prerequisite to constructive development of the methods and activities of government. The bureau's work has resulted in the renewed emphasis of the functions of the Commissioners of Accounts, the agents for securing information for the guidance of the executive. This office, being practically a bureau of audit, with the powers of a legislative commission of inquiry, is potentially of greatest importance in providing the Mayor with accurate information of the transactions of his subordinates. Hitherto it has practically failed to perform this function, and was utterly neglected during the reform administration. Being exempt from civil service restrictions, it was made the means of providing berths for "the enemies of Tammany." A part of its staff was transferred to the Mayor's office, there to perform purely clerical work. Had Mayor Low utilized the power of the Commissioners of Accounts to learn the facts about the administration of his predecessors and to tell him the truth about his own, the continuance of Tammany methods under reform colors would scarcely have been possible. It would have done much to make impossible, for example, the plea of Mr. Ahearn that he had trusted one of his subordinates (and the one proved least deserving of trust) *because* he had inherited him from reform.

Publicity of the acts of municipal government and the methods of administrative and popular control over the mechanism of government are the problems with which the Bureau of Municipal Research is concerned. It believes that the only good government is government by intelligence. To secure this intelligence, an agency of the character of the bureau is required. To make such an agency effective its permanency must be insured, that it will not prove only a "temporary inconvenience" to officials who thrive on confusion and misgovernment.

New York City.

A New Umbrella

BY MAX A. R. BRÜNNER

A PARASOL or umbrella is always in the way when we need our hands for other purposes, as in cycling, climbing mountains, landscape-painting, carrying parcels, etc. Attempts, therefore, have been made to construct shades which were fastened to the upper part of the body so as to leave the hands free. The first experiments were not very successful, as the method of fastening was too complicated, the protective surface too small and the price too high.

In the accompanying photographs an umbrella is shown without these draw-



NEW PORTABLE UMBRELLA.

backs. It is carried on the shoulders and fastened to them by rubber bands and straps. Its construction is rather simple, the protection large enough, and it can be easily folded. There are various types, ranging in weight from nine to eleven ounces. A square piece of tissue is connected with the skeleton which forms a saddle-roof. When closed the



STYLISH FORM OF PORTABLE UMBRELLA OR SUNSHADE.

apparatus forms a roll of about the thickness of an ordinary umbrella. The skeleton is composed of thirteen black painted steel tubes four mm. thick, which are connected by twenty-two hinges and are kept tight by springs and diagonal struts. The three longest sticks form the ridge and edges of the roof, and four rods the support. In this position the apparatus is put over the head and tied to the shoulders. When it is closed all sticks lie parallel and the loose cloth is wound around. With the usual types

there is no wooden stick in the center. Owing to the design the shade is not centric to the body axis, but protrudes, and experiments have shown that it is well adapted to protect the bearer from sun and rain and is also strong enough to withstand wind. It leaves the arms perfectly free to move around and the weight is scarcely felt on the shoulders. As the roof is open in front and behind, wind coming from these directions has no effect. Only if it comes from the sides does it exert a pressure, yet owing to the inclined position the full pressure is much reduced. Also the numerous struts and the way of tying them to both shoulders distribute the pressure upon the upper part of the body. Owing to the numerous advantages these appliances will be welcomed by those who have to be in the open air in any weather, like field engineers, gardeners, farmers, rural mailmen, tourists, cyclists, anglers and so on.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

India as Seen by a Parsee Lady

BY BHIKHAIJI RUSTOM CAMA

[Madame Cama, a Parsee lady from India, is visiting this country to study our free institutions and create sentiment against British rule in India. The reader will see that she desires to see India free and self-governed.—EDITOR.]

I WAS born a high-class Parsee, into a home of opulence and love. The Parsees are a mere handful in India, being but 80,000 among a population of 300,000,000, but we are the most advanced, according to modern standards. Our women are educated, and some even have collegiate degrees and practise medicine and other professions only recently adopted to any extent in European countries.

We mingle with men socially; we go about unveiled, and, in fact, we have adopted a part of the dress of Europeans. I would not give up the beautiful flowing draperies of the Indian costume, the nearest approach to the Greek robes famed in art, but it is necessary in practical living that we wear a "shirtwaist" of white silk or cashmere to protect the throat and arms, whereas the Hindu women, secluded in the house, go with arms and neck bare.

The Parsees were Persians who fled from religious persecution 1,300 years ago, much as did the Puritans from England many centuries later. These Persians, followers of Zoroaster, were received hospitably by India (altho of a different religion) at a time when religious intolerance was rife in Europe, when England was still semi-barbarous, not yet infused by Norman culture, and the crudest superstitions and bigotry were the rule.

During all these centuries we have refrained from inter-marrying with the Hindus and Mohammedans, and so have retained our lighter color and maintained certain standards. We live in harmony with the three other races and religionists (Hindus, Mohammedans, Buddhists) and are in general prosperous and educated, caring for our own in times of pestilence and famine, and looking after their needs financially and educationally.

In my grandfather's day marriages in India were made by the parents; in the next generation the boy and girl were brought together and "influenced"; today they are allowed nearly as much freedom of choice, in intelligent families, as in Europe.

Thruout India, as in China, the patriarchal system has prevailed. In a sense, it should be called the "matriarchate," for the mother-in-law is supreme. This is most natural, considering the extreme youthfulness of the bride. When child-marriages are contracted it is natural that the little girl, who is taken

from her own home and placed in that of her husband's parents, should be brought up to obey her mother-in-law. Even when she has children, the *belle-mère* in her superior wisdom, governs these—



MADAME CAMA AND MR. SIRDARSHINGJI KANA.

but if the bride lives long enough her turn at queening it will come. This system is only now in vogue among Hindus.

The patriarch's will is law in money matters. Under his roof-tree is an enormous household. Usually the sons live with him until they are fifty, so that their own children are nearly grown. He deals out even the family jewels to the various daughters-in-law when they attend social functions (for women only) and the jewel-wearing is indiscriminate. Everything is common property, or, rather, belongs to the patriarch.

My parents were married under the old system, my mother being eleven and my father fifteen. The marriage was not consummated until four years later. It was an ideally happy one, altho they

never had met until married. They had eleven children. I was born a few years after they had left the patriarchal home, and set up their own establishment, which was not a small one, as it consisted of two parents, eleven children, and forty servants. I recall one old superannuated servant whose sole duty was to serve tea, and who importuned us every few hours to partake of the beverage. In our own family we treated them as faithful friends.

I married much later in life than was the old custom, and went much in English (Governmental) society. Many times have I been entertained sumptuously at the Governor's mansion in Bombay, and by the wives of the civil and military officials. I rode horseback with the English, and I assisted at their fancy bazars, the tableaux vivants, and other fashionable social events. The fact that I am related to one of the only few baronets in India probably impressed them, but I am honestly democratic, and usually quarrel with my most aristocratic relatives because they have no sympathy for the wrongs of the common people.

In those gay days I was not unmindful of the frightful conditions of the poor Indians, but I believed that the British were blind to existing evils; that they needed only to be enlightened, in order that they would plunge into the work of reformation of their own system. Gradually my eyes were opened, and I now believe with my whole soul that Great Britain is glutted by power and that Kipling sounded a note of warning in his "Recessional." I know whereof I speak, for I have seen the high and the low.

Many of our own best people hope only for colonial government, like that of Canada and Australia, and for needed reforms and greater industrial opportunities. Once I was of this party of Moderates. My husband and some relatives still are. But I have had the privilege of foreign residence, and my eyes are opened to the possibilities of real freedom. It has not yet dawned upon the majority of Indians, even as an ideal.

Altho a vast number of natives are illiterate, they are naturally intelligent. They have generations of culture behind them. They are by nature well-bred, gentle and courteous. Their memories have been highly trained. What appears to be an ignorant peasant subsisting on almost nothing can recite the whole of the beautiful scriptures, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Yet I do not belittle modern Western education. My grandfather was the first to start girls' schools in Bombay, and he held very advanced ideas. My father-in-law works constantly for social and religious reform and for female education. He has founded many scholarships. One of the desires of the highly educated Indians in New York is to establish scholarships by which selected boys and girls may be brought from India to New York, and trained in textile industries, trades, and for economic and social leaders for their country. For this purpose there already is a Pan-Aryan Society and an Indo-American one.

As a young girl I was interested in the poor and tended the sick servants in my father's large household. Even in my life of social opportunities I did not forget the suffering around me. I nursed the plague-stricken, and myself had the plague. I worked among the famine sufferers. But who can allay famine when there are 300,000,000 people, whose average income is 3 farthings a day (1½ cents), and who are overtaxed, both on the land and for irrigation, so that they cannot till the soil, and whose industries have died out, because they could not compete with their conquerors, who made the laws governing commerce?

India has a great past. We were a people of fabulous wealth and deep culture. Our carvings and pearls and jewels, cloth of gold and silks, our temples and shrines, were the subjects that stirred the imagination of the world. "The wealth of the Indies" was a phrase to conjure by. Our princes governed well, considering the anarchy of the Middle Ages. We had some abuses similar to those of the robber barons of Europe, but we had learned political economists and rulers, and our revenue system has never since been equaled. One single illustration of the wisdom and justice of our native rulers: They used to levy a tithe or tax on the farmers, but it was a small per cent. of their yearly earnings. Thus, in years of famine or other calamities the farmers paid noth-

ing, because they had nothing to pay. The present foreign Government, on the contrary, levies a tax which must be paid before anything else, so that, if times are hard, the owner of the soil is utterly ruined.

Our natural scenery is very wonderful, but climatic conditions and the lack of transportation facilities and modern comforts of travel have prevented the inroads of travelers common to Europe. We have some stupendous waterfalls and mountains, equal to hundreds of Switzerlands in one.

In certain seasons the wealthy take to the hills, for it is difficult to endure the malaria. Among these, ladies never have been taught any of the domestic arts, all of which are left to servants. Speaking generally, high-class Hindus do not waste time upon frivolous pursuits and changing fashions, so that even married women with many children have abundant leisure, and this they frequently employ in cultivating their minds. I have one friend who, since she has been the mother of four children, has taken her master's degree. In the strict Hindu households men and women seldom see one another. All "society" is confined to ladies dining with one another. They never see their husbands in the daytime or at any meals. The gentlemen take pride in providing elegant costumes for their wives, but never have the pleasure of seeing them worn in public. However, most of us inherit our dresses. As styles never change, we wear the same identical garments that our grandmothers wore. Our robe is merely six yards of silk, or satin, or crêpe, or cashmere, bordered with a gold or embroidered passementerie. We literally have scores, hundreds of these, in beautiful colors. They are easy to pack in traveling! We drape these ourselves, each time we wear them.

Americans imagine that we are religious fanatics. The first thing asked me is about religion. I, like most of you, inherit my religion. I am a Parsee follower of Zoroaster because my parents were, and I suspect you are a Christian —a Catholic, or Methodist or Presbyterian—for the same reason! I am not at all interested in occultism or mysticism, or anything but humanitarianism and a free India. I suppose we are regarded as religious cranks because some of the Hindu priests have lectured in this country.

A few years ago there was established the Indian National Congress. This meets yearly, and is doing an enormous work in educating public opinion. My husband and I both are members of this, he sitting with the "Moderates," I with the "Extremists." The congress professes loyalty to the Government, but the extreme party is gaining rapidly, and these openly advocate *swaraj*—self-government. This year's congress was to meet in Central India, which is a section thickly populated with those who advocate self-government. Just now, however, the word has gone forth that it is changed, and will meet near Bombay—which is very moderate, politically.

Occasionally learned articles are written to prove our incapacity for *swaraj*, but I say that we governed ourselves well before England was ever heard of, in our beautiful land of plenty. We were conquered by several successive countries of fighters (Portuguese, English, etc.), because we are a peaceful philosophical people, who practice the nonresistant principles of your Jesus, which not one Christian nation makes a pretense of living up to!

India has had her superstitions and bad practices, as have other countries. In my own day there may have been a few remnants of the suttee. This custom, however, was practically abolished in the last century by a Hindu social reformer, Rani Mohun Roy, who proved to the Governor that the Scriptures did not sanction the burning of widows on the husbands' funeral pyre. The general credit is usually given falsely to Anglo-Saxon civilization.

My life could be as serene and indolent as that of any of the leisure class. I enjoy Europe and its advantages, and my poor health makes me inactive much of the time. But I cannot forget my starving countrymen, nor the economic and political conditions which might so easily be changed.

It has been a great sorrow to have some of my own people forsake and even assail me, for having the welfare of India so much at heart that I speak

strongly against present abuses. But the defection of my English friends and some of my own relatives does not move me to adopt a lazy indifference. I hear that the Indian papers are praising me, merely because I have the cause of my own country at heart, and the English papers are abusing me. As a matter of fact, I am extremely harmless, and am conspicuous only because of the prominence of my family and the unusual action of one of the fortunate and pampered going among the peasants and seeking to free them, educationally and industrially.

All I ask is that India be allowed to develop her industrial arts; that her 300,000,000 inhabitants may support themselves and sustain life, and try to reawaken the spirit of her glorious past; that her children be educated and her government be self-sustaining. People can learn only thru responsibility. If they are not allowed to develop thus, they are a nation of slaves. Gladstone said, "Liberty alone makes men fit for liberty." We want responsibility, activity, freedom of speech, of the press; in short, all of those precious things for which Anglo-Saxons for centuries have fought and died. And altho we wish for only passive resistance, and are a peaceable people, we, too, are willing—for these things—to fight and die.

NEW YORK CITY.

The China Crucifix

BY C. H. LYTTLE

IN the land of counters and aisles and shelves, where the bluish arc lights hum,
And store-stuffs wait, in showcase state, as the gazers go and come;
Where, jangling still, the busy till ticks the plodding moments on,
Ere a dusty pall has shrouded all, and the throbbing day is done:

In this land of counters and shelves and aisles, a folk of merry mien,
On a corner shelf, by a row of delft, 'mid the porcelain is seen;
Señoras pert, and a gypsy flirt, and a fiddling troubadour,
A milkmaid blithe, a harlequin lithe, and a vivandiere demure.
There's a chubby china cherub, too, with odd rococo locks,
And Hans and Gretchen hand in hand, clog-shoon, and baggy frocks.

In this land of counters and shelves and aisles, on the shelf where the statuets stand,
There's a crucifix, too, of tawdry blue, a Christ with nail-pierced hands.
But the dust is spread on the drooping head, and the red-limned wounds are dim,
And the shop-worn Christ is half the price of the things that encircle Him.

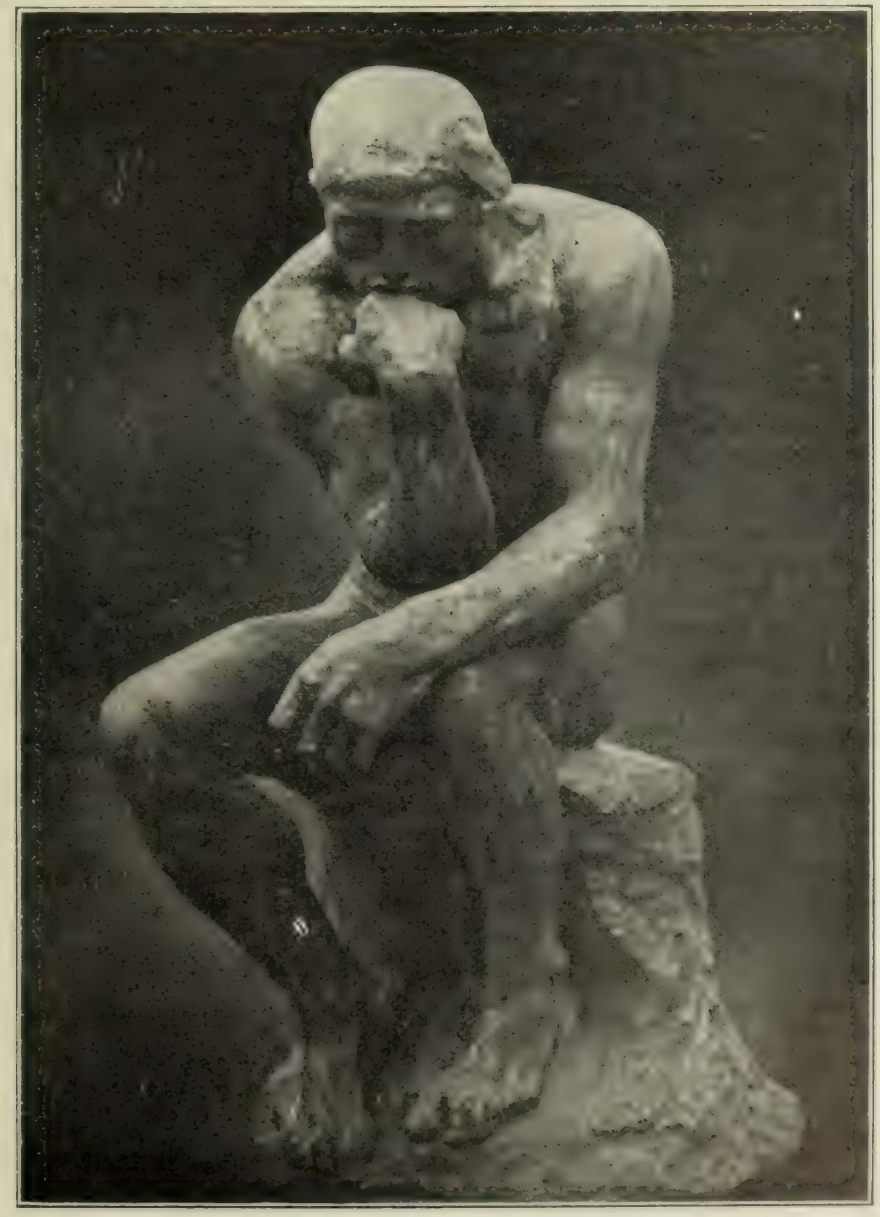
O Man of woe, in the long ago, when the crosses crowned the hill,
Your throne of pain was a symbol plain of love that triumphs still..
For tho years have sped since His blood was shed, yet the shabby cross again
In the busy store speaks the love of yore, the love of a Man for men.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Literature

Kenyon Cox on Art

ENCOURAGED, he says, by the reception of his first volume of essays in critical appreciation, that, "in spite of the ancient opinion that artists are the worst of critics, a part of the public is willing to listen to a practical artist talking of art,". Mr. Keynon Cox now gives us a second series of studies in the interpretation of painting and sculpture.* It is gratifying to know that that first sheaf of "Old Masters and New" has met with something of the recognition it deserves, for, as we pointed out in THE INDEPENDENT at the time it was published two years ago, nothing that was finer, fresher, more interesting or more enlightening in art criticism had appeared in many a long day. This second group of papers is both welcome and valuable because it is imbued with those fine qualities of insight and interpreta-



RODIN'S "THE THINKER."

*PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS. A Second Series of Old Masters and New. *By Kenyon Cox.* New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

tive skill which distinguished the first collection of Mr. Cox's opinions. Tho less in bulk of written contents, and lacking, perhaps, something of the freshness of appeal of his earlier book, it is yet noteworthy for the author's coupling of large technical knowledge, breadth of judgment and catholicity of taste with unusual skill in verbal expression—indeed, with a style of his own that is not alone perfectly lucid and intelligible, but also distinguished and decidedly pleasing—a combination of abilities that is extremely rare among writers on art.

In this collection Mr. Cox treats of "The Education of an Artist," the Brothers Pollaiuoli, "Painters of the Mode," Holbein, "The Rembrandt Tercentenary," Rodin and Lord Leighton. In "Painters of the Mode," one of the most interesting essays in the book, starting with a protest against judging of the value of a work of art by its subject rather than by its excellence, the writer sketches rapidly the course of art and of feminine fashion for the last four hundred years as exemplified in the work of many of the greatest artists who "have devoted their talents to the painting of beautiful women in the fashionable toilettes of the time." As a sample of the charm with which he can invest this kind of subject take this vivid pen picture and summary of the achievement of Velasquez—"a painter who seems to have had no ancestry, and no immediate posterity, but whose influence today is greater than that of any other master whatsoever—the master from whom are ultimately derived the varying styles of Manet and Whistler and Sargent—Diego Velasquez":

> The portrait of the Infanta Maria Theresa, in the Prado, is technically one of the world's masterpieces of painting, a miracle of lightness of hand and justness of eye, but its interest for us just now is in the complacency of a great artist before the most monstrous costume that was ever worn in the world. The stiffness of Italian costume in the latter part of the sixteenth century is thought to have been due to Spanish influence; by the middle of the seventeenth the Spanish Court costume had become an extravagant caricature of this stiffness such as no other nation has ever tolerated. The skirt is supported on a hoop, which is built out sideways until it holds the arms nearly horizontal, and the figure is actually wider than high; the body is incased in a rigid sheath which shows no vestige of natural curves; the hair is puffed out on either side of the head and often tricked out with a multitude of little bows and feathers; the very face is daubed with red and white, and everything natural is suppressed that it is possible to suppress. Yet these extraordinary garments the great painter can copy with utmost precision, and in this little painted idol he can see, and make us see, the charm of living, human youth. Art has done many marvelous things, but nothing more marvelous than this.

The paper on Rodin, which, our author takes pains to point out, makes no pretensions to definitiveness, but is "more concerned with his direction than with the distance he has traveled," contains some acute analyses of the French sculptor's aims and methods, and among other good things this contrast with the American, Saint Gaudens:

> They are antipodal types of artist, these two Augusti, the natural designer who becomes a modeler thru continued effort, and the great modeler who achieves, sometimes, an approach to satisfactory design.

Rodin, thinks Mr. Cox, "is not only not a designer by nature, but that he has an innate incapacity for design on a large scale, a lack of the architectonic faculty, an inability to think except in fragments." He is a wonderful modeler, and "from a realistic sculptor Rodin has gradually become an impressionistic sculptor. . . . The essence of this evolution is the transference of interest from objects to the light that falls upon them, and Rodin has, apparently, attempted something altogether new in sculpture, the carving in marble of an atmosphere, and the rendering not so much of the actual forms of the human body as of its luminosity."

The justness of the estimate of Lord Leighton as, "if not one of the world's greatest geniuses, yet a true, a sincere, an accomplished artist, and one who created certain forms of beauty and distinction worthy to endure," is particularly timely when students and brash youngsters of all ages are wont to decry everything "academic," and ignore the real talent of one of the greatest of English artists.

The publishers have given the book an attractive dress and provided it with some seventy good "half-tone" illustrations that really illustrate the points made by the author.

Molmenti's "Venice"*

NEARLY thirty years ago Professor Pompeo Molmenti, then a young lawyer in Venice, produced the monograph which is the core of this monumental work. His original volume took a prize awarded by the Royal Venetian Institute, and the intelligent public soon confirmed the award by calling for other editions of a book which has proved to be both solid and popular. It was translated into other languages, but English-speaking readers have had to wait long for an English version. One compensation this long wait brings—the author has so added and enriched that this, his definitive edition, in Mr. Horatio F. Brown's translation, will fill six convenient volumes. Allowing for difference in type and format this means that Professor Molmenti has nearly trebled the contents of his history.

He set himself the task of describing the history of Venice by the study of the private life of the Venetians, and he has followed his plan consistently and elaborately. Not events, but manners and customs are his main theme; but, while he has done for Venice what Burckhardt did for the Renaissance, he has interwoven events into his *Culturgeschichte* much more than Burckhardt did. This we believe is desirable, because, after all, manners and customs are not everything. At a given period luxury may prevail, for instance, and it may account in part for the legislation or decadence of a people; but it is too vague an explanation, and has too many exceptions, to be comprehensive or final. We must know what a nation did in its collective career, not less than what it ate, or wore, or how it amused itself, in order to know what it was. In other words, manners and customs are but garments, where fashion changes from age to age. So Professor Molmenti has done well to weave history, in the proper sense, into his work.

His method is topical. He takes up the political constitutions, or commerce, or social classes, or civil and criminal laws, or art and literature, and treats each evolutionally, thereby enabling us to see what development ensued in each, and, naturally, how one affected another. A reader unfamiliar with the amount of material accessible on the earlier period, down say to the year 1400, will be surprised at the fulness of the first two volumes. He will find himself able to trace the growth of the State, from the tentative republic to the masterful oligarchy, and to know what the Venetians thought and how they lived, as well as what they did.

The second series, which Professor Molmenti calls "The Golden Age," abounds in material. It comprises the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when Venice was the most fascinating spot in Christendom—the throne of a queen who held in fee not only the gorgeous East, but the imaginations of the worshipers of beauty, magnificence and pleasure thruout the civilized world. These volumes furnish a description of the magnificence—and of the defects which accompanied it; how the pursuit of pleasure stimulated immorality; how wealth led to extravagance; how luxury undermined the sturdiness of character, the trained judgment, the self-reliant and invincible will. The danger is, in any work where so much attention is given to the spectacular as the history of Venice in the sixteenth century warrants, that the deeper issues, which touch the very soul of the nation, shall be obscured; but any one who ponders over Molmenti's chapter on "The Corruption of Manners" will not be misled by the chapters which describe the splendor. To get the right perspective, to adjust the balance between good and evil, to learn to perceive that great virtues may go along with grave vices, to penetrate, in short, to the very heart of an individual or of a race and to see the life actually lived, is the object of the intelligent reader of history. And since Professor Molmenti enables us in his volumes to get this perspective and to strike this balance, he has produced a truly valuable work.

We cannot discuss its details here. Every chapter, every theme, has been the object of many debates. In the main, we find Molmenti's verdicts sound, and his attitude judicial. That he is pro-

*VENICE. Its Individual Growth from the Earliest Beginnings to the Fall of the Republic. *By Pompeo Molmenti. Translated by Horatio F. Brown.* I, The Middle Ages, 2 vols. II, The Golden Ages, 2 vols. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Cloth, 8vo, profusely illustrated, $2.50 per vol.

Venetian in questions where Venice was involved in foreign conflicts does not affect the essential fairness of his examination. Of the great interest of the subject itself, whether we consider Venetian history as a whole or study it thru the manifestations of the social and esthetic life, it is hardly necessary to speak. But we must praise the very readable translation of Mr. Horatio Brown, himself a recognized authority on matters Venetian, and we must call particular attention to the illustrations, which do, in truth, illustrate the text on all sides.

The Fruit of the Tree

MRS. WHARTON is not only gifted, she is versatile. The two things are not always synonymous. Usually a genius is a genius because all his faculties point mightily in one direction, and he can do only one particular thing in his gifted manner. But Mrs. Wharton writes a number of different kinds of stories in an equally gifted manner. It is not long since she gave us "Madame de Treymes," a volume in which the lives of several people were distilled into a kind of worldly-spirited vapor. Now comes *The Fruit of the Tree*,* with the scenes laid among common American realities, and written out boldly, with no dim affectedness of phrasing which has alarmed some of us lest Mrs. Wharton should become a lady disciple of Henry James. By the fruit of the tree she means the consequences suffered by the leading characters from doing what they think is right, and this presents at once a problem which the moralists have always shirked—that the average human being may suffer more from meaning to do the right thing in a tight place than from doing wrong in any place. Whether this shirking is the result of cowardice or prudence it is impossible to say. We are still very primitive morally and retain childish notions of rewards quite out of keeping with the reward system of the slow eternities. But there is no cowardice or prudence in a novelist when it comes to dealing with the issues of life. Any one of them will seize upon our terrible uncertainties, make them certain and thus stagger us with our own fate made fictitious. So does Mrs. Wharton in this story. She grapples with a question which is sometimes whispered, looked by doctors and scientists from eye to eye, but which all have been too squeamish to answer. And she answers it with confident but inhuman courage—and in the name of an august compassion for all hopeless sufferers.

Naturally the scenes are laid in elegant drawing rooms adjacent to one of those sad industrial centers of the poor—naturally, because all the people in fiction these days are engaged in the terrible tragedy which is being fought out between the rich and the poor. The poor young assistant manager of the Westover Mills, who has theories for bettering conditions there among the operatives, marries the rich widow who owns the mills. He begins by attempting to spend his wife's income upon improvements for the workers. But with the passing of the honeymoon, she insists upon spending it in her own natural way, upon motor cars and squash courts. The consequent friction and ultimate separation of the two is inevitable. And the story would fail in interest if this were all, but Mrs. Wharton has apparently written thus far to give it the modern background, and to view it with the common life and adventurous ethical and intellectual spirit of the times. The real problem she presents and dramatizes is that of euthanasia.

Bessy Amherst, estranged wife and wilful heiress of the Westover Mills, is thrown from her horse and sustains an injury to her spine. She can never recover: a paralyzed, death-in-life existence is the best that could be hoped for. But it is even doubtful if she can be kept alive at all till her husband and father can reach her from distant countries. The surgeon fights for this. It is "a beautiful case." The unspeakable agonies of the sufferer restrained from death are not taken into account. The ambition of the surgeon is to win a reputation, a victory for science by prolonging life under conditions that forfeit life. Justine Brent, Bessy's devoted friend, herself a graduate nurse, sees the point, is horrified by the professional ambition to be gratified at such expense, and in a

*THE FRUIT OF THE TREE. *By Edith Wharton.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

moment of fierce compassion for the agonized victim she administers sufficient morphia to rid both the pain and life in a moment.

She has no compunction for what she has done. But after her marriage to Amherst herself some time later, the surgeon who had been thwarted of his ambition betrays her secret to her husband. And it is at this point that Mrs. Wharton contradicts human instinct in the action of her characters. According to her, the evil in practising euthanasia is not to the one who has been put mercifully out of pain into death, but it is to the one who does the practising. A nurse who has the courage to put her patient out of pain in such a manner and for the most humane of reasons becomes terrible and dangerous, because one cannot tell where she might draw the line next time between life and death. So in this story all who know of Justine's act conceive a still horror of her. She is obliged to fly and hide herself from this repulsion. Then suddenly, without any change in the facts as in the meaning of what she did for the tortured dying woman, she is restored to the warmth and tenderness of her family. It makes the story end cheerfully, but it is an absolutely false sequel to such an act. A woman who would put her patient out of pain in such a manner might kill her own baby if it had epilepsy, or her husband if he was hopelessly paralyzed. Whether wrong or not it is too dangerous to be permitted.

Money and Investments. A reference Book for the Use of Those Desiring Information in the Handling of Money or the Investment Thereof. By Montgomery Rollins. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. Cloth. 8 vo. $2.00 net.

We have received many letters lately from our subscribers asking us to recommend an elementary book on finance, but have been puzzled what book to designate. The present volume by Montgomery Rollins, author of several other technical works, seems to fill the bill. The object of the book is essentially to furnish to the layman information about the simple forms of financial transactions, to explain the slang of the stock market, and to guide him in his investments. The foreword of 36 pages gives a general review of the financial situation with suggestions to investors. The remaining 430 pages are in the form of an encyclopedia, with headings alphabetically arranged. Here one may find how to draw a check, open a bank account, or obtain an analysis of the advantages of life insurance. There are in all, over 2,500 headings. The newspapers of the country print a great part of their financial news in a jargon quite unintelligible to a large fraction of the people. Such expressions as "laundrying," "selling short," "flat," and "averaging down" convey but little to those who do not follow the market. The heading "Women's Signatures," is one we wish could be read by all women, who have business dealings. How many business concerns have been puzzled by receiving letters, signed by a name like Helen Smith. Is it Mrs. or Miss? If she refers to previous business dealings of her husband, it does not occur to her that the recipient of the letter does not realize she is the wife of Roger Smith. A woman should always sign her name, Helen Smith, and in parentheses below (Mrs. Roger Smith).

The Convert. By Elizabeth Robbins. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Convert is a frankly propagandist novel. The "Suffragette" has not been a popular person in England, nor can Elizabeth Robbins, charm she never so wisely, make her attractive or indeed comprehensible to an American audience, but that is not saying she is uninteresting. On the contrary the story of the "Militant Suffrage Movement," as Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson, now in this country, prefers to call it, is interesting thru many pages of argument and stump-speech oratory. Yet this vivacious and veracious history never persuades us that it is the best way to win a hearing. It is just that women should vote, in England and in all America, as they do in Australia, New Zealand, Finland, and in four of the United States of America; every legitimate means to secure the right we should favor; but we deplore some of the methods used in *The Convert* to gain a hearing for Woman Suffrage from London mobs, standing on chairs at street corners haranguing

crowds of laughing or surly and brutal auditors, who "boo" and interrupt with impudent questions, often offensively personal. Nor is the interruption of political meetings and court proceedings any better. The millions of women who now vote did not win their rights by such methods, and their experience ought to be some guide. Still, British politics is such an absurdity altogether that you never can tell what will work there.

Literary Notes.

....The December number of *Interior Decoration*, under the editorship of J. M Bowles, appears in a new and artistic form, printed from Village type, with rubricated initials on deckle-edge paper. The price will be raised next month from one to three dollars per year.

....The *Success Magazine* is one of the few periodicals that have succeeded in living up to their name. The Christmas number is gorgeous in cover and contains, besides the usual literature of the season, an exposé of Lawson as sensational as his exposé of "the system" and the third instalment of Merwin's study of the narcotizing of China.

....A sympathetic interpretation of *The Teachings of Huxley*, by Dr. I. W. Voorhees, is given in a small volume issued by the Broadway Publishing Company at a dollar. The author summarizes and comments upon Huxley's views on evolution, miracles, vivisection, immortality, spiritualism and the many other topics he discussed in the course of his long and adventurous career as a dialectical free lance.

....The author of "The Faith of a Christian" appears in a second anonymous work entitled *The Fifth Gospel, Being the Pauline Interpretation of the Christ* (Macmillan). The work is a strenuous, tho not very logical and consistent, defense of the physical resurrection as an historic fact and an essential of Christianity. The author says that "literal ascension into heaven is in these days inconceivable," but suggests "a gradual dissipation of the materal medium, due to the immensely augmented spiritual force with which Christ returned to it." Between the orthodox, traditional interpretation of the event and this "gradually dissipating medium," most sensible moderns would prefer the former.

....A new commentary on *The Epistle of St. Jude and the Second Epistle of St. Peter*, by the veteran Cambridge professor, Joseph B. Mayor, embodies the best traditions of English classical and philological scholarship. (Macmillan, $4.50.) The study of the Greek text is thoro in the extreme. Dr. Mayor concludes that Jude was written a little before 80 A. D., and that II Peter, which undoubtedly quotes from it, was composed not earlier than 125 A. D., and not by the Apostle Peter. The pseudonymity of II Peter may now be said to be recognized universally among scholars. This commentary has the same general characteristics and high merits of other Cambridge commentators—Lightfoot, Westcott and Swete.

Pebbles

PHIL C.—I think I detect an odor of gasoline.

PHIL E.—It must be a case of auto-suggestion.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"MAMMA, mamma, don't let sister kill that poor fly on the window."

"Why not, Tommy?"

"Because I want to kill it myself."—*Translated for Tales from Charivari.*

EPH—How'd you git along ridin' in them there sleepin' cars when you took your trip?

Simp—Got along all right, but I caught a colored feller tryin' to sneak away with my boots an' made 'im bring 'em back.—*The Indianapolis Star.*

THE brotherhood of monkey and man is more firmly established than ever. A respected chimpanzee named Hezekiah Slick has had his appendix cut out. The event occurred in Indianapolis, and Mr. Riley will write a poem about it, it is thought.—*Washington Star.*

"I TELL you, golf is going to be the salvation of the nation. It is going to make athletic men and women of our puny offspring and lengthen our days by decades."

"But our ancestors didn't go in for golf!"

"And where are they now? Dead! All dead!"—*N. Y. Times.*

FOR some time members of the Continued Story Club (composed of women who carry in their heads from one month to another heroines and heroes, left in all sorts of hazardous and perilous circumstances till the next month's magazine is due), have been watching with eagerness for the appearance of *Appleton's*, that they might get another instalment of "The Younger Set," a story as lurid as a sunset painted by an amateur. The agony ended with this month's dose, and the hero and heroine were united in the following closing paragraph:

"She stood waiting as he came up thru the purple gloom of the moorland, the stars' brilliancy silvering her—waiting—yielding in pallid silence to his arms, crushed in them, looking into his eyes, dumb, wordless. Then, slowly, the pale sacrament changed, as the wild rose tint crept into her face; her arms clung to his shoulders, higher, tightened around his neck. And from her lips, she gave into his keeping, soul and body, guiltless as God gave them, to have and to hold beyond such incidents as death and the eternity that no man clings to save in the arms of such as she."

And how, in the name of all that's holy, can a husband expect his wife to get up and fry liver and eggs, and wipe the baby's nose, in a spirit of contentment, after reading stuff like that?—*Atchison Globe.*

The Independent

A Weekly Magazine. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter

Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen

Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen

130 Fulton Street, New York

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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President Roosevelt's Message

In his Message the President retracts nothing. His attitude toward "successful dishonesty" is unchanged. This is shown by what he says now as well as by his reproduction of long passages from previous Messages and speeches. But no one should fail to mark these words in his opening sentence:

> "As a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity; and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises."

His recommendation for currency legislation is brief. Undoubtedly there should be provision for imparting elasticity to the volume of our currency by means of emergency issues, but the President would have these issues "based on adequate securities approved by the Government." To require such a basis would be to retard or prevent the needed issue of notes, and thus, probably, to defeat the purpose of the emergency legislation. It would be unnecessary and unwise to require the banks to buy or otherwise procure the securities and to submit them for approval or deposit. For emergency issues there would be sufficient security in the banks' resources, plus a cash reserve of 25 per cent. Loss would be prevented by the tax fund. We think, however, that the tax rate mentioned in emergency issue plans recently proposed is too low, and that the possible volume of the additional currency is too large.

Great corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be under national control. State supervision, as the President says, is too drastic or too lax and cannot be thoroly effective. He asks that railroad corporations be controlled by national incorporation or license, that future issues of stock be made under national supervision, and that the companies be empowered to enter into traffic agreements, subject to official approval. We may safely predict that eventually such national control will be exercised. The sooner the better. What he says about the traffic agreements or associations leads to a consideration of the defects of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, for such associations are needed, and it is well known that they have continued to exist since they were made unlawful by decisions of the Supreme Court. But they should be subject to official approval or rejection.

The Sherman act should be so amended that it will not prohibit all combinations, whether harmful or not; but it will be very difficult not only to obtain legislation for that purpose, but also so to frame the legislation that it will make the desired distinction. Foreseeing difficulty in enforcing the amended law, Mr. Roosevelt would relieve the Department of Justice and the courts of a great burden by the use of Federal charters or licenses, or both, to be granted conditionally, and by entrusting enforcement to an executive officer or board. But the courts could not be avoided. To them would go eventually many questions arising as to grounds for refusing or revoking licenses. They would be required to decide whether a corporation under the ban was unlawfully monopolistic and whether its methods, as affecting competition, were such as those which the President denounces and would have forbidden by statute. Moreover, we do not understand it has been finally determined that some of the great manufacturing corporations are engaged in interstate commerce. Such regulation as Mr. Roosevelt has in mind is to be desired, but it is not to be obtained easily, and the path to it is by no means plain. The whole question is undoubtedly one of much importance.

It would be unwise to attempt a revision of the tariff before the approaching

Presidential election, as he says, but immediately after that election the work should be undertaken. A tariff that should "make good the difference in labor cost of production here and abroad," with perhaps a small additional margin of duty, would not very closely resemble the present law. Works of art and wood pulp should be on the free list, as he says, but he realizes, we presume, that it is impracticable to remove the duties on two products without taking up the whole question of revision.

While he still hopes that a scheme for a graduated income tax can be devised that will not be rejected by the Supreme Court, he expresses a decided preference for an inheritance tax. We are in sympathy with his purpose, but there are some practical objections. States which now impose and collect inheritance taxes might reasonably complain, for the estates of decedents should not be subjected to double taxation. Another objection is that there is no warrant for such a tax in need of more Federal revenue. Existing Federal taxes yield a surplus, and the President does not suggest the repeal of any of them. He points out that in the last six years the excess of income over expenditures has been $190,000,000.

We are glad that he heartily approves the Postmaster-General's recommendation for the establishment of postal savings banks. If the country had had such banks during the last few weeks much money that has been hoarded would have been deposited in them, and thus would have been restored to circulation. The advantages to be offered would be interest at 2 per cent. (probably) plus absolute safety. Under normal business conditions these would not divert money from well-conducted savings banks paying 3½ or 4 per cent., but in time of stress the postal banks would be very useful, and at all times they would serve the interests of the people where ordinary banks are practically inaccessible. If the $3,000,000 annual profit on foreign postage, when paid to sixteen-knot ships at the rate which faster ships now receive, will establish new American lines to the Philippines, Australia and South America, it seems to us that the money would be reasonably expended. Mr. Roosevelt has already in practice applied the merit system to the fourth-class postmasters, but Congress should now honor his recommendation by placing these officers under the civil service rules by statute. This would be a notable triumph for the principles of civil service reform.

It is suggested by him that something would be gained if Congress should appropriate public money to pay the legitimtae expenses of "each of the great national parties" in Presidential campaigns. Some day our people may find it advisable to do this. For the present we prefer that legislation concerning campaign funds furnished by the public be thoroly tested. It is not yet known what can be accomplished by good laws compelling publicity for all campaign receipts and expenditures.

Altho the President still holds that the interstate commerce clause can be used for Federal control of child labor in the States, he urges that first a model statute for the regulation of the labor of women and children in the District of Columbia and the Territories be enacted. His earnest desire for a just improvement of the condition of workingmen and for a peaceful settlement of labor controversies is shown in his recommendations concerning employers' liability laws, compulsory investigation of disputes, the investigation of railroad accidents and the eight-hour law. The Government, he says, should set an example to promote the use of the eight-hour day thruout the land.

In years to come he will be credited with untiring, intelligent and successful effort for the conservation of the natural resources of his country. What he says about the development of inland waterways, the preservation of forests, the retention of title to public lands containing coal, oil or gas, and the extension of irrigation is wholly commendable and has an importance which too many, unfortunately, do not now perceive.

It is quite plain that if the army is to be maintained in good condition, the pay of officers and enlisted men must be increased and some other changes which he suggests must be made; also that the medical corps should be properly supported. There is room for some differ-

ence of opinion as to the need of providing for four new battleships in one year. The prominent features of his statement concerning our foreign relations are his justly optimistic comments upon the results of the recent Peace Conference at The Hague, his tactful but not unwarranted commendation of Japan's project for a World's Fair, his plea for the encouragement of Chinese students by our educational institutions, and his gracious allusions to Mexico and President Diaz. It was his pleasure to know, three days after this Message was published, that the Peace Conference of the five Central American Republics, convened at the joint suggestion of President Diaz and himself, had created a permanent High Court of Justice and Arbitration, agreeing that all the international disputes, without exception, of the five countries should be referred to this tribunal, and that its decisions should be final.

Suicide

It is evident that anxiety about financial matters has been the occasion of the unusual number of suicides during the past few weeks. It is startling to take up a morning paper and find in it the accounts of several suicides of men and women of considerable distinction—university professors, bankers, artists, players—who have cut their lives suddenly short by pistol or poison.

Doubtless the general conviction is correct that cowardice is the usual occasion for suicide. Again, it is truly said that suicide is confession, but it is a cowardly kind of confession. A man has lived in a certain style, with certain associates, and by a stroke of fortune or by some criminal act he has forfeited their fellowship or respect. He has not the courage to live, perhaps, without the comforts or social fellowships to which he has been accustomed, but which his loss of wealth will deprive him of; he lacks the force to begin again at the foot of the ladder and again try to climb. Or the discovery of his financial misdoings makes him afraid to meet their results. It is pure cowardice, tho justified then if ever. But that it is cowardly prudence even Belial recognized in Pandemonium:

"I laugh when those who at the spear are bold
And venturous, if that fail them, shrink, and fear,
What yet they know must follow—to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain,
The sentence of our conqueror."

And yet suicide is not always wholly the escape of a coward running away from the result of his misfortune or folly or crime. There certainly are cases in which a nobler motive has its part. We may suppose that a bank president, who knows that trial will convict him to prison bars, may be able to endure that for himself, but he may say that he will not endure it for his innocent family. He may see and say that it is better for them that he die a suicide's death, with guilt unadjudged by law, and with all possible excuses and lies open for their relief, than that they should go branded for years with the shame that husband and father is serving a sentence in jail. There is an element not ignoble in such a resolve. There may be moral courage in it, or immoral—as a man risks for his dear ones' sake going uncalled to his Maker; and the ancient or modern world has never called Seneca's suicide cowardice when, at the bidding of his pupil, Nero, Seneca and his wife cut their veins, and the philosopher died calmly discoursing on philosophy and duty. Nor was it cowardice in Samson to draw together the pillars of the temple and slay more Philistines in his death than in his life. Nor is it cowardice that has made the Hindu widow die on her husband's funeral pyre. Nor was it cowardice that made several thousand Jewish soldiers besieged in the fortress of Mesada by Roman soldiers commit suicide; nor can we charge those five hundred Jews with cowardice who, in the twelfth century, committed suicide in York, England, at a time of persecution. And it was something other than fear, if quite as ignoble, that made Ahithophel kill himself when the counsel of Hushai was preferred to his own. The lovesick swain who kills the maid who has refused him and then kills himself is driven by other passions than cowardly fear.

Christianity has always condemned suicide from the day that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. Even those believers were condemned by the Church who, in

time of persecution, put themselves unnecessarily in the way of gaining the martyr's crown. Paganism has usually condoned or allowed, or even lauded suicide, as in Japan. In China the defrauded or injured bank depositor stabs himself on his debtor's doorstep, out of vengeance, not fear, while in this country it is the bank president who commits suicide, not the depositors. The Stoic philosophy approved of suicide when life became a burden, and the Code of Justinian specified seven cases when suicide is justifiable.

But even before Christianity the better philosophy of Aristotle condemned suicide as unmanly, and that of Plato as disobedience to the gods. Says Socrates:

"There is a doctrine whispered in secret that man is a prisoner, who has no right to open the door and run away. I believe that the gods are guardians, and that we men are a possession of theirs. A man should wait, and not take his own life till God summons him, as he is now summoning me."

Here is exprest the final and most conclusive reason against suicide—it is infidelity to One who has bidden us stand in our place until he frees us. It is the obedient soldier's duty. Drop the religious challenge, the religious faith, the belief in God and the future life, and half the compulsive force of the vital instinct is shattered, and, as now, the number of suicides will be much increased. It is true that the rights of the community or of the state, or the instinctive passion for living and fear of death will indicate the path of duty, but these can be explained away and overcome. We may say—and it is true—that the general welfare of the state makes a general law which overrides special conditions, just as, in a developed social condition, monogamy becomes a virtue and polygamy a crime; or just as abstention from intoxicating drinks becomes a duty based not on personal but social grounds; but it is the religious argument that will most prevail, under Christianity, against suicide. Even among Jews, whose ethics is so close to that of Christianity, in all countries suicide is more frequent than among Christians.

We may add that the publication of one suicide is likely to suggest another. But for this sensational journals do not care. Perhaps even worse is the effect of the frequent representation of suicide on the stage. Of course our modern complex life gives frequency to self-destruction, but there are not a few who would endure the ills they have if examples were not set before them. As it is, suicides are becoming fearfully frequent, and especially in the Germanic and Anglo-Saxon races, as many as one in two thousand of our population, or even more than that; and those who kill themselves are by no means mostly insane. At least we are glad that suicide has as yet got no soft name, as certain kinds of murder are tenderly labeled euthanasia.

Physics and Psychics

In 1898 Sir William Crookes occupied what must be called, in spite of its paradoxical sound, a unique double position. He was simultaneously president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Society of Psychical Research. The anomaly of the situation lies in the fact that the two societies, tho professing to have the same purpose, the extension of human knowledge, and the same method, that of experiment and induction, are not, so to say, on speaking terms with one another. The older and larger association, tho embracing the whole circle of sciences, refuses to receive any papers on the subjects that occupy the attention of the younger society. The very existence of the phenomena studied by the psychical researchers is denied by most of the scientists, who, therefore, are unwilling to add to their alphabetical list of sections a Section X devoted to the unknown realm of metapsychics.

Some curiosity was aroused to see if President Crookes, in his address before the British Association, would ignore that episode in his scientific career which those he was speaking to regarded as a blot upon it, that is, his investigation of spiritualistic phenomena thirty years before. He elected to speak of it, holding it to be cowardice to do otherwise, and he reaffirmed his belief that his experiments demonstrated the existence of an unknown psychic force capable of the most astounding manifestations.

We bring the matter up now, not for

the purpose of taking from the table the previous question of the reality of the phenomena, but for the purpose of considering the often heard and quite natural inquiry, Why did the scientific world accept his statements about his physical experiments and laugh at him when he talked about his psychical experiments? Were not the experiments in these two fields performed by the same man and sometimes even on the same day in the same laboratory with the same apparatus? Is not the weight of his authority the same in both cases?

The answer to this is that his "statements" as to his discoveries in physics and chemistry were not "accepted" in the sense in which these words are commonly used in the ordinary affairs of life, and that in science the opinion of the highest authority has little weight and should have none except as an incentive and guide to the research of others. Crookes himself, even when his temper was sorely strained at the reception given to his published reports, did not reproach his colleagues for their incredulity; he only remonstrated with them for not investigating for themselves. Last week we showed that in a number of instances his bold predictions in advance of experimental proof had been in the course of years confirmed, but there is no reason to think the progress of science was impeded because contemporary scientists refused to accept at par value his views as to radiant matter, the decomposition of the elements and ultra-atomic corpuscles.

The difference between the two cases is just this: within a short time after their discovery every laboratory had a set of Crookes's tubes and was repeating his experiments, while on the other hand the patient and laborious investigations of Crookes and of the Society for Psychical Research have not in the course of thirty-five years succeeded in producing a single tiny experiment demonstrating psychic forces which can be repeated at will and verified by others. In this period of time the rare earths investigated by Crookes have become the bases of important industries, his radiant matter has opened a new realm of science, but the spirits are still performing the same old tricks under the same obscure and unreliable conditions, and there are fewer people now to give them credence than there used to be.

No manifestations more remarkable or better attested have been produced since 1870 than those of Professor Crookes. Let those who would accept them upon his authority understand what sort of a blank check they are signing. It is not enough that they are willing to say that "there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio," or to acknowledge a belief in telepathy or magnetic influences or something of the kind. They must be prepared to believe that Professor Crookes, thru the mediumship of Miss Florence Cook, made the acquaintance of the materialized form of her familiar spirit, "Katie King," and continued the friendship for three years. Many of the manifestations took place in his own laboratory, illuminated by his own electric light, in the presence of his family and friends. According to his account Katie behaved on her visits like an ordinary flesh and blood young lady, shook hands with everybody, made up bouquets for her friends, mended her clothes, held the lamp, gathered the children around her and told stories of her past life to them, wrote letters, and cut off locks of her hair, "a rich, golden auburn" (the medium's hair being dark brown). Professor Crookes convinced himself of her separate identity by seeing and photographing her standing by the recumbent and covered form of Miss Cook and by hearing them converse together. He timed Katie's pulse and heartbeat, tested her lungs, and after politely asking her permission clasped her in his arms "as any gentleman would do under the circumstances."

Here, then, is a straightforward account of a long series of experiments carried on by a man of the highest repute in science, distinguished for his skill in investigating delicate phenomena in many fields. Why is it not convincing? Because science cannot be founded on human testimony, however positive and respectable. Law and history have to; that is why they are not and can never become true sciences. Ordinarily, many of the statements of reputable scientists do pass current without independent verification for months or

even years if nothing much depends upon them, just as checks pass from hand to hand without close scrutiny in times of financial peace, but these statements of individuals—checks drawn on the Bank of Truth—have to be payable on demand to whoever holds them. No reputation in science is sufficient to support a statement when it is challenged. The Crookes case is an admirable illustration of this fact. Very few scientific men credit his observations; some orthodox spiritualists, then and now, balk at believing in such substantial manifestations; many members of the Society for Psychical Research, tho convinced of the existence of some super-normal phenomena, will not go so far as this; the general public, tho cherishing some vestigial superstitions, and always avid of marvels, is, at the end of a generation, still incredulous of these.

This is not because the phenomena have been satisfactorily explained. They are as astonishing and incomprehensible as any conjurer's exhibition. Podmore, in his exhaustive examination of this and similar cases in his "Modern Spiritualism," is able to offer no better hypothesis than "collective hallucination." To be sure, Miss Cook was seized and caught cheating by Hipp in 1873 and by Sir G. Sitwell in 1880, but most psychical researchers frankly admit that all or nearly all mediums cheat when they need to to get the expected results, tho they hold that there are some residual phenomena inexplicable by trickery. But, as Professor James has said, referring to Eusapia Paladino, of whom M. Camille Flammarion makes much in his new book, "Mysterious Psychic Forces," it is unpleasant to think "that the whole order of nature might possibly be overturned in one's own head by the way in which one imagined oneself, on a certain occasion, to be holding a tricky peasant woman's feet."

Only one of the sacred books of the world is provided with the documentary evidence of its genuineness that skeptics demand, and that is the one that has the fewest believers. It is the Book of Mormon, which contains on its first page an affidavit of eight witnesses that they had "seen and hefted" the golden plates from which it was transcribed. So, too, the world is right in not believing that Sir William Crookes has "seen and hefted" Katie King. That he is an authority on one kind of spectral phenomena does not guarantee his accuracy in regard to the other kind.

The Bureau of Municipal Research

LAST year we printed a symposium of suggestions as to the benevolent uses that might be made of the Russell Sage millions. The claims of research—biological, medical, historical—were particularly urged by eminent specialists. To such of our readers as did not find in the many suggestions then offered the particular opportunity for benevolence for which they may have been looking, we commend the article in this issue by Mr. Henry Bruère, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research. Mr. Bruère's message tells, briefly, the purposes, methods and extraordinary results of an experiment in government reform simply by making public the facts as to government; moreover, it points out the way to effective giving, not only of millions or thousands by the few, but of dollars and hours by the multitude with small incomes but large sense of civic responsibility.

Government by taxpayers, made intelligent as to government methods and government results, is better than government by political party, by a small commission (as urged by President Eliot), or by good intention, uninformed. This is the simple proposition for which the Bureau of Municipal Research stands. Its simplicity and its truth are so obvious as to make us wonder why it has so long escaped the notice of reformers addicted to the much advertised remedy, "Turn the rascals out!" If, as Ambassador Bryce wrote, years ago, "Municipal government is America's most conspicuous failure," the cause, according to Mr. Bruère, is to be sought not in the corruption of men, but in the inefficiency of methods. Tammany Hall has dominated New York City because Tammany Hall has possessed concealed opportunities for graft. Attempts at reform have failed in New York and elsewhere because the Republican and

Democratic Tammany Halls of our cities have had inside information and have been able to make black look white because the general public was uninformed. When reformers have been given power they have failed, not because they were not good and honorable, but because they tried to work by government methods that made it impossible to convert their good intentions into obviously good results. "The best wheat in the world will not make good flour if past through a coffee mill." Reform is discredited in American cities because its devotees, whose sincerity neither we nor the Bureau would question, have informed neither themselves nor the public as to the essential facts of community needs and government results. Checks and panaceas of every description have been tried—everything but a constant light; everything but consecutive, cumulative publicity of essential facts.

Wonder has been expressed that the Bureau of Municipal Research has received the unstinted coöperation of city officials such as Mayor McClellan, Comptroller Metz, Health Commissioner Darlington, etc. It has been suggested that such coöperation is fortuitous and likely at any time to cease suddenly. Two reasons will prevent: Cynics forget that a public official who has nothing to conceal and who wishes to serve the public can always be brought to see that it is to his interest to make known the facts and needs of his office; on the other hand, an official who has something to conceal and who wishes to serve his party, his friends or himself at the expense of the public, is almost without exception too clever not to see the advantage of a show of candor. The opposition of any self-opinionated honest man who resents criticism and scorns cooperation will be but short lived, for enough of significant official records are accessible to the public to make clear the character of such opposition. The time is past when any public official will be supported in an avowed policy of concealment. The problem, no matter how corrupt the city government, is to insure a constant demand for information such as that which the Bureau of Municipal Research represents. City officials under a searchlight or in the presence of a respectable company will act like any reader of THE INDEPENDENT under similar conditions. No official representative of the Republican or Democratic machines in any city will swear at or before an audience of tenement mothers; nor is there a corrupt or incompetent official who will put poison in a baby's milk, pile garbage on his neighbor's doorstep, put his hand in his neighbor's pocket, when his neighbor is looking. The Tammany chiefs of American cities have, for a hundred years, so conducted government that it destroyed babies' lives, poisoned milk, manufactured sickness and industrial inefficiency because neither these officials themselves nor their blind partisan followers nor the forces of righteousness have realized the connection between misgovernment and wretchedness, sickness, crime, poverty and industrial disorder. Mr Bruère maintains that all classes can be made to understand this connection if the facts are vividly and constantly presented to them.

The Bureau of Municipal Research seeks a permanent endowment. It believes that those who want "good government" are in the great majority; that when the majority votes wrong it is because it sees wrong; that nothing helps people to see right like the reiteration of facts; it would strengthen goodness, religious and moral motives and all reform impulses by emancipating these energies from ignorance. We commend the Bureau to the public spirited citizens of New York and its example to the good people of all other misgoverned American cities. What better field for a large endowment than one which will teach the art of self-government to the cities of America?

The Future of India

MR. MORLEY'S firm attitude as Secretary of State for India is already finding justification in the tone which comment in India itself is assuming. Of the two great native parties, the Moderate and the Extremist, the Extremist, which has been responsible for both the wild talk of revolution and the outbreaks of actual violence, is a small minority of the educated class, backed by ambitious princes, themselves for the most part scions of in-

truding dynasties. By far the larger number of the educated natives are in the Moderate party, and the ignorant multitude is on the whole sympathetically in agreement with the Moderate leaders. The Moderates are now declaring themselves frankly in support of Mr. Morley's position. At the same time, they are explaining in temperate terms to the English people and to the civilized world the precise aspirations and political demands of the educated class in India.

Thus, for example, the *Parsi,* an influential Moderate journal, by no means supports the extreme views of our Parsee correspondent of this week. It says that Mr. Morley is "needlessly obsessed" when he thinks that India demands that the British Government should retire from India and leave her alone. "We can assure Mr. Morley," the *Parsi* continues, "that, save a few hair-brained Extremists, there is not an Indian who demands the Briton to turn his back to India." From all reliable sources confirmation of this judgment is abundant. All in all, the people of India would probably subscribe also to the further declaration that "in the best interests of Indians themselves the Briton is needed in this land where he has a mission to fulfil." What India really wants, the *Parsi* assures us, is "only the satisfaction of her legitimate aspirations under the egis of the British."

These legitimate aspirations, it is well enough understood by those who know actual conditions in India, are both political and economic. The political ones spring in part from the economic, but partly also from the natural and commendable desire of educated natives to obtain a widening scope for their abilities in governmental activity.

England has not been ungenerous in her treatment of native Indians qualified to participate in law-making and administration. She has, indeed, by comparison with other colonial powers, especially the United States, been singularly conservative of Indian custom. Hindus, Mohammedans and Parsees have been placed in high executive office and given commission as judges of high courts. They have seats in the legislative councils, and laws of local applications are not enacted without patient attention first given to the voice of the people. A far larger share, however, will undoubtedly in time be accorded to Indians in all branches of the government; and the end toward which the Moderate party is directing its efforts is that of hastening the day when educated Indians will have a preponderating power in the determination of all questions affecting India only, and not properly imperial.

For the mass of the people, however, economic reforms and progress are far more pressing. We by no means credit all the statements in impressive statistical terms which are freely made by the critics of British rule—and some of which have been rather carelessly used in public meetings, recently held in America—relative to the alleged increase of Indian poverty. It is true that famines have been frequent and severe in recent years, and it may possibly be true that the actual economic condition of the Indian population of 300,000,000 is "appalling." But just such famines have always existed and still exist in China. That the average annual income is less than $6 a year per individual, and that a quarter of the people never know what it is to have their hunger satisfied, are statements in their face absurd, and no good can come to India from using them for propagandist purposes.

The really serious fact to be grappled with is that modern capitalism is exploiting India precisely as it exploits every other land that does not interpose proper governmental checks and regulations in the interest of civilization and humanity. And India, being in a state of industrial transition, is not in a good condition to resist the exploitation. The introduction of factory-made goods has proceeded more rapidly than the introduction of factory industries has created a demand for manufacturing labor. Consequently, just such distress as overtook England when the factory system was established there has fallen upon India, but on a larger scale. The household industries, such as the weaving of beautiful textile fabrics and the fashioning of beautiful wares of iron and silver and gold, have received a severe blow, and millions of humble folk once comfortable, if not prosperous, have been forced to turn to the land for a living, and the land, under existing methods of

cultivation, does not yield them an adequate subsistence.

What India most needs, therefore, is a wiser and more strenuous effort by the British Government to differentiate and promote modern industry in India, as well as to perfect agricultural methods. That such efforts are resisted and even blocked by British and American manufacturing interests is charged, and we fear the charge is too true. The immediate necessity, then, is to bring the actual facts, without exaggeration, to public attention. Let the light of publicity be turned on, and if selfish commercial interests are needlessly prolonging Indian suffering, let us know what they are and whose they are.

Roosevelt Not a Candidate

President Roosevelt, when he was informed of his election, in the most positive terms declared that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. That ought to be enough, and yet the anti-Roosevelt press has been insisting that he has been pulling wires to secure the nomination, and that his support of Secretary Taft is a blind and a sham. This is not decent, and he is not required to keep repeating his words. But when this last week, in conversation with a Pennsylvania friend, he said as much it was represented as an unexpected announcement. And the same papers are bound to make it out that he is hostile to Governor Hughes just for some supposed personal slights, because Governor Hughes has not sufficiently recognized his influence in New York politics. Of course this is quite unwarranted and equally ungenerous. If Mr. Hughes should be nominated we doubt not that Mr. Roosevelt would give him the warmest support, the same support he would give Secretary Taft or Senator La Follette. We trust that all the toadying politicians who have been insisting that Mr. Roosevelt will be compelled to accept the nomination will at last learn that such conduct does not please the President.

A Waterway System

Millions of money have been paid by our Government for the improvement of rivers, but it has been done under no system, chiefly under political influence. The present design of the National Harbors and Rivers Congress is quite different. It asks fifty million dollars for a well devised general system, which is not a raid on the Treasury, but which plans to provide water communication for slow freight from North to South and from West to East. It is designed to utilize rivers where possible, and supplement them by canals. The first need is that of safe waterways down the Mississippi and its principal branches, and to connect the great Lakes with the Gulf. With the present congestion of our railways some such relief is absolutely needed, and quite as much the development of a canal system to reach the Atlantic. It is remarkable how far we are behind Europe in the matter of canal navigation, the cheapest and safest of all methods of internal commerce. For such improvements we can afford the cost, much better than for the many millions which it will cost to build an extravagant navy. We believe that Congress and the Administration will favor this policy.

A case came the other day before a city court of a hotel-keeper who refused to take a tenant because he was a Jew. In defense of the hotel it was claimed that "among the Christian element in the community there is a prejudice against living in community with Hebrews," and that, in recognition of this prejudice, owners of hotels and apartment houses often decline to receive Hebrews as tenants. In reply the judge, who is a Catholic, said:

> "I feel constrained to say that this contention is obnoxious to law and contrary to fact. While the prejudice may exist among ignorant, illiterate, and irreligious people, it certainly cannot be said that it exists generally among the genuine 'Christian element in this community,' nor could it find lodgment in the mind of any self-respecting American citizen. However, nothing would be gained by further considering this question of prejudice—it is not and never could be a matter whereof any court in our land would take judicial notice."

That is sound sense, or ought to be.

Coincidently with the much observed diminution in the use of alcoholic drinks in this country is the parallel diminution, not so much observed, in the use of tea and coffee, with the marked increase in the use of cocoa and chocolate. The

number of pounds of crude cacao imported has increased in five years from 63,351,294 pounds to 92,249,819 pounds. This increase may, however, be in part due to the use of chocolate in candy. In the same period the number of pounds of coffee imported, which was 1,092,344,170 in 1902, has fallen to 986,595,923 for the last year, while in five years the importation of tea has fallen from 108,574,905 pounds to 86,368,490 pounds. The population having increased meanwhile and financial conditions having been favorable, this indicates that our people are less depending on stimulants that do not intoxicate.

Swarthmore College will probably decline the millions offered on condition that it rule out intercollegiate athletics. It sought advice and got it. The presidents of Harvard, Cornell, Chicago, and Leland Stanford, Jr., universities agree that trustees should not so bind their successors. The presidents of Columbia and Princeton are non-committal. The presidents of Dartmouth, Brown and California regard freedom as the most valuable endowment of a college, and think it unworthy for a board of trustees to be purchased and paid in a way that will involve their successors. But it is to be remembered that the weight of the "dead hand" is an ancient subject of discussion, and legislatures have a way of lifting it when it becomes oppressive.

In describing the speech of Speaker Cannon in defense of the rules of order adopted in the House of Representatives, a New York newspaper which prides itself on its good English says that the substance of it was that "if you don't like it, you can lump it." Doubtless that is idiomatic if somewhat slangy. The Oxford Dictionary knows no derivation for *lump* in that sense, and thinks it unornate-poetic, like *grump*. It finds no illustration of it before 1833, and then from New England. One might almost suppose some Chinese tongue caught it from the Latin *"Si non lubeat rumpatur,"* which is found in Milton's reply to Salmasius.

The Jamestown Exposition has closed, not in a blaze of glory, but with confessions of failure. It was badly located, and the announcements of it as a naval show were not of the kind to draw the multitude to an inconvenient place. The Exposition as a whole goes into the hands of a receiver, but we notice that the committee in charge of the negro exhibit and building report that it will not fall into the hands of receivers, but has sufficient funds to reship the exhibits and meet all demands.

It is a matter of immense future influence that the Chinese Government is sending its youth for education to this country and not to Europe. There are four hundred such youth now in our schools, says our Minister at Peking, Mr. Rockhill. Each remains from four to seven years, and more are coming.

Another Russian actress is to come to this country to interpret Ibsen to us in her native language. Her name is Vera Feodorovna Kom-misarjewskaya. The theater in St. Petersburg that bears her name is one of the largest in all Russia.

Why the Japanese Government has recalled Ambassador Aoki we do not pretend to know, but there is no evidence that the appointment of his successor indicates any less friendly sentiment toward the United States.

Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, has made a New Year's resolution which is of a characteristically novel character. He announces to the world that on January 1st he will quit reform and take to gambling.

The President's message is 30,000 words this time. His recommendation of the removal of the tariff on wood pulp for paper making is most timely.

Few women can write letters and few men can eat spaghetti without postscripts.

What is injurious to the community is wrong for the individual.

To err is human; otherwise it is a pianola.

Mr. Cleveland Before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents

THE annual meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents took place last week at the Hotel Belmont, in this city. Some five hundred insurance men attended the opening session. Grover Cleveland, chairman of the association, presided and addressed the assembly at some length upon life insurance under the conditions imposed as one result of the past two years of agitation. He pointed out in the beginning of his remarks that the subject of life insurance in the United States presents features of development and evolution which constitute it one of the greatest wonders of our national advancement, whether we consider the radical and speedy change in our people's appreciation of its beneficent mission or the commanding place it has suddenly gained in American business and finance. Said Mr Cleveland:

"Thus it happens that the mass of the plain and common people of the land who have life insurance in mind, or at least those who think at all well of it, love to dwell upon it as a strong defender against the havoc of death and a compassionate benefactor against the deprivations of pitiless want. Whether you will or not, these are the relationships in which your companies stand to your fellow countrymen; and these relationships, closely interwoven, constitute a powerful cable binding life insurance to the immovable rock of popular confidence.

"You who manage life insurance companies cannot afford to risk weakness in a single one of its threads. Their disintegration thru breaches of good faith, thru broken promises or thru delusive misrepresentation means a loss of strength which no actuarial mystery or managerial calculation can repair."

Lack of space alone prevents more copious quotations from Mr. Cleveland's address, the whole trend of which was toward conservatism, the security of assets, co-operation, against unreasonable and vicious laws here and there which tend toward repressing instead of encouraging insurance, and toward a closer relation on the part of the insuring company with its policy-holders. Mr. Cleveland pointed out that the abuses uncovered by the Armstrong investigation had been remedied. He also advocated a less complex form of annual statement.

Mr. Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, spoke on the question of valuing the assets of insurance companies, to which some reference was made in our issue of November 28. Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life, took as his subject "New York and Life Insurance Legislation." George E. Ide, president of the Home Life, and John Tatlock, president of the Washington Life, also spoke, and John M. Holcomb, president of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, and E. E. Rhodes, vice-president and actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, were active in the discussions of the organization.

The New Building Code for New York City

A REVISED and much more stringent building code for New York, one of the features of which is a limit of 200 feet for skyscrapers, is now before the Board of Aldermen for approval. George W. Babb, president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, recently called attention to the fire hazard of the skyscraper, but it is very doubtful if the people of New York, not even the bankers and merchants, have a proper appreciation of the ever present danger of a great conflagration here. Were a great fire to sweep away the so-called Dry Goods District the values destroyed would be so great that but few, very few fire insurance companies, could pay more than a small percentage of the claims that would be made against them. The bulk of the tremendous loss would therefore fall upon the bankers holding mercantile paper. The Chamber of Commerce, under the leadership of Henry E. Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company, and Anton A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, has become aroused to a proper sense of the impending danger and has not only endorsed the new building code but urged its speedy adoption. The value of the property destroyed by fire in the United States during the part five years was not less than $1,250,000,000, much of which could have been saved with safeguards such as the new code contemplates.

Financial

The Treasury Report

THOSE who read Secretary Cortelyou's annual report will quite naturally look first for what he says about the panic and the scarcity of currency. He makes no specific recommendation for new laws, but urges that action be taken promptly "to provide under Government guaranty a greater elasticity for the currency—something which shall be automatic in its operation, and which shall tend to equalize rates of interest not only in different sections of the country, but also at different periods of the year." He points out that little discretion is given to the Secretary with respect to the currency:

"In times of emergency his hands are virtually tied. If in such periods of stress, in an effort to avert calamity and to serve the interests of all the people, he is obliged to resort to unusual measures, criticism is unfortunately, in many instances, directed not to the inadequacy of the system, but solely to the effort to give relief, even tho it be successful in accomplishing that purpose. It should not be forgotten that he has to deal with the practical rather than the theoretical side of the currency question. The failure of the adherents of the various suggested plans of currency reform to co-operate or to agree upon a practical measure would hardly appear to be a sufficient reason for holding him responsible for their indecision and inaction."

Mr. Cortelyou evidently has in mind Congressman Fowler and the issue of 3 per cents. As to that issue, it may fairly be said that the effect of the announcement of it was excellent, and that the reduction of the total to $15,000,000 makes the entire interest charge not more than $450,000, which is a small price to pay for the effect produced.

For imparting elasticity to the volume of currency, Mr. Cortelyou says, simplicity of plan is needed. In our judgment the simplest plan is one that provides for emergency issues of heavily taxed notes. Official statistics show, however, that the Bankers' Association plan would permit an issue exceeding $300,000,000, and that a proposed issue limited to 50 per cent. of capital might exceed $400,000,000, altho, of course, restrictions would be imposed by the Comptroller. It would be better to have emergency issues made by some central authority, and this points directly to the creation of a central bank of issue. The advantages of such a bank were set forth in a public discussion at Philadelphia last week by Comptroller Ridgely, W. A. Nash, Isaac N. Seligman and other financiers. To this solution of the problem we may eventually come, but effort in Washington at the present time will probably be useless if made for anything more than legislation for carefully guarded and restricted emergency issues by the existing banks or by a central association of them.

....Owing to the financial situation, the American Finance and Securities Company, of which Edward B. Kurtz is president and Charles E. Ellis is secretary, and whose capital is $5,000,000, has decided to anticipate the payment of its semi-annual bond interest, due January 1st, 1908, and is now mailing checks for the interest due on that date.

....On January 1 the banking house of Baring & Co. (New York representatives of Baring Bros. & Co., Limited, of London) will be dissolved, but the business will be conducted in most respects as before by Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Boston agents of the Barings, who will open a house in New York. G. D. Hallock and A. L. Mason, both of whom are members of the present Baring firm (Mr. Hallock being the Exchange member), will become members of the New York house, and with them will be associated W. L. Benedict, who for many years has been in charge of the Boston house of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

....Contracts for the designing and engineering work on a projected iron and steel plant to be erected in India, at a cost of $10,000,000, have been given to the American firm of Julian Kennedy, Sahlin & Co., recently established in London. Mr. Kennedy (Yale '75) is a well-known blast furnace expert of Pittsburg, and Mr. Sahlin was trained in the mills of the Maryland Steel Company.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1907 No. 3081

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter

Survey of the World

No Third Term for Mr. Roosevelt

The President, on the night of the 11th, gave to the public a repetition of the statement made by him immediately after his election in 1904, concerning a third term. As forwarded to the press, it was as follows:

In view of the issuance of the call of the Republican National Committee for the convention, the President makes the following statement:

"On the night after election I made the following announcement:

"'I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and these three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.'

"I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced."

It was generally admitted in both the great parties that this left no room whatever for doubt as to the President's purpose. Mr. Bryan said he was not surprised; he had assumed that the President would not be a candidate, and he thought some of the President's friends had done him injustice in suggesting that the decision announced in 1904 would be changed. On the 9th Representative Clayton, of Alabama, had offered in the House an anti-third-term resolution which was substantially a copy of the one introduced in 1878 by Mr. Springer and past by a vote of 233 to 16. That resolution was aimed at President Grant. On the 12th, following the announcement from the White House, Mr. Clayton offered another resolution congratulating the country and commending the President's patriotism.——On the 10th, after the Cabinet meeting, the text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter or order relating to the action of officeholders was given to the public. An imperfect copy, written out from memory by newspaper correspondents to whom parts of the order had been read, we printed in our issue of November 28th. The order has been sent to officeholders by heads of departments in the following form:

The following communication from the President is forwarded to you for your information and guidance:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, November 19, 1907.

I have been informed that certain officeholders in your Department are proposing to go to the national convention as delegates in favor of renominating me for the Presidency, or are proposing to procure my indorsement for such renomination by State conventions. This must not be. I wish you to inform such officers as you may find it advisable or necessary to inform in order to carry out the spirit of this instruction that such advocacy of my renomination, or acceptance of an election as delegate for that purpose, will be regarded as a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Roosevelt's repetition of his original statement about a third term has been followed by the publication of much political gossip. It was reported that the managers of Secretary Taft's canvass complained to the President that First Assistant Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Internal Revenue Collector Capers and others were organizing the Southern delegates ostensibly for a third

term nomination, but really in the interest of Secretary Cortelyou, and that Secretary Taft for this reason was getting no support in the South. On the other hand, it was said that those who sought third term delegates in the South were sincere, desiring the President to stand for another term, and that if any work had been done by influential Federal officeholders for Mr. Cortelyou it was without his knowledge. A report that Mr. Cortelyou was about to resign was pronounced "preposterous" by the President, and declared to be untrue by the Secretary himself. Against published reports that the President and Mr. Cortelyou were no longer on friendly terms there was evidence from several sources that no estrangement had taken place. It was admitted, however, that some of Mr. Taft's friends were not on good terms with some of Mr. Cortelyou's friends in the Federal service. There appears to be a growing impression that Mr. Taft's political interests have not recently been in wise hands. Some of the politicians and some of the newspapers are saying that Governor Hughes's friends cannot expect to see him nominated if he has no political "workers" in the field. His friends reply that for him to strive for the nomination or to encourage the efforts of politicians in his interest would be at variance with his principles and his course in public life. At the dinner, last week, of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, the Governor (a guest and one of the speakers) was cheered enthusiastically, with cries of "Our next President!" The name of Senator Knox, for whom Pennsylvania will vote in the convention, was greeted with much less applause. Speaking at a dinner (in New York last week) of the American Institute of Banking, Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, attacked President Roosevelt in his customary manner and drew a contrast between his picture of the President and that of a "real statesman" who should be nominated, his allusions being so plain that his hearers at once gave three cheers for Governor Hughes. The Governor's friends say, however, that his views about the regulation of corporations are surely at variance with those of Chancellor Day.——The Republican National Convention will be held in Chicago on June 16th; the Democratic, in Denver, on July 7th. In the Democratic committee thirty-four votes were cast for Denver and twelve for Louisville.

Land Fraud Cases

It is asserted in the Denver newspapers that investigation concerning the killing of Joseph Walker, the Secret Service agent who was shot while collecting evidence at the Hesperus mine relating to land fraud cases, has disclosed a conspiracy in which at least ten men of some local prominence are involved. Walker was an important witness for the Government in cases soon to be tried. Valuable documentary evidence which he had been carrying on his person is missing. The men who killed him asserted that they acted in self-defense, but his wounds showed that he had been shot in the back.——At Carson City, Nev., on the 10th, State Senator Williams and his brother, George B. Williams, who had been indicted for taking Government lands unlawfully, pleaded guilty. Each was fined $100 and sent to jail for twenty-four hours. C. W. Riley and A. H. Harding, wealthy ranchmen of Humboldt County, have been indicted for similar offenses.——R. H. Mahaffey, a ranchman under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Government of land, has pleaded guilty in Omaha. The sentence is $500 fine and forty-five days in jail.——At Globe, Ariz., five indictments have been found against Dr. L. R. Ricketts, formerly superintendent of the Old Dominion Mining Company and now general manager of the Green-Cananea Mining Company. One indictment is for perjury and four are for subornation of perjury, in connection with land frauds in New Mexico.——R. A. Ballinger, Commissioner of the General Land Office, says in his annual report:

> "The most rigorous effort is being made with the force at my command to restrain unlawful and fraudulent practices in the public land States and to secure evidence for the prosecution of those guilty of violation of the law. The field force is totally inadequate in numbers to reach all such offenses; hence the gross offenders are more particularly sought for."

He condemns as obsolete and absurd

some of the existing land laws, in particular the Act of 1873, governing the patenting of coal lands:

"Title having passed, the Government possesses no guaranty that a public utility, the coal, can be made available to supply the market; on the contrary, these lands have almost uniformly passed into the hands of speculators or large combinations controlling the output or the transportation, so that the consumer is at the mercy of both in the greater portion of the West. Inducements for much of the crime and fraud committed under the present system can be prevented by separating the right to mine from the title to the soil."

There are now 159 national forests (formerly called forest reserves), created by Presidential proclamation, and they embrace 150,831,665 acres.

The San Francisco Prosecutions

Tirey L. Ford, chief counsel for the street railway company in San Francisco, has been acquitted. He was tried for bribing the supervisors. At the end of his first trial the jury disagreed. There are thirteen more indictments against him, and he will be tried again. Jurors say they were influenced in his favor by the failure of the prosecutors to call Ruef as a witness. Ruef's testimony appears to be an essential link in the prosecution's case against several men. His price for it is full immunity, and the prosecution may decide to accept his terms. The trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the street railway company, is set for January 7th. The grand jury has returned fourteen more indictments—against Schmitz, Ruef, Edward Graney, Willis Britt and others—in connection with bribery for an ordinance relating to prize fights, and is said to have recommended the dismissal of indictments against G. H. Umbsen, J. E. Green and W. I. Brobeck, who were charged with bribery in what is known as the Parkside trolley case. This grand jury has now been discharged, after making a notable record. It returned 441 indictments, involving 47 persons. In a long report it summarizes the work done, denounces the corrupt mayor and other officers, says that the corruption disclosed in the police force was almost incredible, and scores the police courts for their leniency toward strikers arrested for breaking the laws during the street railway strike. The railway company is also censured for negligence and criminal carelessness:

"We cannot even outline the vast amount of evidence received by us showing corruption and vice of the lowest kind, involving the greatest moral turpitude, such as the participation of the former mayor of our city in the profits earned by the prostitution of the lowest of fallen women, which constitutes a recital of seemingly inconceivable sin, shame, and violation of law."

District-Attorney Langdon made an address in New York, on the 13th, under the auspices of the Civic Forum, telling the story of the investigation and prosecution. In the course of his remarks he asserted that the present Governor of California was nominated by "the railroad machine," and that Ruef had delivered his group of delegates for the nomination in return for $14,000 paid to him by the chief counsel for the Harriman railroads. Mr. Langdon was interrupted by a man who said he was a lawyer and who gave the name of Franklin Leonard, Jr. This man proposed several questions which showed he was attempting to defend those now under indictment in San Francisco. In one it was asserted that Patrick Calhoun had had no opportunity to be heard. Mr. Langdon replied that Calhoun came before the grand jury, by invitation, before his indictment, and was asked to speak for himself; and that he refused, "by advice of counsel," to answer any questions or make any explanation. Mr. Langdon also said that two hours after his arrival in New York he discovered that "two human bull dogs," or private detectives, were continually at his heels. "They are in this hall tonight," he added.

Central American Peace Conference

In addition to the agreement for a permanent Court of Arbitration (of which we spoke briefly in our editorial pages last week), the five Central American republics, at their peace conference in Washington, have prepared six treaties, relating to extradition, the establishment of a pedagogical institute, etc. They recommend that a monetary conference be held in Honduras on January 1, 1909, to discuss rates of exchange and kindred topics. It is expected that the peace conference will

be dissolved on the 20th. Its great achievement is the agreement for the permanent international court, which is called the Central American Court of Justice. There are to be five judges, each republic appointing one, and the sessions are to be held in Costa Rica. The court's decisions are to be final, and its jurisdiction extends over substantially all international disputes or controversies which can arise in Central America. It is empowered to act with respect to the complaint of an individual in one republic against another republic, for violation of treaties, even if his own republic does not support his case, and also to consider such questions as any one of the republics may agree with some nation outside of Central America to submit to it. Honduras, which stretches across from one coast to the other, is made neutral ground, and this neutrality is to be guaranteed by the four other republics. All the agreements of the peace conference are embodied in formal treaties, which will be submitted to each of the five republics for ratification.

Many Killed in Coal Mines

Recent explosions in three bituminous coal mines have caused great loss of life. The first occurred at 8 p. m. on the 1st in the Naomi mine of the United Coal Company, which is situated three miles west of Fayette City, Pa., and thirty miles from Pittsburg. There were 49 miners at work, and at least 34 of them perished. At last reports 30 charred bodies had been recovered. Only 18 men are left alive in the little village of Naomi. Several of these had declined to work on Sunday. Others who attempted to enter the mine were turned back because they were intoxicated. One of the bereaved women in Mrs. John D. Harry, who lost her husband and her three sons. The entire family were about to return to England and had engaged passage on a steamship sailing from New York on the 10th. The miners complained to State officers a year ago that the mine was in a dangerous condition for lack of adequate ventilation.——At 10 a. m. on the 6th there were tremendous explosions in two mines of the Consolidated Coal Company (of Baltimore) at Monongah, W. Va., in which more than 400 men were at work. The company has a capital of $20,000,000 and owns about 100 mines. A branch of the Monongahela River flows between these two, both of which are said to have been examined by inspectors earlier in the week. As in the case of the Naomi mine, the force of the explosion (of gas or black damp) was so great that both mines were completely wrecked. At last reports 320 bodies had been taken out. Only 15 miners are known to have escaped, and it is believed that all their companions lost their lives. The general manager's record shows that 478 miners were checked off as having entered the mines, and with these were about 100 trappers, mule drivers and boys, but the number of those in the mines at the time of the explosion was less than 450. For the 1,000 children whose fathers were killed, the president of the coal company, C. W. Watson, will erect an orphan asylum at Monongah.

Immigration Statistics

The report of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner-General of Immigration and Naturalization, for the year ending June 30th, 1907, shows that the influx of population from all parts of the world was greater than ever before in the history of the country. The total immigration for the year 1907, which was 1,285,349, exceeded that for 1906 by 184,614, and that for the year 1905 by 258,850, or an increase over the year 1906 of more than 17 per cent., and over the year 1905 of more than 25 per cent. It was distributed according to nationality as follows: Austria-Hungary, 338,452, increase, 73,314; Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, 11,359, increase, 6,693; France, 9,731, increase, 345; German Empire, 37,807, increase, 243; Greece, 36,580, increase, 17,091; Italy, including Sicily and Sardina, 285,731, increase, 12,611; Russian Empire and Finland, 258,943, increase, 43,278; Turkey, 20,767, increase, 11,257; England, 56,637, increase, 7,146; Ireland, 34,530,. decrease, 465; Scotland, 19,740, increase, 3,874; China, 961, decrease, 583; Japan, 30,226, increase, 16,391; British North America,

19,918, increase, 14,855; West Indies, 16,689, increase, 3,033. Of those admitted, 873,923 had less than $50 each in their possession, while 107,502 were able to show amounts in excess of that sum. The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was $25,599,893, or an average of almost $20 per person. The aggregate number of outwardbound passengers, 569,882, was 73,145 larger than in 1906. The immigration of Chinese has been practicably stopt but that of Japanese nearly doubled without including the surreptitious entrances effected thru Canada and Mexico. The Commissioner calls attention to the large increase in the number of immigrants landed at Southern ports.

A Further Papal Interdict

The new "Motu Preprio" issued by Pius X has appeared in full. It first quotes from Leo XIII's Encyclical of 1893 condemning Rationalists and the higher criticism, and then refers to his appointment nine years later of a Biblical Commission to study biblical questions that might arise. That Commission having, under Pius X, issued several decisions, one in favor of the text on the "three witnesses," and another on the authorship of the Pentateuch by Moses, the Pope finds that some refuse obedience to these decisions, and he says:

"Wherefore, We find it necessary to declare and prescribe, as We do now declare and expressly prescribe, that all are bound in conscience to submit to the decisions, regarding doctrine, of the Biblical Commission, which have been given in the past and which shall be given in the future, in the same way as the Decrees of the Roman Congregation approved by the Pontiff; nor can all those escape the note of disobedience or temerity, and consequently of grave sin, who in speech or writing impugn these decisions; and this besides the scandal they give and the other reasons for which they may be responsible before God, for other temerities and errors usually accompany such oppositions."

He then repeats excommunication on any who shall defend the errors of the last Syllabus, or who shall not accept his last Encyclical on Modernism, and he concludes:

"Wherefore, We again and most earnestly exhort the Ordinaries of the dioceses and the Heads of Religious Congregations to use the utmost vigilance over teachers, and first of all in the Seminaries; and should they find any of them imbued with the errors of the modernists, and eager for what is new and noxious, or lacking in docility to the prescriptions of the Apostolic See, no matter how they may be published, let them absolutely forbid the teaching office to such; so, too, let them exclude from sacred orders those young men who give the faintest reason for doubt that they hold the condemned doctrines and the pernicious novelties. We exhort them also to take diligent care to put an end to those books and other writings now growing exceedingly numerous, which contain opinions or tendencies of the kind condemned in the Encyclical Letters and Decree above mentioned; let them see to it that these publications are removed from Catholic publishing houses, and especially from the hands of students and the clergy. By doing this they will at the same time be promoting real and solid education, which should always be a subject of the greatest solicitude for those who exercise sacred authority."

The Trial of General Stoessel

The trial by court martial of the officers in command of the defense of Port Arthur took place in the auditorium of the Army and Navy Club, at St. Petersburg, this week, but verdict has not yet been rendered. Lieutenant-General Stoessel is charged with cowardice and treason in surrendering the fortress on the 1st of January, 1905. The indictment makes the following charges against General Stoessel:

(1) Disobeying Gen. Kuropatkin's order to hand over the command of the fortress to Gen. Smirnoff.

(2) Suspending the construction of the second and third lines of defense.

(3) Countenancing ironical and often abusive reports written by Gen. Fock concerning various officers in charge of the defense.

(4) Sending false reports to Gen. Kuropatkin and Admiral Alexieff regarding the battle of Tsin-Chau, May, 1904.

General Fock is charged with being responsible for the investment of Port Arthur by his retreat after the battle of Nanshan by falsely representing that the Russian troops were in a critical position. General Reiss, as Chief of the General Staff, is charged with conspiring with General Stoessel to surrender the fortress by exaggerating the weakness of the garrison and the defense. In his defense General Stoessel accuses General Smirnoff of undermining his authority thru envy. He says the fleet failed to co-operate with him and did not furnish him with sup-

plies. He feared that if he held out much longer the Japanese would become so infuriated that a general massacre would follow the capture, as it did when it was taken by the Japanese from the Chinese. Over one hundred and fifty witnesses among the veterans of the war have been called by the defense and the prosecution. The most important evidence that has been given in the trial is that of General Kuropatkin, who had charge of the Manchurian campaign. He declared that the plan of war was based upon the efficiency of the Russian fleet, and when this was crippled by the "treacherous opening attack of the Japanese," Port Arthur was left defenseless. If the Japanese had pushed forward energetically they could have taken Port Arthur by assault in the early days of the war. The slowness of the Japanese gave the Russians time to fortify the place and provide it with supplies.

Russian Revolutionists

The Russian Government is using its renewed power by punishing with great severity its opponents of the last few years. The Minister of Justice demanded of the last Duma the surrender of a large number of its members belonging to the Social Democratic party to be tried on the charge of treason. The Duma refused, holding that its members were immune from arrest, whereupon the Government dissolved the Duma, and replaced it by the present weaker and less revolutionary body. The case of forty-nine members of the Duma was tried last week by the judicial section of the Senate under Judge Deier, who presided at the trial of the assassins of Alexander II. The trial was conducted secretly, and neither the accused nor their lawyers were present. The prosecution charged that they formed and organized a conspiracy, the aim of which was to overthrow the existing Government and to institute a republic, and that they incited the soldiers to mutiny and the populace to insurrection. The counsel assigned for the defense said that Social Democracy was a legitimate political party, openly advocating its doctrines in all the civilized countries, and aiming to put them into effect by means of the ballot. The Social Democrats of Russia and of the countries united in a protest against the secret trial of the accused Deputies for their political opinions, and denied the existence of the alleged conspiracy on their part to overthrow the existing Government. According to the law sentence has to be pronounced with open doors, but tho this was literally complied with, the police kept the public from the room during the imposition of the severe sentences. Eight Deputies, including Annikin, Annismoff, Dzhaparidze and Prince Tzereteli, are condemned to five years' labor in the mines and subsequent deportation to Siberia; nine others, including Batasheff, Bielousoff and Kirienko, are sent to the mines for four years, and then will be deported. Ten Deputies are sent into perpetual exile in Siberia. The leaders of the military organization, Zapadnidke, and two women, Madame Morozva and Madame Subbotina, shared the heaviest sentence, five years in the mines and deportation, while six soldiers, who were accused of agitating among their comrades, were sentenced to four years in the mines and deportation. Ten Deputies, who succeeded in proving that they were not connected with the Socialist organization, were acquitted. Among the men condemned are three noblemen; their sentences must be approved by the Emperor.——Nicholas Tschaikovsky, who is well known in this country, where he has been recently lecturing and collecting funds, returned to Russia in disguise and has been arrested and confined in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. He has many friends in the United States on account of his fine personal character and charm of manner, and active efforts are being made to prevent his being sent to Siberia. A petition signed by a large number of prominent men in New York and elsewhere has been sent to Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, petitioning the Czar to show the greatest clemency in regard to him and also Catherine Breshkovsky. He is now sixty-five years old, and was the founder of the first revolutionary circle in St. Petersburg in 1875. He was imprisoned and condemned to Siberia, but he es-

caped to London. Later he came to America and lived in a socialist colony in Cedar Vale, Kan.

Disorder in Macedonia

The attempt of the Powers to maintain order in Macedonia, according to the Mürzteg program, has not resulted in any noticeable improvement of conditions in that unhappy country. General De Giorgis, the Italian officer in charge of the International Police, is reported to be entirely discouraged and anxious to resign on account of the difficulties and humiliations of his post. A new project has been devised by the ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople and will be presented to the Porte. The scheme provides for the appointment of a number of inspectors, half Mohammedans and half Christians, who are to examine into the failures of administration and make recommendations to the Finance Commission. But there is little hope that this plan will be effectual even if the Turkish Government is willing to accept such an advisory body. During the past year there have been some four or five hundred deaths due to the raids of the bands of Greeks, Servians and Bulgarians upon the villages and the resulting conflicts. The Servian depredations are said to have the encouragement of the Turks because they serve as a barrier between the Bulgarians of the Principality and those in Macedonia. Both Russia and Great Britain have remonstrated with Bulgaria in regard to the activity of Bulgarian bands, but the Government has denied that the Bulgarians were fomenting racial conflicts and carrying out a national propaganda. It charges, on the other hand, that the disorder arises from Greek bands recruited in Crete, and the Bulgarian villages are simply acting in self-defense. Boris Sarafoff, the most celebrated of the Bulgarian leaders in Macedonia, was shot dead at the door of his house by an unknown man last week. Another revolutionary leader, Garvanoff, was killed at the same time. Sarafoff was only thirty-seven years old, but had been an avowed revolutionist ever since he was fourteen years old, when the Turks entered his home and in his sight tortured his father and grandfather and took them to prison. He obtained military training in the Bulgarian army and for the last twelve years has been engaged in revolutionary activities. It was his band that captured and held for ransom in 1901 Miss Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary. His siser, Zeleta, a student at the University of Geneva, on hearing of the murder of her brother, took the oath of vengence and will continue his work.

Anti-Foreign Movement in China

China and Great Britain are coming into strained relations on account of the disposition of the Chinese people to repudiate all concessions made to foreigners for railways and other projects of internal development. The question of the railroad thru the provinces of Che-kiang and Kiang-su is causing great embarrassment to the Chinese Government. This railroad, which was to connect the cities of Su-Chau, Hang-chau and Ning-po, was granted to an English company, but on account of the unpopularity of foreign concessions in these provinces, the contract was canceled by an edict of September 23d, 1905, and the construction transferred to the provincial native bureau. Since it is impossible to carry on the work on account of the lack of funds, the Chinese Government negotiated a loan from the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate. This, however, was likewise resented, and a strenuous protest forwarded to Pekin. The Government refused to countermand the loan, and the governors of the provinces and the Viceroy were advised that the employment of British capital for the carrying on of the construction must be regarded as an accomplished fact, otherwise it would mean serious injury to Chinese foreign relations. The leaders of the Nationalist party in the provinces threaten retaliation either by organizing the people to refuse to pay taxes or by sending a delegation to Pekin for the purpose of committing suicide before the gates of the British Legation by way of protest against the British loan. A similar situation exists in the province of Shan-si, where a British syndicate holds the most important mining concessions

in China, and a determined effort is being made by the Chinese to recover these rights. They express a willingness to pay back fifteen times as much as the syndicate has invested in the province. Yuan Shi-Kai, the leader of New China, is in danger of losing his popularity and power, because he insists upon the necessity of carrying out the agreements made with the English companies, and he has also incurred dislike by approving of the measures taken by the English to suppress piracy on the West River. Ten British vessels under the command of Sir Thomas Moore are patroling the river.

The Kongo Treaty

The treaty ceding the Kongo Free State to Belgium, which has been so hotly discussed and anxiously awaited all over the world, has at last been submitted to the Belgian Parliament and published. We give below its full text:

Article I.—His Majesty King Leopold II, Sovereign of the Independent Kongo State, hereby cedes to Belgium the sovereignty of the territories composing the Independent Kongo State, together with all the rights and obligations appertaining thereto. The Belgian State hereby accepts this cession, takes over and accepts the obligations of the Independent Kongo State as set forth in Schedule A, and undertakes to respect the existing interests in the Kongo, together with the legally acquired and recognized rights of third parties, native and non-native.

Article II.—The cession comprises all real and personal estate of the Independent Kongo State, and particularly:—

(1) The properties and all the lands belonging to its public and private domain, with reservation of the dispositions and obligations indicated in Schedule A of the present convention.

(2) All the shares and bonds and founder or interest shares mentioned in Schedule B.

(3) All the buildings, constructions, installations, plantations, and appropriations whatsoever, established or acquired in Africa and in Belgium, by the Government of the Independent Kongo State, personal goods of all kinds, and the cattle it possesses there, together with its pontoons and boats with their fittings and its military material, as described in Schedule B, sections II and IV.

(4) The forests, rubber, and other African products which are the property of the Independent Kongo State, as well the provisions and other merchandise belonging to it, as described in Schedule B (I and III).

Article III.—On the other hand, the cession includes all the liabilities and all the financial engagements of the Independent State, as set out in Schedule C.

Article IV.—The date upon which Belgium will begin to exercise her right of sovereignty over the territories mentioned in the first article will be determined by Royal decree. The revenue obtained and the expenses incurred by the Independent State from January 1, 1908, will be taken over by Belgium.

The schedules referred to have not yet been given to the public. The treaty is accompanied with an explanatory statement of over seven thousand words defining its provisions and giving the history of the Kongo, with which the glorification of the King Sovereign, who, it says, has endowed the Kongo with "an organization susceptible, no doubt, of improvement, but able to bear comparisons with colonies several centuries old." It refers to the favorable report on the administration of the Kongo made by the commission of inquiry, and adds that these conclusions

"gave rise on the whole to few criticisms. Some of its views concerning the action of religious missions provoked controversies which have contributed to make better known the efforts of missionaries to introduce Christian civilization into Africa, the difficulties of their task, and the results obtained."

The Crown Domain is subject, like the other territories, to the sovereignty of the independent State. After the annexation there will be in the Kongo, according to the report, no other sovereignty than that of Belgium. The State will have the option of buying back the forests of the domain, and upon its administration is imposed the obligation of providing for the erection of hospitals, schools and churches and the execution of hygienic and philanthropic measures. The financial report fixes the assets of the colony at about $24,000,000, the principal items being merchandise and produce, $2,800,000; flotilla, arms and ammunition, $3,000,000; properties in Belgium, $5,800,000; stocks and shares in concessionary companies, $12,000,000; the liabilities being the public debt and all other debts amounting to about $22,800,000, more or less. The judiciary authorities will be independent of the administrative, all decrees must be signed by the ministers responsible to the Belgian Parliament, and no concessions of any kind can be made unless by the approval of the Colonial Council.

Laveran, Discoverer of the Germ of Malaria

BY JAMES J. WALSH, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.

[Dr. Walsh is Acting Dean and Professor of Nervous Diseases and of the History of Medicine at the Fordham University School of Medicine of New York City. While at the Pasteur Institute in Paris in 1896 he met Professor Laveran, who was then teaching at l'Hopital Val de Grace, the great Military Hospital of Paris.—EDITOR.]

THE announcement that the Nobel prize for the best recent discovery in medicine has for this year been conferred upon Prof. Alphonse Laveran, the discoverer of the germ of malaria, will be eminently satisfactory to those who are in a position to know how much Laveran's work has meant for modern medicine. There is no doubt at all that the definite knowledge of malaria, initiated by Laveran's discovery of the *plasmodium malariæ,* has probably done more to extend the bounds of the habitable earth than anything ever accomplished by man. Until our recent acquisition of a scientific knowledge of malaria the tropics were practically unhabitable for white men, and those who did live there were in constant physical conflict with one of the most persistent diseases that human nature is heir to. Laveran's discovery had to be completed by the recognition of the fact that the malarial organism was carried by mosquitoes in order to bring malaria under control, but with that it makes an epoch in the history of the earth. Under proper sanitary and hygienic conditions the white man will now be able to live quite as well as our colored brethren in any part of the earth's surface.

Before Laveran's time it was generally supposed that malaria was, as the name indicates, a miasmatic disease. It was supposed to be due to bad air—mal-aria. The miasm which caused the disease was supposed to be gaseous or closely allied to gas in nature, was supposed to be diffused in the air, and consequently it was almost, if not quite, impossible to escape it. It was supposed to be particularly noxious at night, and hence the impression that it was extremely dangerous to leave one's windows open after sundown in a malarial country. The miasm of malaria was declared to be more abundant near swampy ground and wherever the soil had been recently turned up. Now we know as the result of finding Laveran's malarial parasite in the bodies of mosquitoes, that all these apparent proofs that malaria is due to a gaseous miasm carried by the air can without exception be explained by the demonstrated fact that the mosquito carries the disease. It is because mosquitoes breed in marshy, swampy districts more abundantly than elsewhere that these regions are malarial. It is because the mosquito does his feeding mainly at night that it is dangerous to leave the window open in a malarial country. It is the mosquito who is responsible for the bad name that the night air has. The night air is, in fact, a little purer than the day air, and does no harm, unless it serves to bear the mosquito to its victim. It is the mosquito finally who breeds in the pools of water that gather wherever the soil is freshly turned over, and it is because of this stagnant water and not anything that comes out of the soil that malaria establishes itself where it has not been before. We had striking experiences of this kind with malaria during the building of the

new Yale University and during the erection of the buildings of the World's Fair in Chicago. Malaria occurred where it had not existed for some forty years before. All this clarification of ideas as to malaria was made possible by Laveran's discovery, so that he well deserves the Nobel prize.

Prof. Alphonse Laveran was born in Metz, June 18th, 1845. He made his medical studies in Strasburg when that university was still French, and made his service in the hospitals there in 1866 and 1867. He joined the army military corps the year of his graduation. His graduation thesis, entitled "Experimental Researches on the Regeneration of Nerves," showed distinct originality. It contained some rather suggestive hints with regard to the trophic centers of nerves, as we have come to call them, and brought out the fact that degeneration did not always proceed from the center to the periphery, as might have been anticipated. For this thesis young Laveran had made a series of personal observations on rabbits and pigeons which showed very well that he knew how to arrange the terms of an experiment so as to bring out information, and in general gave a preliminary hint of his possibilities as an investigator.

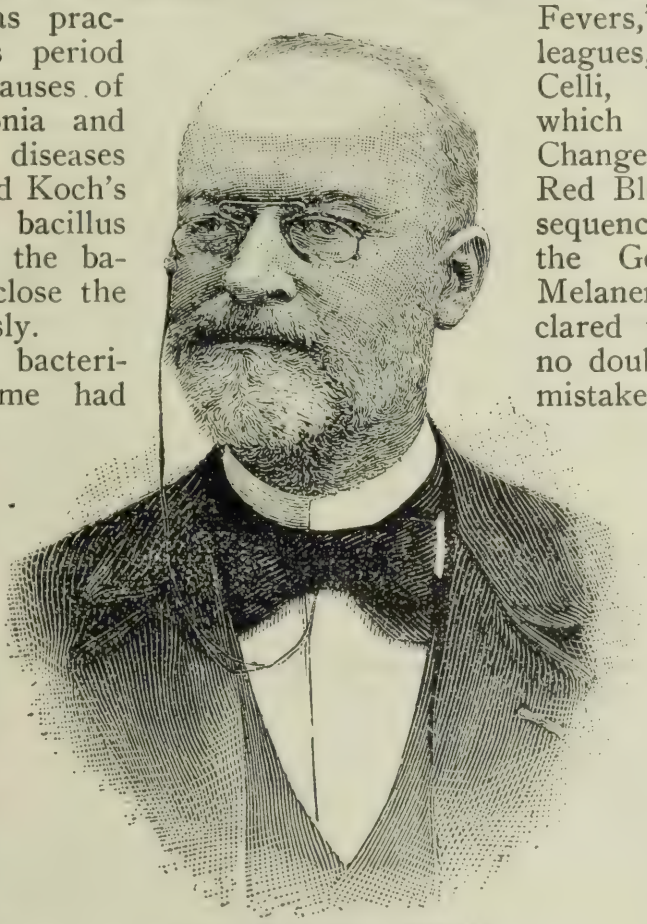
He received an appointment to the Military Hospital of Val de Grace in Paris in 1874, when he was just entering his thirtieth year. His appointment at Val de Grace included the duty of training young military surgeons. This was probably the best possible rounding out of his own medical education that he could have had. As he said to me at Val de Grace, nearly twenty-five years later, that period of teaching was a very precious developmental influence. At the end of four years of service at Val de Grace he was sent to Algiers. As a rule French surgeons of the army did not care to be sent into the practically tropical climate of Algiers. The appointments for service in France were much sought for. Laveran's appointment to Algiers proved to be the opportunity of his life. One is tempted to think of Charcot, who, when the appointments to Paris hospitals were being made, asked to be sent to the Salpetrière, which was at the time scarcely more than an asylum for old women. All the other physicians to the hospitals had demanded the active service of a regular city hospital. At the end of twenty years, however, Charcot had remade, as the result of his studies on the old women of the Salpetrière, the chapter on nervous diseases in medicine. It was to be a considerably shorter period than that before Laveran was to do as much for the malarial diseases, and his discoveries were eventually to make the tropics habitable and make it possible for the white man to live in any part of the world.

The story of his discovery of the malarial parasite is rather interesting. In 1878 he was given the charge of a hospital at Bona, in the northeastern part of Algeria, not far from the Mediterranean. While the name of this town is comparatively unfamiliar to Americans, it is of reasonably good size and had probably more than 30,000 inhabitants at that time. Laveran had the opportunity to see a number of cases of malaria. His attention was attracted by their anemia and the occurrence of pigment in their blood. He examined very carefully these pigmentary granulations which abound in the liver, the spleen and the vessels of the brain, and noted that in the blood of those suffering from chronic malaria there seemed to be certain spherical bodies with ameboid movements and certain pigmented crescentic bodies which at that time he concluded must be parasites. During the next two years his attention was devoted to this subject. In 1880, while having a still larger service of malarial patients at Constantine, also in Algiers, he succeeded in demonstrating the flagellæ or curious little tails or lashes which may be seen on these pigmented bodies.

It was at this time, too, that he made the really primal discovery that these parasitic appearances were constant in the blood of malarial patients just before an attack of malaria manifested itself, provided the patient had not taken quinine. Between the attacks the pigmentary parasites, as he now considered them, were either absent or were very infrequent. The use of quinine served to lessen their number very much. These were observations of cardinal importance

and it is easy to understand that they increased his suspicion that it was parasites that caused malaria and that he was right on their trail.

It must not be thought that this was the first time that an observer had thought that he had found the parasitic cause of malaria. The period from 1875 to 1885 is one of the most important in our modern bacteriology, in the sense that at this time a number of the specific microbic causes of disease were discovered. It was practically during this period that the microbic causes of diphtheria, pneumonia and the various pus diseases were discovered, and Koch's observations on the bacillus of cholera and of the bacillus tuberculosis close the period very gloriously.



DR. CHARLES LAVERAN.
Member of the Academy of Sciences and Recipient of the Nobel Prize for Medicine.

Every working bacteriologist of the time had hoped to find the cause of some disease in the bacterion. It is not surprising then that Thommasi-Crudeli announced in 1879 that he had found a bacterium that was the cause of malarial fevers. When Laveran announced his discoveries then, they were received with skepticism by Italian authorities who had spent their life in observations upon malaria. It did not seem very likely that a young French surgeon (Laveran was about thirty-three when his observations began and he was scarcely more than thirty-five when he reached his conclusions) should have learned more about malaria in two short years in Africa than the Italians had learned in a number of years. The medical world generally sided with the Italian school and was inclined to think that this ardent young Frenchman had jumped to a premature conclusion. Marchiafava and Celli continued to write on malaria as if it were due to the *bacillus malariæ* as Thommasi - Crudeli's organism was called, and even when Laveran went to Italy and demonstrated his parasite they did not accept it. Not only these two but the Italian students of malaria generally declared that Laveran's so-called parasites were only degenerated erythrocytes—that is, dead or dying red blood cells—effects of malaria, not its causes.

When, in 1884, Laveran published his now famous "Treatise on the Malarial Fevers," his Italian colleagues, Marchiafava and Celli, published a paper which bore the title "The Changes which Occur in Red Blood Cells as a Consequence of Malaria and the Genesis of Malarial Melanemia." They declared that there could be no doubt that Laveran was mistaken. With the confirmation of Thommasi-Crudeli they said that there was a necrobiosis of the red blood cells, as a consequence of which the hemoglobin was changed into melanin, and there remained of the living red blood cells only the circulating corpses. In the meantime, however, a French observer in 1882 had not only confirmed Laveran's discovery, but had gone farther than the original discoverer in a very remarkable way. Laveran thought that the malarial parasites were outside of the red blood vessels but clinging to them. Richard declared that they were inside the red blood cells, and this we now know to be true. Indeed, this is as important a part of our knowledge as that of the existence of the malarial parasites themselves.

After the first setback, however, Laveran's work soon received the recognition that it so well deserved. Laveran's demonstrations of the occurrence of the same

parasite in Romaan fever as he had found in the malaria of Algiers left no doubt in the minds of medical scientists outside of Italy, and in Italy the tide soon turned in his favor. Within a year after their rejection of Laveran's discovery Marchiafava and Celli changed their opinion, adopted Laveran's way of thinking, and began a series of brilliant researches which have greatly contributed to the life history of our malarial parasites. It was they who suggested that the parasite should be called plasmodia or malarial hemo-plasmodia, because it resembled another organism to which this title had been given that produces a disease in turns. The term plasmodium is not a good one. A writer in *The Practitioner,* London, said some five years ago that it is perhaps one of the most inappropriate of all the names suggested for the parasite. A plasmodium is an irregular mass of protoplasm containing many nuclei, while the malarial organism has but a single nucleus. Metchnikoff, whose knowledge of these lower organisms makes him an authority in the matter, suggested the much better name *hemophillum malariæ,* but, as is so often the case with more appropriate names, whose introduction is suggested later, this was never adopted.

With a brilliant career before him in the military service, Laveran preferred to give this up about ten years ago in order to consecrate himself entirely to studies in bacteriology, which he has been pursuing at the Pasteur Institute. While his reputation depends on his discovery of the germ of malaria, Laveran has made a number of original observations on other hematozoa, which live inside the red blood cells of animals, and on the sporozoa and the trypanosomes. His studies in mumps, of which he has seen a number of epidemics among the young soldiers in the French army, have taught him much about that disease, which, so mild as a rule in children, not infrequently in young men and women proves serious in its effects. His article on "Mumps" in Dechambre's Dictionnaire is an important contribution to medical literature. His article on "Epidemic Diseases" in Bouchard's "Traité de Pathologie Générale" is another valuable work. While teaching hygiene he wrote a treatise on "Military Hygiene" which is really a compendium of his lectures for ten years at Val de Grace, and gives an excellent idea of his effectiveness as a teacher.

His French colleagues soon recognized the supreme merit of Laveran's discovery. In 1884 he was named professor at the Military School of Medicine at Val de Grace. Five years later, in 1889, a number of observers in many parts of the world having confirmed his discovery, the French Institute, on the recommendation of his distinguished colleague, Professor Bouchard, conferred on him the Bréant prize for a distinguished discovery in medicine. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine, and in 1895 a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. In the meantime the German medical world had honored him with the gold medal of Cothenies, which is decided by the Academy of Naturalists of Halle. He was made an Officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, and many of the important French scientific societies considered that they were honoring themselves by counting him among their honorary members. He was made an honorary member of the Imperial Military Academy of Medicine at St. Petersburg and of the Medical and Surgical Society of London.

Laveran is a distinguished original thinker in medicine and a great benefactor of mankind. He is, besides, that most charming of men, a French gentleman, who has made many friends, who will rejoice, as indeed does the medical profession of the world, at this merited recognition of his service to humanity and to medical science, which has come to him in this year's Nobel Prize.

New York City.



"Each roome with ivie leaves is drest
And every post with holly."

Specimen illustration from "A Christmas Carroll" by George Wither, reproduced by permission of the publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, for the Holiday Book Number of *The Independent*.



A SELECTION FROM THE YEAR'S HOLIDAY BOOKS

By W. G. BOWDOIN



Christmasse Tyde. Being a collection of seasonable quotations. Chosen and arranged by Jennie Day Haines. Title page bordered in red with ecclesiastic type. Frontispiece in color. Paul Elder. $2.00 net.

A Christmas Carroll. By George Wither. With pictures and text drawn by Frank T. Merrill. Title page and many illustrations in tint. Colored frontispiece reproduced in this issue of THE INDEPENDENT. Putnam's. $3.00 net.

Jesse ben David, a Shepherd of Bethlehem. By James M. Ludlow. Illustrated title page. Colored frontispiece. Decorations in tint. Revell. $1.00.

The Story of the Other Wise Man. By Henry van Dyke. Decorated by Enrico Monetti. Decorated and illuminated thruout after the fashion set by monkish scribes in their manuscript volumes. Edition de luxe. Harper's. $5.00.

The Little City of Hope. A Christmas story. By F. Marion Crawford. With illustrations by W. Benda. Marginalia in green and brown. Macmillan. $1.25.

The Dawn at Shanty Bay. By Robert E. Knowles. Illustrated by Griselda Marshall McClure. Green chapter heads and marginalia engraved, rubricated and green tinted title page. Revell. $1.00.

Blottentots and How to Make Them. By John Prosper Carmel. If you've never read a Blottentot this book will help you quite a lot! Engraved title page. Paul Elder. 75 cents net.

The Romance of an Old Fashioned Gentleman. By F. Hopkinson Smith. Illustrated in color by A. I. Keller. Scribner's. $1.50.

Velasquez. By S. L. Bensusan. Illustrated with eight reproductions in color. Engraved title page. Stokes. 65 cents net.

Reynolds. By S. L. Bensusan. Illustrated with eight reproductions in color. Engraved title page. Stokes. 65 cents net.

Portraits and Portrait Painting. Being a brief survey of portrait painting from the Middle Ages to the present day. By Estelle M. Hurll. Illustrated. Rubricated title page. Boston: L. C. Page. $2.50.

Gods and Heroes of Old Japan. By Violet M. Pasteur. Decorated by Ada Galton. Title page in tint. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50 net.

The Quest of the Colonial. By Robert and Elizabeth Shackleton. Illustrated with many photographs and with decorations by Harry Fenn. Engraved title page. Frontispiece in color. The Century. $2.40 net.

Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Orators. By Elbert Hubbard. Pericles, Antony, Savonarola, Luther, Burke, Pitt, Marat, Ingersoll, Henry, King, Beecher, Phillips. Illustrated. Rubricated title page. Putnam's. $2.50.

Cathedral Cities of France. By Herbert Marshall, R. W. S., and Hester Marshall. With sixty illustrations in color by Herbert Marshall, R. W. S. Rubricated title page. Dodd, Mead. $3.50 net.

A Spring Fortnight in France. By Josephine Tozier. Numerous illustrations. Title page with green tinted border. Dodd, Mead. $2.00 net.

Little Pilgrimages. Among Old New England Inns. Being an account of little journeys to various quaint inns and hostelries of Colonial New England. By Mary Caroline Crawford. Illustrated. Title page decorated and rubricated. Boston: L. C. Page. $2.00.

Old Steamboat Days on the Hudson River. Interesting tales and reminiscences of the stirring times of early steam navigation. By David Lear Buckman. Illustrated with many pictures of famous river boats. Rubricated title page. The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

In Olde New York. Sketches of old times and places in both the city and the State. By Charles Burr Todd. Illustrated with many interesting old and modern pictures. Rubricated title page. The Grafton Press. $1.50 net.

In Olde Massachusetts. Sketches of old times and places during the early days of the Commonwealth. By Charles Burr Todd. With illustrations. Rubricated title page. The Grafton Press. $1.50 net.

Browning's Italy. A study of Italian life and art in Browning. By Helen Archibald Clarke. Illustrated title page in red and black. Baker, Taylor. $2.00 net.

Holland Sketches. By Edward Penfield. Illustrated in color. Title page with windmill motif. Scribner's. $2.50 net.

Poets' Country. Edited by Andrew Lang. Contributors: Prof. J. Churton Collins, E. Hartley Coleridge, W. J. Loftie, F.S.A.; Michael Macmillan and Andrew Lang. With fifty illustrations in color by Francis S. Walker. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $5.00 net.

Venice. By Beryl de Sélincourt and May Sturge Henderson. Illustrated by Reginald Barratt, of the Royal Water Color Society. Ornamented and rubricated title page. Dodd, Mead. $3.50 net.

Our Country Home: How We Transformed a Wisconsin Woodland. By Frances Kinsley Hutchinson. With nearly two hundred illustrations from photographs by the author. Rubricated title page. Chicago: McClurg. $2.00.

Dame Curtsey's Book of Novel Entertainments for Every Day in the Year. By Ellye Howell Glover ("Dame Curtsey"). Illustrated. Chicago: McClurg. $1.00.

The Maxims of Methuselah. Being the advice given by the patriarch in his nine hundred sixty and ninth year to his great grandson at Shem's coming of age in regard to women. By Gelett Burgess. With Illustrations, decorations and cover design by Louis D. Fancher. Tinted marginalia. Stokes. 75 cents.

The Teddyssey. By Otho Cushing. A book of cartoons in classical style. Title page designed and drawn by the author. Life Publishing Co. $1.00.

A Ball of Yarn: Its Unwinding. By Robert Rudd Whiting. The illustrations in color by Merle Johnson. Engraved title page. Paul Elder. 75 cents.

Mother Goose. In silhouettes. Cut by Katharine G. Buffum. Illustrated title page. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. 75 cents.

The Astonishing Tale of a Pen and Ink Puppet; or, The Genteel Art of Illustrating. By Oliver Herford. Scribner's. $1.00.

Betel Nuts: What They Say in Hindustan. Rhymed in English. By Arthur Guiterman. The frontispiece after an oil painting by Will Jenkins. Here's frolic truth in Oriental guise; A verse may find him who a sermon flies. Text and decorations in brown ink. Paul Elder. 75 cents net.

In Old School Days. By Will Carleton. Illustrated in color by James Montgomery Flagg. Text on tinted pages thruout. Moffat, Yard. $1.60 net.

The Hanging of the Crane. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Holiday Edition. Illustrations in color by Arthur I. Keller. Designs by Florence W. Swan. Engraved frontispiece in green tint. Houghton, Mifflin. $2.00.

Sonnets of a Budding Bard. By Nixon Waterman. Drawings in tint by John A. Williams. Title page illustrated and rubricated. Chicago: Forbes & Co. 75 cents.

The Comedy of Life. Full page illustrations reproduced from Life. Quarto. Life Publishing Co. $2.00.

J. Archibald McKackney (Collector of Whiskers). Being certain episodes taken from the diary and notes of that estimable gentleman-student, and now for the first time set forth. Edited by Ralph D. Paine. With illustrations by Wallace Morgan. Rubricated title page. Outing Publishing Co. $1.25.

Our Girls: Poems in Praise of the American Girl. With illustrations in color by Howard Chandler Christy. Text and title page on red bordered pages. Moffat, Yard. $2.50 net.

The Harrison Fisher Book. A collection of drawings in colors and black and white. With an introduction by James B. Carrington. Scribner's. $3.00 net.

Abelard and Heloise: The Love Letters. A poetical rendering. By Ella C. Bennett. The frontispiece done in photogravure from an oil painting by Will Jenkins. Engraved title page. First edition limited to 500 copies. Paul Elder. $1.50 net.

Immensee. Translated from the German of Theodore Storm. By George P. Upton. Illustrated and decorated by Margaret and Helen Maitland Armstrong. Colored illustrations. Title page in three colors. Chicago: McClurg. $1.75 net.

The Rivals. By Richard Brinsley Sheridan. With an introduction by Brander Matthews. Illustrations by M. Power O'Malley. Colored frontispiece and eighteen illustrations in photogravure. Crowell. $2.50.

The Story of Sir Launcelot and His Companions. By Howard Pyle. Illustrated. Engraved title page. Scribner's. $2.50 net.

The Ingoldsby Legends; or, Mirth and Marvels. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham, A. R. W. S. Engraved and tinted title page. Contains twenty-four illustrations in colors, twelve printed in tint and over sixty in line. Dutton. $6.00 net.

The Grandissimes. By George W. Cable. With illustrations in photogravure by Albert Herter. Rubricated title page. Scribner's. $2.50.

The Sea Fogs. By Robert Louis Stevenson. No. 1 of the Western Classics. With an introduction by Thomas Rutherford Bacon. The photogravure frontispiece after a painting by Albertine Randall Wheelan. Engraved title page. Decorated pages thruout. Paul Elder. $1.50 net.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The Thumb-Nail Series. Engraved and tinted title page. The Century. $1.00.

The Seven Poor Travelers and the Holly Tree. By Charles Dickens. The Thumb-Nail Series. Rubricated title page. The Century. $1.00.

Travels With a Donkey in the Cevennes. By Robert Louis Stevenson. The Thumb-Nail Series. Engraved and tinted title page. Frontispiece modeled in bas-relief by Augustus St. Gaudens in 1887, during the author's illness in New York. The Century. $1.00.

Shakespeare's Christmas Gift to Queen Bess, in the Year 1596. By Anna Benneson McMahan. Title page in red and green. Chicago: McClurg. $1.00 net.

The Parables. Edited by Lyman Abbott, D. D. Illustrations by Arthur E. Becher. Decorations by Arthur Jacobson. Title page and other pages in tint. Appleton. $2.50.

A Book of Joys. The story of a New England Summer. By Lucy Fitch Perkins. With illustrations in color by the author. Rubricated title page. Colored frontispiece. Chicago: McClurg. $1.75 net.

The Queenly Mother in the Realm of Home. By Margaret E. Sangster. With drawings by Griselda Marshall McClure. Frontispiece from a photograph of Mrs. Roosevelt, printed in tint. Title page also in tint. F. H. Revell. $1.50 net.

Gallantry. An Eighteenth Century Dizain in Ten Comedies, with an afterpiece. By James Branch Cabell. Illustrated in color by Howard Pyle. Title page decorated and rubricated. Harper's. $2.00.

The Woman's Exchange of Simpkinsville. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Forget-Me-Not Edition. Illustrated. Title page in black and double tint. Harper's. $1.25.

The Old Peabody Pew. A Christmas romance of a country church. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. With illustrations in color by Alice Barber Stephens. Title page and other pages with green Borders. Houghton, Mifflin. $1.50.

An Encore. By Margaret Deland. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. Title page in tint. Tinted marginalia thruout the volume. Harper's. $1.50.

The Crimson Conquest. A romance of Pizarro and Peru. By Charles Bradford Hudson. With frontispiece in full color by J. C. Leyendecker. Rubricated title page. Chicago: McClurg. $1.50.

Aunt Jane of Kentucky. By Eliza Calvert Hall. Illustrated. Color plate reproduced in this issue of THE INDEPENDENT. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Arizona Nights. By Stewart Edward White, with frontispiece and six illustrations in color by N. C. Wyeth. One of these plates reproduced in color is published in this issue of THE INDEPENDENT. McClure. $1.50.

Her Son. A Chronicle of Love. By Horace Annesley Vachell. Frontispiece in color by Walter H. Everett. Dodd, Mead. $1.50.

Edwin Davis French. A Memorial. His Life and Art. Edition limited to 575 copies. With press work by Theodore L. De Vinne & Co. Illustrated. Privately printed: Ira H. Brainerd, 92 William Street, New York City. $7.50 net.

A Collection of Book Plate Designs. By Louis Rhead. With portrait of Mr. Rhead, a corner in his studio, and other embellishments, besides the reproduction of twenty-five of his book plates. Title page and initial letter in delicate blue tint. Limited edition. Boston: W. Porter Truesdell. $2.00.

A Booklet Devoted to the Book Plates of Elisha Brown Bird. Being a collection printed in photogravure. With portrait of Mr. Bird and an especially designed title page. Limited edition. Boston: W. Porter Truesdell. $3.50 net.

Ex-Libris. A collection of book plate designs by Herbert Gregson. Rubricated title page. Many of the reproduced book plates are printed in color. Limited edition. Boston: W. Porter Truesdell. $2.00.

The Graphic Arts and Crafts Year Book, 1907. The first American annual review of the engraving, printing and allied industries. Edited by Joseph Meadon. Hamilton, Ohio: The Republican Publishing Co. $5.00.

Women's Thoughts for Women. Chosen and arranged by Rose Porter. The whole forming a calendar for the year. A. Wessels. 50 cents.

A Tennyson Calendar. Selected and arranged by Anna Harris Smith. Rubricated title page. Half-tone portrait of Lord Tennyson as frontispiece. Crowell. 50 cents net.

The Lincoln Year Book. Axioms and Aphorisms from the Great Emancipator. Compiled by Wallace Rice. Contains half-tone portrait of Mr. Lincoln as frontispiece. Title page in two tints. Chicago: McClurg. $1.00 net.

The Franklin Year Book. Maxims and Morals from the Great Philosopher. Compiled by Wallace Rice. Contains half-tone portrait of Mr. Franklin as frontispiece. Title page in two tints. Chicago: McClurg. $1.00 net.

The Optimist's Good Morning. Compiled by Florence Hobart Perin. Boston: Little, Brown. $1.00 net.

John Greenleaf Whittier. A sketch of his life, with selected poems. By Bliss Perry. Houghton, Mifflin. 75 cents.

Any of the books reviewed or advertised in this number will be sent by THE INDEPENDENT on receipt of price.

THE stream of books that flows from the various publishing houses is quite as great this year as last. Possibly it is greater. The manufacturing details are as a rule technically good. The illustrations are in many cases colored and many of the holiday books are made gorgeous with decorations in tint and by means of marginalia. Some private presses, like The Village Press, the Marion Press and such publishers as Alfred Bartlett, Richard G. Badger Ivan Somerville & Co. and Thomas B. Mosher, have produced some notable books which while in strictly limited editions are yet characterized by beautiful and very artistic *format.* Omission from the present selection does not necessarily signify that the book is unworthy.



SILHOUETTE OF LINCOLN
In Wallace Rice's "The Lincoln Year Book."
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Some of the most important art works that have appeared during the last few weeks have been reserved for review later when space can be given to their critical consideration.

Christmas without a collection of Christmas carols as gathered together in *Christmasse Tyde* would naturally be like the play of "Hamlet" minus Hamlet. The compiler has gleaned a mass of material from here, there and everywhere, and into the collection has gone good, bad and indifferent carols.

The singing of Christmas carols as a part of the observance of Christmas no longer obtains as formerly, but a Christmas season without a carol in book form would be an undesirable novelty. This year George Wither's *A Christmas Carol,* written close upon three centuries since, appears as a holiday offering and from which we reproduce the frontispiece in full color. It suggests the steaming wassail bowls of long ago, and with the poem before us the old-time Christmas comes trooping back with its routs and revels that went to celebrate the season until we are ready to exclaim with Wither:

"Hang sorrow! Care will kill a cat.
And therefore let's be merry."

Once more the story of what the shepherd told the wise men concerning "The Star of all the Ages" has been retold in *Jesse ben David.* Something of the mysticism and light of Bethlehem's star finds lodgment in the story that goes to make up the book. The old story in its new dressing of Oriental colors makes a strong appeal to those who read its pages.

Van Dyke's popular and inspired parable, *The Story of the Other Wise Man,* is a beautiful example of book making. It follows the lines laid down by the old monkish scribes as to style in so far as types can do it, and the decorations add much even to the text of the veteran author. With its wide margins and rivulets of text in special type set off by caligraphic decorations by Enrico Monetti in duotones the book is a delight to the eye.

For the first time in some years Marion Crawford lays the scene of his writing which takes the form of a Christmas story, and is called "*The Little City of Hope,*" in America. As usual with him the theme is delightfully worked out

and *The Little City of Hope* will make a charming gift book.

The Dawn at Shanty Bay takes its heroes from the common people who might easily have lived next door to the reader and out of such material the author makes a very readable Christmas story of the *genre* type.

The Christmas season affords an excuse for such a book as *Blottentots and How to Make Them.* The making of them by folding over a paper while the ink is fresh has always been a favorite amusement of and for children, but no one ever thought it worth while to make a book about them before.



LAS MENINAS.
From Velazquez (Stokes).

Further evidence of the cleverness of F. Hopkinson Smith was not required, but we have it nevertheless in *The Romance of an Old Fashioned Gentleman,* that he has delightfully written this year for the Christmas season. The story has pathos mingled with romance and thru it all runs the atmosphere of art. It is a painter's romance, delightfully thought out and skilfully told. Incidentally, but unobtrusively, it teaches the reader a great moral lesson.

Two more volumes in the *Masterpieces in Color Series,* as edited by T. Leman Hare are features among the holiday books this year. One is on *Velazquez,* and the other on *Reynolds.* In the first named the author has pointed out that Spain, in spite of her recent great political decline, still exercises great influence in the art world thru Diego de Silva Velazquez. By merely glancing thru the little volume under consideration it will be possible to understand something of this influence and the reason for it. In the reproduction printed in this issue of his *Las Meninas,* considered one of his greatest works, much is lost by the translation of his transcendent color into black and white. In the companion volume there is a brief but comprehensive sketch of Sir Joshua Reynolds.



The Inherited Kettle. From Shackleton's "The Quest of the Colonial." (Century.)

Under the title of *Portraits and Portrait Paintings,* Estelle M. Hurll gives us this year a survey of the subject based for the most part on the old masters and their several schools. In her concluding chapter she touches lightly upon modern painting as applied to portrait painting. Among the Americans she devotes most of her space to Whistler and Sargent, altho she confesses there are others, and her outlook for American portrait art is on the whole optimistic.

When the ordinary person looks at an old Japanese color print the handling of its color effects nearly always pleases if the observer has any eye for color. Such a person loses much of the charm that is



"An Almighty Exciting Race"

Specimen illustration from ARIZONA NIGHTS. *By Stewart Edward White*

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for the Holiday Book Number of *The Independent*.

inherent in the color prints that have come down to us from the old masters of Japan, simply because the Japanese



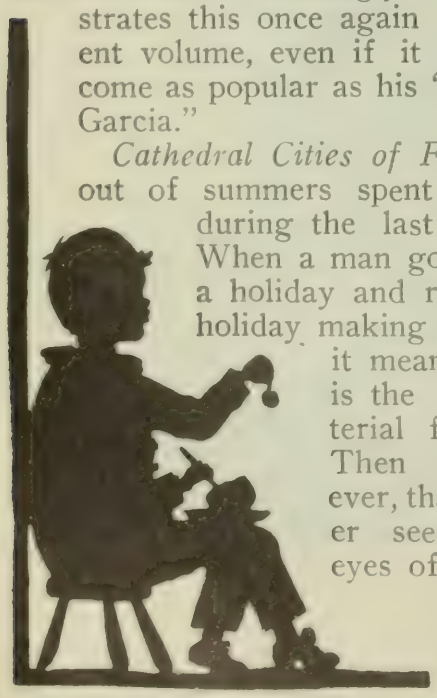
"THESE STILES SADLY BOTHERED ODILLE."
By Arthur Rackham.
From "The Ingoldsby Legends." (Dutton.)

legends are very largely unknown to most of us. In *Gods and Heroes of Old Japan* there is an attempt made to popularize these legends and the folk-lore with which the work of most of the Japanese artists is charged. We may here read of the mythical and other Japanese heroes which are quite as dear to the citizens of the flowery kingdom as were

the old Greek heroes to the Greeks. We see the expression of the Japanese ideals as influenced by their worship of the spirits of the dead and if we can come to a comprehension of their heroes and their gods as set forth in the present volume the Japanese print that seemed dull and meaningless before will in the light of the new knowledge hidden in the text take on a wonderful vitality and a broader significance.

Collectors of old furniture ought certainly to read *The Quest of The Colonial*, by the Shackletons. Influenced by the spell cast upon them by the inheritance of a kettle and the purchase of a pair of candlesticks, followed by the gift of a Shaker chair, the authors have written down a very pleasing account of the joys incident to the collecting of mahogany, walnut, brass and the china of Ye Olden Tyme now so popular. The man who collects enjoys many things that are as a sealed book to the non collector, something of which is set forth in the Shackleton volume. The chapter on "Fakes" is helpful.

Elbert Hubbard has made more "little journeys," about which he has now written under the title of *Little Journeys to the Homes of Eminent Orators*. Whatever else may be said about Hubbard certain it is that he knows how to write and to write interestingly. He demonstrates this once again in the present volume, even if it fails to become as popular as his "Message to Garcia."



LITTLE JACK HORNER.
From "Mother Goose in Silhouettes."
(Houghton, Mifflin.)

Cathedral Cities of France grew out of summers spent in France during the last five years. When a man goes away on a holiday and revels in his holiday making notes about it meanwhile there is the best of material for a book. Then it is, if ever, that the reader sees with the eyes of the writer, and when the illustrations are like those in "Cathedral Cities of France," the book stands out among the hundreds of holiday publications with an air of distinction and individuality. Those who enjoy travel will have a rich treat in this book. If one has journeyed where the author has, the joy of reading will be intensified.

Josephine Tozier has taken journeys to Le Mans, Angers, Saumur, Poitiers, Argenton, Brive, Rocamadour, Albi, Carcasonne, Arles and Tarascon, all of which she has pleasantly described under the title of *A Spring Fortnight in France*. Bits of life and amusing experience in French provincial towns crowd the pages of this volume with much to repay perusal, and the book will be found especially valuable to those contemplating a tour in France. The stay-at-home traveler may also extract much that is pleasing and informing out of the Tozier book.

A great deal of the romance that clusters round and about New England is brought out in *Little Pilgrimages Among Old New England Inns*. The author has followed in the footsteps of Alice Morse Earle with good results and many a country house in New England has been made to yield up an interesting story. The deserted rooms have in many instances been repeopled and we are enabled to make merry with the old time occupants. The book is crowded with interesting lore.

In the Grafton Historical series there have been several new books included. Among them may be mentioned *Old Steamboat Days on the Hudson River, In Olde New York, and In Olde Massachusetts*. In all the volumes named the same general method has been followed, which has been to include sketches of old times and places and interesting tales and reminiscences bearing on or connected with the subject of each book. The series is admirably conceived to preserve recollections of men, things and places that are fast passing away and the recall of which will be increasingly difficult with the added flight of time.

One reason for the alleged obscurity of Robert Browning's poetry is the lavish use of allusions to history, art and literature. This is especially the case with the large number of his poems that have

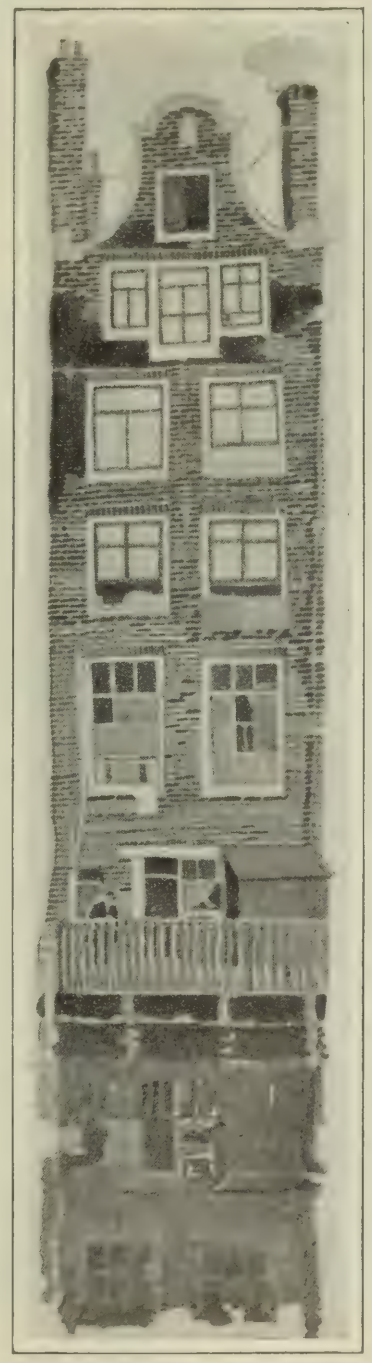
Italy as theme or setting for there are few of us familiar enough with Italian life, past and present, to catch the significance of all his light touches. The volume entitled *Browning's Italy* does not attempt anything like a complete annotation, but it will be a great help to the reader by putting the poems into their historical framework.

The inspiration for *Holland Sketches* has been a journey to the Land of Wind Mills undertaken by Edward Penfield, who fortunately took his sketching pencil with him. Dutch men, Dutch maidens, Dutch babies, Dutch houses, Dutch cats, Dutch fishing craft, Dutch cows, the Zuyder Zee, everything is there and all done as only Penfield himself could do it.

The *Poet's Country* as edited by Mr. Andrew Lang is intended to show the influence of the environment on the poet, whether native or travel in foreign lands. Byron was inspired by foreign scenes and events, Wordsworth and Scott by home land. It is illustrated in full color by Francis S. Walker. An unusual feature of the book is an offer it contains on the part of the illustrator to sell his originals.

Thirty full page illustrations in color by Reginald Barratt, of the Royal Water Color Society, appear in *Venice*. Something of the poetry of Venice seems to have crept into these luminous illustrations, showing "The Queen of the Adriatic" as the city is today. The book touches upon the history and traditions of Venice as well as its modern aspects.

A chronicle of the planning, building and the arrangement of an attractive country place has been given the title of *Our Country Home*. Notes in this connection on the succession of flowers, shrubs, the coming and going of birds, something about other animate life and quite a lot about the pleasures that belong to such a home that has come into existence step by step conspire to make this book interesting to a very large class in the community.



IN THE CITY OF AMSTERDAM.
From Penfield's "Holland Sketches." (Scribner's.)

The woman who entertains much or little often finds herself at a loss for novelty in the way of entertainment that counts for so much for or against the success of even a modest function. In *Dame Curtsey's Book of Novel Entertainments* for every day in the year will be found many things that are exceedingly valuable in the way of suggestion to the entertaining hostess.

The proper management of women is a problem that is solved by but very few men. It has been said that if you let a woman think that you think she will, then she will not, and if you let her think that you think she will not, then she will. *The Maxims of Methuselah* sheds much light upon this problem, and no young man seeking to dominate even one of the fair sex should be without a copy.

President Roosevelt has achieved an honor rarely given to heroes while they live. In *The Teddyssey*, however, certain of the Rooseveltean achievements are very cleverly presented by Otto Cushing in mock heroic outline sketches, happily conceived and well executed after classic models.

Humor is such a composite thing that while there are some persons in the world who will think that *A Ball of Yarn; Its Unwinding*, is very dreary

stuff that lacks spontaneity, there are others who will revel in it and feel sorry the book does not contain more material. And who shall say which of the two is correct? The only proper way will be to read the volume and then judge for yourself, which is after all just what the publishers are hoping you will do.

Mother Goose in Silhouettes cut by Katharine G. Buffum appeals to grown-ups quite as much as to children. Possibly it makes a stronger appeal to adults because they will appreciate more fully the cleverness of the silhouettes. The book contains only a selection of the most popular of the Mother Goose rhymes.

No one but Oliver Herford who frequently spends whole days in polishing a single word could possibly have written *The Astonishing Tale of a Pen and Ink Puppet.* He has in his present skit caricatured the prevalent society pictures of our novels and magazines, showing how few lay figures will answer for all these characters. Possibly his highest exploits as an illustrator are reached in the present book by his masterly illustration of paragraphs XIV and XXI. It is safe to say that in these two instances he reaches his apogee of achievement as an artist.

Arthur Guiterman whose sprightly verse has appeared from time to time in the New York *Times* and elsewhere, now issues a volume of rimes entitled *Betel Nuts.* The following extracts will perhaps serve to show something of plan and scope:

A day or a minute? A year or a moon?
Now which does he mean when he says,
"Pretty soon!"

I live between perils, abandoned by friends,
Like an ant on a fire-stick lit at both ends.

No more he dances, feasts and sings;
The Married man is bound to Toil.
His mind is full of Other Things,—
And those are Salt and Wood and Oil.

The versification of Will Carleton in his new book *In Old Schooldays* lacks the brilliancy of some of his earlier work, but mothers and fathers will read it with appreciation.

The Hanging of the Crane has been reproduced and illustrated with color plates by Arthur I. Keller. The old poem and new illustrations go well together, and the volume is far better than the ordinary gift book.

The following selection from *Sonnets of a Budding Bard* is typical of the others:

Sonnet wrote whilst thinkin' of our parents in the Garden of Eden.

O Adam and O Eve! How very nice
It must have been to live where you was at.
No neighbors anywhere with whom to spat,
Nor any one to give you free advice.
Ma says she'd gladly pay 'most any price
For such a lay-out. And she's certain that
Because there were no servants in your flat
Is how you camest to call it "Paradise."

And pa says that if Eve hadst drest the way
Our women do we shouldst have mist the fate
Of goin' forth into the world to stray,
For she'd be somewhere, still, inside the gate
Delayin' things, as women dost today,
A-tryin' for to pin her hat on straight.

The Comedy of Life consists of a selection of sketches from the pages of that sprightly publication called *Life,* by such artists as Gibson, Hutt, Bayard Jones, Read, Foster, Blashfield, Cady, E. W. Kemble and Montgomery Flagg, accompanied by brief poems and jokes.

J. Archibald McKackney (*Collector of Whiskers*) is a pleasant satire on the modern tendency toward research in curious fields. The idea of tracing musical vibrations in human whiskers and of the employment of such vibrations to the discomforture of students of acoustics and harmony as gravely set forth in the book is funny in the extreme.

Our Girls are an inspiration in the flesh. They are scarcely less so in the book bearing this title. The verse extols them and sings prettily of their many charms while Christy draws them and paints them in many moods all of which are delightful.

The Harrison Fisher Book is concerned with Harrison Fisher and his art. Some idea of this book is derivable from the reproduction from it which we published in THE INDEPENDENT of November 21. Mr. Fisher loves to portray the lighter side of life. His women are very smart looking and his sentiment pleases.

Abelard and Heloise ranking with the few great historic lovers of the world, most happily inspires one of the present season's holiday books. The love of



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AUNT JANE OF KENTUCKY

Drawn by Beulah Strong

Frontispiece from "Aunt Jane of Kentucky," by Eliza Calvert Hall. Reproduced by permission of the publishers, Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, for the Holiday Book Number of The Independent.

Heloise was sublime in its intensity, romantic in its constancy, appealing in its pathos, and tragic in its suffering.

McClurg's edition of that Standard German Classic, *Immensee* is characterized by pages decorated in green tinted borders with well executed color plates. The book has a good cover. It is daintily made and the decorators have been successful in the work they have done upon it.

An edition de luxe of Sheridan's *The Rivals* with photogravure illustrations is a feature of this year's book offerings. *The Rivals* is as interesting to read now as when the brilliant Sheridan dashed it off in 1775. Those of us who have seen the late Mr. Jefferson as Bob Acres in his revivals of this play will read the present book with much reminiscent interest.

The Story of Sir Launcelot and His Companions is the third in the "Stories of King Arthur and His Knights," which Mr. Pyle is writing and illustrating. It is interesting to notice Mr. Pyle's graphic interpretation of the text of these immortal stories by means of both pen and pencil. The drawings are vigorous and beautiful.

The Ingoldsby Legends of Mirth & Marvels as devised by Thomas Ingoldsby half a century ago and retaining all the wit they ever had, all the humor and all the intimate knowledge of the slang that was then current, are newly issued with illustrations by Arthur Rackham as a holiday offering this year. Those who hold to the idea that when a new book is issued it is time to read an old one may indulge themselves thus with infinite delight with the *Ingoldsby* volume.

A new holiday edition of *The Grandissimes* has been prepared with illustrations in photogravure by Albert Herter. The tale remains the same and it deals with the South and Southern sentiment as before, but to the atmosphere that



A GONDOLA.
From Browning's "Italy." Baker & Taylor.

Cable has given the story Herter has added much in his illustrations, which somehow make the familiar text take on something of new life and interest. A reproduction of one of the illustrations appeared in our issue of November 21st.

The *Sea Fogs* (Stevenson) is now issued as number one of the Western Classics, a series to consist of notable selections from the literature of the Pacific Coast. It is a very pleasing specimen of book making, and shows what can be accomplished in edition binding in the way of individuality of design when some one with artistic taste puts a little thought upon a book's *format.*

Tales of a Wayside Inn, The Seven Poor Travelers and The Holly Tree, and *Travels With a Donkey in the Cevennes,* are the present season's addi-



From Stuart's "The Woman's Exchange." Copyright, 1893, by Harper & Brothers.

tions to the dainty Thumb-Nail Series that the Century Company issues. These little books with their stamped leather bindings and very convenient size make excellent Christmas offerings to those who love good books artistically made.

The production of "The Midsummer Night's Dream" in the year 1596 is realistically described under the title of *Shakespeare's Christmas Gift to Queen Bess.* An "Old Time Christmas Carol" is also given a place in the book, which is copiously illustrated and printed in black and green.

The Parables as selected and edited by Lyman Abbott are delightfully printed with borders and tinted decorations. The illustrations give modernity to the parables, as they all represent scenes from everyday life.

A Book of Joys will particularly appeal to women since it presents an intimate view of the soul of a typical American woman. Many men in despair of a proper understanding of women may also read the book and thus take hold on knowledge that could not otherwise be so readily obtained.

Mrs. Sangster's contribution to the annual volume of books this year is entitled *The Queenly Mother,* dealing with the realm of home, of which topic Mrs. Sangster is mistress.

There is swift movement in *Gallantry.* Howard Pyle's illustrations are full of

warm tones, vivid and dramatic scenes, and illustrate the text as is not always done by every illustrator. A black and white type derived from this book was reproduced in our issue of November 21.

The Woman's Exchange of Simpkinsville is a clever little story as told by Ruth McEnery Stuart. It deals with a couple of maiden ladies who tried to help out their impaired income by advanced methods and what happened in consequence. The touch introduced thru the mention of the brother who was a naturalist and of the fortune that came out of his collection of supposedly useless birds is an exceedingly happy incident in the story.

The Old Peabody Pew is a Christmas story that contains an account of a country courtship written preëminently Wigginesque. A delightful touch of realism has been given the tale and the discussion of the worn church carpets, smoky chimneys and leaky roofs and other homely themes will awaken dormant memories on the part of many readers, to whom it will recall, as it were, a leaf out of personal experience of life in a New England village.



BOOK PLATE OF E. B. BIRD.

Margaret Deland in *An Encore* continues her former triumphs in "Old Chester Tales." Delicate humor and mellow atmosphere characterize the present story quite as much as has ever been the case with Mrs. Deland in her former stories. The book in consequence particularly appeals to a holiday audience.

The Crimson Conquest is a romance of some ability, with its scenes laid in the Land of the Incas. Some of the characters are well drawn, especially those of Pedro and Christoval. The interest of the story is sustained, but the book would have gained in strength by being shorter. The descriptions are good and some of the scenes quite thrilling.

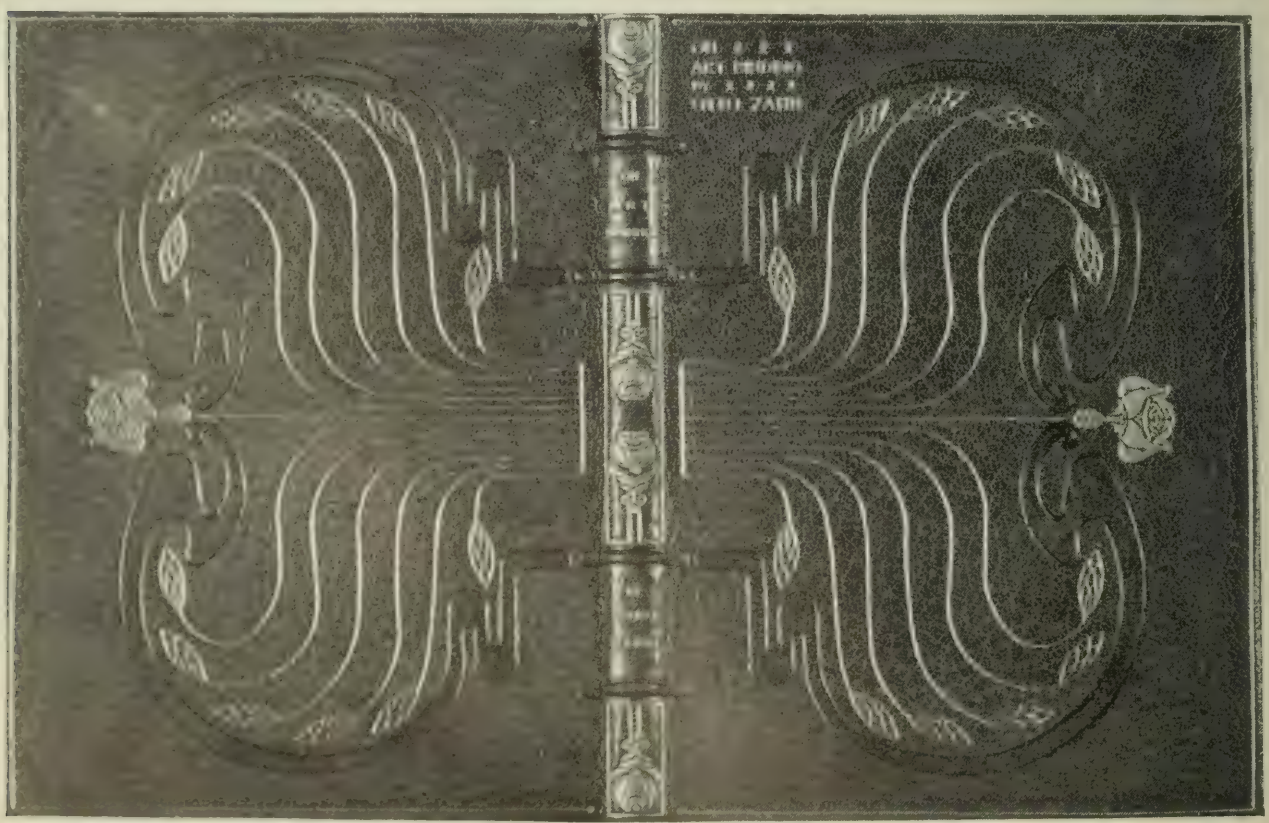
Aunt Jane of Kentucky, from which we reproduce a color plate in this issue, was reviewed in THE INDEPENDENT of May 23d.

Stewart Edward White is the chief rival of Owen Wister as an interpreter of Western scenery and life to the effete East, catching in his kodak films impressions of an era now fast disappearing. This volume is largely a catena of camp-fire stories of cowboys, rustlers, Indians, remittance men and greasers, including some details too gross to make pleasant reading. It is illustrated with seven full page color plates, one of which we reproduce in this issue.

Her Son is well termed "A Chronicle of Love." The romance lacks something as to structure and technique, but the story contains much that is infinitely pleasing. The theme is not always a pleasant one and the sacrifices the girl made for the sake of love are many of them Quixotic in the extreme, but the interest is constantly and uniformly well sustained. The atmosphere is distinctly English and the characters are fairly well drawn. The tale also has the merit of being a novel one.

A considerable and very valuable contribution to book plate literature has been made this season in *Edwin Davis French, a Memorial,* which is issued in accordance with the preliminary announcement made last July. Mr. French held a remarkable place among book plate engravers, few having approached and none having surpassed him as an engraver of these marks of book ownership. Mr. French's personality was very pleasing, and all the book plates he produced were marked by technical perfec-

tion which is at once the marvel and the delight of all those who are interested in the subject. The present book has been compiled with infinite care and an immense amount of correspondence, the idea having been to present in a biographical sketch something which should approach an ideality in considering the personality of the artist. The Memorial volume brings together for the first time a comprehensive list of Mr. French's miscellaneous plates, scenes in New York, society certificates, title pages and other work engraved by Mr. French. The book contains a comprehensive selection of Mr. French's work taken from the original copperplates on india proof paper, and printed as finely as it is possible to print copper plates. Other publications on this subject are by W. Porter Truesdell, of Arlington, Massachusetts. Mr. Truesdell has published three volumes of ex libris material for the holidays, as follows: *A Collection of Book Plate Designs by Louis Rhead, A Booklet Devoted to the Book Plates of Elisha Brown Bird, Being a Collection Printed in Photogravure,* and *Ex Libris, A Collection of Book Plate Designs by Herbert Gregson.* These three books are all fine specimens of bookmaking, and the examples shown of the work of each artist represented is fairly typical. The book devoted to the book plates of E. B. Bird is easily a marked example of the artistic in bookmaking, since it has been printed at the Village Press and has all the distinguishing earmarks of this notable private press. The Goudy type has been used and the photogravure illustrations reproduce the book plates themselves very faithfully and brilliantly. Good descriptions of the reproduced plates make a strong appeal to collectors of these too often unconsidered trifles, these engravings in little. The reproduction of Mr. Bird's personal plate that appears in this issue loses much in the printing medium necessarily used. The Bird book is limited to an edition of 110 copies. The other books are in small editions.



REPRODUCTION OF A RECENTLY EXECUTED ART BINDING, BY OTTO ZAHN.

Mr. Zahn has chosen as his Binding Subject his m onograph on Art Binding, with an introduction by W. G. Bowdoin, as issued by him at Memphis in 1904. The book has been bound in full brown crushed Levant Morocco and the darker portion of the design is inlaid and blind tooled. The gold tooling introduces conventionalized roses and their buds very pleasingly wrought out as *motifs*. The book contains an admirable *dublee*, in which the rose *motif* is still further amplified. The book here reproduced is now on exhibition at the National Arts Club and is No. 32 of seventy-five copies printed on Japanese vellum. It has not hitherto been reproduced.

There was a field for *The Graphic Arts and Crafts Year Book* for 1907, and Joseph Meadon, who edited it, has put between the book's covers much in the way of material that will not only interest but also instruct the average reader. There is a great deal of fascination about the art that is preservative of all arts, and if Johannes Gutenberg could have foreseen the wondrous development of his invention he would have been even more enthusiastic over his first proof than was the case when he took it in the fifteenth century. The book is notable for its typography and for its many excellent examples of well executed color work, making it decidedly interesting to those concerned with printing.

Mr. Perry's little volume on Whittier is especially useful in preparing centenary celebrations in schools and elsewhere. There is an interesting biographical sketch of thirty pages and twenty of his most popular poems.

There are a large number of year books, booklets and calenders this season. They offer a striking contrast with the annuals and friendships offerings that were common in 1830 and thereabouts. Some of the best of the present season come from E. P. Dutton & Co., many of which are printed in Bavaria. *Lays of Ancient Rome* and *Evangeline* are among these. *The Battle of Life* (Dickens), printed in Edinburgh, is another of Dutton's books. This concern also issues *Tennyson Gems, Shakespeare Gems, Havergal Gems,* and *Gems of Praise from the Psalms* in the twenty-five cent class. *A Calendar for Saints and Sinners,* at $1.00, is published by Forbes & Co. (Chicago). *Women's Thoughts for Women,* containing quotations for every day in the year, will appeal to the feminine contingent. The same idea is carried out with especial reference to quotations from Tennyson in *A Tennyson Calendar.* Lincoln and Franklin have been drawn upon respectively for the quotations that go to make up *The Lincoln Year Book,* and *The Franklin Year Book.* Little, Brown & Co. present *The Optimist's Good Morning,* which contains only material that breathes of hope and joy and gladness. McClurg & Co. are issuing new editions of Dickens's Works and the Waverley Novels in their Prairie Edition among their specials for the 1907 holidays ($1.00 each). Some of the Duffield publications are *Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, The Declaration of Independence, The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyan, The Constitution of the United States,* and *The Canticle of the Sun of St. Francis of Assisi,* convenient in form and neat is dress (60 cents each). Four numbers of the Abbey Classics come from Paul Elder & Co. They are, respectively, *The Cotter's Saturday Night* (Burns), *Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity* (Milton), *The Vision of Sir Launfal* (Lowell) and *The Building of the Ship* (Longfellow), at sixty cents per volume. Crowell's Thin Paper Classics, in a very convenient size and light weight include *Essays of Elia* (Lamb), *Cloister and the Hearth* (Reade), *John Milton, Thomas Moore, Dante's Divine Comedy* and *Eugene Sue's The Wandering Jew,* bound in limp leather. Dodd, Mead & Co. issue *Dream Children* and *Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist* (25 cents), while Henry B. Damon, of Katonah, N. Y., presents *Gems of Thought,* which is by no means of the highest type as to typography (50 cents). *Doggerel Dodgers,* in polychrome, designed for den decoration, and *Doggerel Dodger Post Cards,* as published by Paul Elder & Co., belong in this class of publications. Hugh and Margaret Eaton, at the Valhall Studio, Brooklyn, are again issuing a line of privately printed and hand colored Christmas cards and booklets that are at once dainty and artistic. Some of these are hand illumined.



The Christmas Book-Shelf for Children

BY MONTROSE J. MOSES

Author of "Children's Books and Reading"

THERE can be no attempt, where there is a mass of material which has to be given separate treatment, to educe any critical tendency in Yuletide literature for children. After months of sorting, I have reached the point of an oversoaked sponge; I can appreciate the terror of that boy whose wish that it might rain down gold dollars came true. I emerge from a vast area of books, well nigh four hundred, and my conscience tells me that I have given them all a fair show to attract my regard, to force me to make mention of them. I have had to sacrifice many because of the lack of space. We have reached the era of the world's best literature for children indicated by editors and by librarians. At a later date there will be more to say in these columns about Eva March Tappan's nine volumed anthology of the best in prose and poetry, published generously by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., under the title of "The Children's Hour," but here it must be noted that a cursory glance thru the pages of this collection indicates, even to the uninitiated, that the field of children's books is very rich, that it is some fault outside of the mere art of writing which today creates the endless mediocrity of our average story books for children. Compare the samples of old fashioned tales in volume six of this "Children's Hour" series, or the selections in Lucas's quaint volumes of "Stories of Long Ago," with the present-day book. The emphasis now is not on morals, but on education; not on the permanent, but on the transitory; not on the imaginative, but on the practical, the readable, the fact, so that when the appeal is heard thru the land—the appeal, not to librarians or teachers so much as to parents—to look before they buy, such an appeal should be recognized by them as an obligation. In all these books before me there is too much grown-up theory, too little real human fun. Yet there is much to attract the eye, and some bright spots to praise.

Manuals.

Education by Plays and Games. George Ellsworth Johnson. Ginn. 90 cents.

Day by Day in the Primary School. Alice Bridgham. Barnes. 3 vols. $4.00.

Child Religion in Song and Story. A Manual for Use in the Sunday Schools or in the Home. By Georgia L. Chamberlain and Mary R. Kern. University of Chicago Press. $1.00.

School manuals always attempt to suggest the most illuminating way of bringing to the minds of children the riches of the ages. We remember Mrs. Houghton's excellent treatise on "Telling Bible Stories" (Scribner's, $1.25); and this recalls Sarah Cone Bryant's "How to Tell Stories to Children," which is a volume wise librarians should maneuver to have wise mothers read. But common sense should tell us that not everyone is gifted with the ability to hold a group of young folks by means of verbal narrative. No one, however, can gainsay Miss Bryant's ability, for in her *Stories to Tell to Children,* (Houghton, $1.00 net), besides her very interesting prefaces which deserve more careful comment than space here permits, she gives the text for fifty-one stories that have been successfully tried by her.

Mr. Johnson's manual, *Education by Plays and Games,* with its many interesting photographs, is full of possibilities

for fun, indoors and out. The science of play is interesting, but should never overbalance the joyful instinct itself.

There are many ingenious suggestions thruout *Day by Day in the Primary School* covering the seasons month by month, almost hour by hour. Lazy teachers will welcome these diurnal doses of undoubted use, in some instances showing what to do, in others indicating what to avoid. Yet method is individual after all.

Child Religion in Song and Story is one of a series of constructive Bible studies. It suggests to our minds the question as to the significance of the Bible in modern education, as an ethical source. The lessons in this book cover forty Sundays, and regard the Scriptures from various viewpoints. There are many themes, a working introduction, and a section devoted to sacred music. Altogether the manual is compact.

Biography.

A Child Story of Hans Christian Andersen. Paul Harboe. Duffield. $1.50.

Theodore Roosevelt: The Boy and the Man. James Morgan. Macmillan. $1.50.

Life of Lincoln for Boys. Frances C. Sparhawk. Crowell. 75 cents.

David: Warrior, Poet, King. Edited by the Rev. W. S. Richardson, Paintings and Decorations by Arthur E. Becker. Appleton. $2.50.

Tho I have commented often on the poverty-stricken realm of biography for children, my cry seems not to have been heard. Authors like to write many lives in one volume, short chapters of a man's career in such manner as Charles Morris has done in his *Heroes of the Army in America* (Lippincott, $1.25). But not many have grasped the secret of how to develop a character nobly and truthfully, without placing this character in the midst of untrue situations, or in contact with people of small significance. For instance, the style in which the life history of *Hans Andersen* is told by Paul Harboe seems condescending, and that is ruination to an author's story. It is neither flesh nor fowl—it is neither biography nor narrative in the true sense of the word.



ABBIE ANN.
From Martin's "Abbie Ann." Copyright, 1907, the Century Co., N. Y.

Many have tried and failed in biography, either because they have not seen the human in the fact, or because they have used a fact out of proportion, thus sacrificing the spirit. Mr. Morgan's study of President Roosevelt is worthy of attention; its treatment is honest and straightforward; he gets the most out of a life already rich in romantic incident, and pregnant with moral significance. He does not lower his standard of style in the name of simplicity. The outcome is that he has written a volume with appeal to young and old alike. We wish that this were not an isolated biography; we would like to see a series under sane and healthy editorship—a kind of youthful "men of letters series," in which writers were chosen because they could tell a story without sacrificing dignity, because they believed in the life they were writing as Mr. Morgan believes in the President.

We started out, thoroly interested in Miss Sparhawk's new account of Lincoln; we liked the way anecdote and quotation were balanced with the original matter. But soon we began to be irritated by the ungovernable sectionalism, far from the spirit of charity toward all, and wholly antiquated in these days.

The story of *David* as told in the Scriptures cannot be too often read and in the new work by Dr. Richardson, the eye is at once centered upon the rich cover of gold and white. There is a fairly discriminating analysis of the psalmist's character, written by the editor and then follows the biblical text.



ILLUSTRATION BY JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH.
From Helen Hay Whitney's "Bed-Time Book." Duffield.

printed in narrative form. The illustrations show understanding and spirit.

History.

Heroes of American History: Magellan, Amerigo Vespucci. Frederick A. Ober. (2 vols.) Harper. $1.00 each.
Sea Yarns for Boys. W. J. Henderson. Harper. 60 cents.
Strange Stories of the Revolution. Molly Elliott Seawell, etc. Harper. 60 cents.
Strange Stories of the Civil War. General Forsythe, etc. Harper. 60 cents.
Adventures of Uncle Sam's Sailors. Commander Peary, etc. Harper. 60 cents.
Adventures of Uncle Sam's Soldiers. Capt. Charles King, etc. Harper. 60 cents.
The Free Lances. By Captain Jack Brand. McClure. $1.50.
Northwestern Fights and Fighters. Cyrus Townsend Brady. McClure. $1.50.
When America Was New. Tudor Jenks. Crowell. $1.25.

Carlyle's assertion that history consists of the biographies of great men warrants our passing to the next section thru a series of books which belong to both spheres.

Mr. Ober is an assiduous historian of Spanish-America, and the volumes which he has published within the past few years are written picturesquely and entertainingly. Apart from a minute critical judgment of the way he handles fact, he very successfully presents the personality of his subject, and develops the spirit of the time. His volumes on *Magellan* and *Vespucci* are neatly and compactly issued, and the authorities quoted indicate considerable research among recognized sources.

The Harpers have issued a set of strange stories and adventures which contain variety of unusual excellence. They are very commendable in scope, and far above the average in the narrative. They are written by skilled story tellers, and the incidents will supplement admirably the reading of history. Particularly striking are the introductions, which indicate the historical setting.

The cover design of *The Free Lances* will assuredly attract boys of all ages, who will get a plentiful amount of piracy in the accounts. The historical tone to the book is in no way interfered with, while the illustrations are full of dash and spirit.

Northwestern Fights and Fighters is the fifth in a series by Dr. Brady. In its scope it is excellent, being a collection of stories or accounts as told by the chief participants in the engagements. Boys will find Chief Joseph's description of the Nez Percé War full of excitement and full of human consideration. The general desire of Dr. Brady as editor seems to be to vindicate the army, which has so often been under unjust critical fire. That, however, is an ulterior purpose. The book, as a whole, is full of adventure and is real into the bargain.

History is being studied more and more in the light of economics and sociology, and we are glad to find Mr. Jenks treating of America's early colonization from the standpoint of the life of the colonists. This new volume, one of a series, bids fair to be a most commendable addition to historical literature for children; the author is a man of seasoned reading, and his whole plan is well thought out. In his *When America was New* he is compactly stating what others have said in larger volumes, and there is just sufficient running commentary of fact to locate and fix generalizations. The overcritical may not like the lack of light narrative, but that is a justifiable omission. We welcome the maps, the table of dates and the bibliography as being of great service in all books of travel and of history.

Classic Legend.

The Iliad for Boys and Girls. A. J. Church. Macmillan. $1.50.
Tales of Troy and Greece. Andrew Lang. Longmans. $1.50.

Perhaps there are some who will think



JOSEPH SOLD IN BONDAGE AMONG THE EGYPTIANS

Illustration from "Stories from the Old Testament for Children," by Harriet S. Blaine Beale. Reproduced by permission of Duffield & Company for the Holiday Book Number of The Independent

me overexacting in my demands for children's literature. Many of Dr. Church's adaptations have come to me, and I cannot claim that they have added much to my respect for Homer. I always feel that I am backed up when I declare that in this retelling process, the large ruggedness which rightfully belongs to the classic is lost in the mild care we take of the sensitiveness of children.

One is immediately drawn to *Tales of Troy and Greece* by its cover design. It is written in better style than the previously mentioned book. Mr. Lang treats of Ulysses, Mellager, Theseus, Perseus, and puts into his text more substance than is found in the ordinary adaptation or rewritten classic.

Fairy Land.

Ted in Mythland. Hermine Schwed. Moffat, Yard. $1.00.
The Olive Fairy Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. Longmans. $1.60 net.
Magic Casements. A Second Fairy Book. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. McClure. $1.50.
The Wonderful Adventures of Nils. Selma Lagerlöf. Doubleday, Page. $1.50.
The Arabian Nights. Edited with an Introduction by W. H. D. Rouse; ill. Walter Paget. Dutton. $2.50.
Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights. Edited and arranged by E. Dixon: effectively illustrated by John D. Batten. Putnam. $2.50.
Favorite Fairy Tales: The Childhood Choice of Representative Men and Women. Ill. Peter Newell. Harper. $3.00.
The Princess and the Goblin. George MacDonald. Illustrated by Maria L. Kirk, and by the original wood engravings after Arthur Hughes. Lippincott. $1.50.
Fables in Feathers. G. Ten Eyck Bourke. Ill. J. M. Condé. Crowell. $1.00.
How to Find Happyland. Jasmine Stone Van Dresser. Pictures by Florence E. Storer. Putnam. $2.00.

Legend and myth imperceptibly fade into fairy land. Yet Hermine Schwed with a lack of restraint, bungles into all three at once in her *Ted in Mythland.* This is one out of countless volumes where an effort is made, under the guise of a myth within a myth, to familiarize youngsters with gods and goddesses. Even tho some might approve of the method, there is a lack of artistic handling in this book which forces both prose and poetry to become the vehicle, nor can we say much for the verses, which lack spirit. Far better Miss Abbie Brown's treatment of the giants of old.

By now we ought to know what to expect in Mr. Lang's yearly volume of folklore; in his preface he tells of the Cabinet des Fées, in which are gathered the tales of Perrault, of the Countess d'Aulnoy and others of that school, and he declares that his intention, in the variegated series which he and his wife have been arranging for so many years, is to gather together a sort of "Cabinet de Fées pour les jeunes." The desire is excellent, but undoubtedly there is much of the Oriental, of the Danish—in fact, of the Continental, which, even tho possessing a folklore value, is far from healthy. Besides, the unity in the blue, red, yellow, green, etc., collections is so slight as to leave an indistinct variegated impression of fairyland. We ask, How many more volumes are to come? Already, roughly computing, there must be three hundred odd tales in this series, every one of which we could sacrifice to save Perrault or Andersen or Grimm!

Magic Casements is a second volume which carries youthful understanding of fairy lore one step higher than "The Fairy Ring." The tendency started by Mr. Lang and Mr. Jacobs to cull from the field of folk tales in all directions is here very evident by a glance at the table of contents. There are all nationalities, an interesting emphasis being placed upon the Scandinavian. In view of the fact that so many library students from Denmark, Norway and Sweden are studying method in our country, this Scandinavian tendency, however small, has some significance. The editors of *Magic Casements* have compiled a wealth of material, but the judiciousness of their selection should be supplemented by careful consideration before reading. For the closely-printed pages are folklore, and as I contend the time is coming when we will have to put a stop to what is often told in folklore's name.

I had occasion to speak of the author of *Nils* to two Swedish ladies; their enthusiasm was sincere; they told me that Selma Lagerlöf was held in high esteem in the Far North and that undoubtedly she had woven legend and history with certain charm and naturalness in this book of hers, translated for English readers by Velma Swanston Howard. Nils, the run-away, has remarkable times in his flight. The illustrations to this American edition are marginal, and the end papers consist of richly colored landscapes—an idea largely in vogue among

London publishers. I should advise parents to give the book an examination, for its foundation is built upon national characteristics.

Most readers recall the well-thumbed



"E IS THE EXIT."
From Herford's "The Peter Pan Alphabet."
Scribner's.

Arabian Nights of their early years—pages a mass of diamond type, and woodcuts of startled acrobatic ladies and baggy gentlemen. Walter Paget's idea is different in the book which he illustrated. The attractive cover to this edition invites inspection; it is an individual taste that dislikes glazed paper, but here the whole effect, illustrations and type, is agreeable. An interesting tho slight introduction telling of the different versions, precedes a select number of the stories, which are simplified. The editor is prompted by Utopian desires—to have the stories told by word of mouth rather than read; his text to be used as a basis.

There is another edition, larger and more sumptuous, based upon the popular text of Gallaud, first printed in 1821; the editor's aim is avowedly to design an edition *virginibus puerisque;* have any of our readers ever seen a 1001-taled volume?

Every person, man or child, has his likes and dislikes. Peter Newell's illustrated *Favorite Fairy Tales* would emphasize this to any one prone to disbelieve it. The volume is delightful in form, tho more ornamental than useful. Of undoubted excellence are the stories therein contained; for even tho the ethics of cruel grandmothers, and the brutality of bears and wolves have been discussed by educational upholders of the mild adaptations, the immortal stories remain immortal. It speaks well for our literary men who voted on the admission into this hall of fame in the shape of a book. The editorial policy is amusing; psychologists might find some scientific meaning in William J. Bryan's liking for "The Ugly Duckling" and in Mark Twain's preference for "Aladdin." Undoubtedly, the aggregate represents a favorite choice. But an eminent name of the present attached to an eminent tale of the past is like giving something with a pound of tea. It often fools people into buying poor tea. In this case the tea is good.

We never begrudge the publisher praise when he reprints something good. This subject brings to mind John Habberton's *Helen's Babies* (Moffat, Yard $1.50) which has been pictured by Cory Kilvert. George MacDonald's *The Princess and the Goblin* is another very welcome reprint of a story by one who knew how to tell a story. Readers of "At the Back of the Northwind" will turn with unfailing delight to this other story. The new illustrations may be nice in color and large in design, but how wrong to supplant Hughes and Tenniel, who have become so closely identified with MacDonald and Lewis Carroll. In the present case the wood engravings are far better.

Instead of using the Kipling form of "How the Camel Got his Hump," Mr. Bourke, in his very agreeable collection of *Fables in Feathers* narrates *"why* the robin wears a red breast," *"why* the owl can't see in the sun" and important facts like that. The stories are well told, and the moral *effect* well conceived. They are most certainly not ordinary fables; they display innate skill of the born *raconteur.*

On the other hand there is *How to Find Happyland,* artificially told by Jasmine Van Dresser. This author has made the antiquated mistake of preaching; of pinning onto her stories, morals that are blemishes because they are so evident. The book is attractively published and for that reason all the more disappointing.

Fiction.

Sunnyside Tad. Philip Verrill Mighels. Harper. $1.25.
Abbie Ann. George Madden Martin. Century. $1.50.
Captain June. Alice Hegan Rice. Century. $1.00.
Two Royal Foes. Eva Madden. McClure. $1.25.
The Camp-Fire of Mad Anthony. Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton. $1.50.
The Spirit of the School. Ralph Henry Barbour. Appleton. $1.50.
Four Afloat. Ralph Henry Barbour. Appleton. $1.50.
Roy and Ray in Mexico. Mary Wright Plummer. Holt. $1.75 net.
Boys and Girls from Thackeray. Kate Dickinson Sweetser. Pictures by George Alfred Williams. Duffield. $2.00.
The Daughters of the Little Grey House. Continuation of *The Little Grey House.* Marion Ames Taggart. McClure. $1.50.
The Little Colonel's Knight Comes Riding. Annie Fellows Johnston. Page. $1.50.
Betty Baird's Ventures. A Sequel to Betty Baird. Anna Hamlin Weikel. Little, Brown. $1.50.
A Girl from America. L. F. Meade. Dutton. $1.50.
The Friendship of Anne. Ellen Douglas Deland. Wilde. $1.50.
Big Brother. Annie Fellows Johnston. Page. $1.25.

Yearly, we approach fiction as a horse without blinders approaches a post. We shy because of the gray shadow, the endless length of mediocrity, of sameness—stories cut from the same pattern; stories of girl life, all the same; stories of football almost indistinguishable. The deluge has been larger than ever before, and every type of story is represented. Like Polonius, we may say, there are the history-biographical, historical-narrative, adventurous-historical and the other various combinations. What grown people read, children read in milder form, and like the spawn of the deep, the literary egg hatches forth the "series." It has been impossible to deal with all the stories in one article; necessity has forced a summary arrangement into lists. But a few have been individualized as representative of the many. You may say that by constant reading my sense of appreciation is dull; granting that I see the dead level, the tired mind grasps at the unusual in the landscape, or the hopeful elevation along the skyline. There are no peaks this year; the horizon has hardly changed these three yule-tides past.

The author of "Bruvver Jim's Baby" has told in *Sunnyside Tad* a very pathetic circus story, in which the trials and strange adventures of the hero are brought to a romantic end, as all stories of this kind invariably end. There is a tendency on Mr. Mighels's part to become over-sentimental, and to over-accentuate scenes; unfortunately, a verboseness results in some pages that drag considerably; otherwise circus life on the road is very appealingly described and the spirit of the book is sweet. The author's love for children is very keenly felt.

Miss Martin's *Abby Ann* is a story of a fascinating little girl whose character is full of faults, yet who is very lovable. She is sent off to school at an early age, because her mother is dead and her father wishes her to have the influence of women around her. Of course, the school happens to be the one where her mother went before her, and there our heroine meets with very dissimilar old ladies whose hearts she wins in ways set forth in a clever little story. The book is well written.

Captain June, by Mrs. Rice, ran as a serial in *St. Nicholas* magazine. It has a simple plot of Japanese life, in which a small boy, whose name indicates that he is the junior member of the family, meets an old soldier. This man is involved in a mystery of a mild sort, which June aids in solving, so that all ends satisfactorily, as the steamer points its way to American shores.

There is a certain very charming German atmosphere thruout Eva Madden's *Two Royal Foes,* and yet we are baffled. For without condemning it, we needs must criticise it for its diffuse story, for



SIMPLE SIMON.
Illustrated by G. G. Wiederseim. From "Nursery Rhymes from Mother Goose." Scribner's.

its over-exact narration of Napoleon's ravages in Prussia, and for the very slight juvenile strain in its pages. The author has been a faithful student of the clash between the little Emperor and the much loved Queen Louisa, "the heroine of the German struggle for liberty." But shall we call it a novel, a child's story or history in narrative form? Miss Madden has missed the mark.

Mr. E. T. Tomlinson is so seasoned a writer that he has already won a following which probably would not stop for criticism, however often it might be given. The present story, entitled *The Camp-Fire of Mad Anthony*, is built on historical foundation; this the author always tries to vouch for in prefaces and occasional footnotes. But invariably a story used as a vehicle becomes stereotyped, and Mr. Tomlinson's strength does not lie in his plots. If he would write less and take more care; if he would carefully observe those requirements which he declared many years ago should dominate every juvenile book, if he would avoid the commonplace motive and situation, he might tell a distinctive narrative, but are we not all getting tired of the marvelous young heroes who outrank the greatest by their greatness?

The genre of literature designated as the college story is rampant. Unfortunately, Mr. Barbour has joined the ranks; he has a formula all to himself; his cover designs tell you the story before you have read it. In *The Spirit of the School* the motive is honesty in athletics, and the author criticises those larger colleges which should set a worthy example to small institutions. The poor boy and the rich boy, the mean boy and the good boy, are all familiar figures; we have met such types in countless other tales. Mr. Barbour's *Four Afloat* is based on mystery, and contains sufficient action to please most boys.

There is another type of narrative which carries travel along with it. These stories usually bear all the earmarks in the title, like Miss Plummer's *Roy and Ray in Mexico.*

Such a volume to come from a director of a library school is rather a shock than a pleasure. Investigation has shown me that this type of book is considered antiquated, a form librarians are loath to accept for circulation. The method was worn out by Knox and Butterworth; why preserve it?

I cannot help but feel that if the literary boys and girls, such as one finds in Thackeray, Dickens and George Eliot, are worthy at all as human studies, as children of an author's fertile imagination, they ought not to be introduced to readers—however skillfully maneuvered—by any other hand. I doubt whether Thackeray in slices or Dickens sandwiched, even by Mrs. Kate D. Sweetser, is legitimate—and very often the effect of such retelling is opposite of what is planned. One's love for David Copperfield should be had from "David Copperfield" and so with the others.

When Marion Ames Taggart wrote "The Little Grey House," the result was an exceptionally bright story which really needed no sequence. But the latter had to come, and it is a relief to find *The Daughters of the Little Grey House* above the average.

In the new story the characters are all grown up, and they are developed in a very human way, and as centers of pleasing incidents, told much after the fashion of Miss Alcott. The philosophy is wholesome and cheerful. The same author has written "Six Girls and the Tea Room," a continuation of "Six Girls and Bob" (W. A. Wilde, $1.50). In an interesting manner there are depicted the efforts of a family of young folks and their mother to get along in New York. The story introduces some clever suggestions regarding apartment life emphasizing the necessity for neighborliness.

Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston has written some nine volumes dealing with the "Little Colonel," and in the face of the great popularity of the series, we have to charge the little Kentucky girl with being very inane, and the incidents in her life thoroly commonplace. Had Mrs. Johnston contented herself with writing one story, instead of a Christmas annual, there might be some reason for comparing "The Little Colonel" with "Little Women," but to do so now is farfetched and uncritical. The present volume, *The Little Colonel's Knight Comes Riding*, is a sentimental narrative—a diluted novel.

Anna Hamlin Weikel's meaning in *Betty Baird's Ventures* is hard to reach

—presumably the difficulty of settling a girl in her proper sphere after graduation. It is commonly to be expected that parents attend to this, but Betty's are too inconsequent to be of much help. So their little daughter weeps thru the chapters.

L. F. Meade's *A Girl from America* gives such distorted views of American girlhood that it cannot be recommended. There is an obvious moral saturating the pages, which number 300.

Ellen Douglas Deland is another author of never-failing regularity. This time her story, *The Friendship of Anne,* is one of boarding-school life, with a hidden misfortune. Her girls are types that have little real blood in them. Here is the generous one, the impulsive one, the good one, the shoddy one. With such characters it is not a surprise to find the narrative developing mechanically—a striving to be clever.

Stories for Tiny Tots.

The Happy Heart Family. Virginia Gerson. Duffield. $1.00.
The Bed-Time Book. Helen Hay Whitney. Ill. Jessie Willcox Smith. Duffield. $1.50.
Friends and Cousins. Abbie Farwell Brown. Houghton. $1.00.
Wee Winkles and Her Friends. Gabrielle E. Jackson. Harper. $1.25.
Kitty-Cat Tales. Alice Van Leer Carrick. Lothrop, Lee. $1.00.
The Adventures of a Doll. Nora Archibald Smith. Ill. Dan Sayre Grosebeck. McClure. 75 cents.
The Cozy Lion. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Century. 60 cents.

This season's deluge has provided generously for very young readers.

A popular demand caused the reprint of Miss Gerson's very quaint conceit, *The Happy Heart Family*—the life history of inverted hearts told for youngsters; it showed to us before, in type arrangement and in the narration, a felicity unusual in books of this character.

The verses written by Mrs. Whitney in *The Bed-Time Book* are of average quality—precocious and falsely Stevensonian. Mrs. Smith, in her usual manner, depicts child-life in a haze of feminine feeling which begins to pall when it is seen so often. It is the fault underlying most of the work of that art school —very original grouping with over-sentimental effect.

Let us hope that Miss Abbie Farwell Brown is not going to be drawn into the series class of writers; let us also hope that she will soon realize how close upon condescension her style is bordering, especially in her volumes of three years past. But it is a relief to find *Friends and Cousins* less weak than "Brothers and Sisters," tho the same tendency is evident in each to be ethical in the midst of playing "treasure trove." We speak thus plainly because Miss Brown has gained a library foothold thru her verses and her myth tales. Her new vein lacks spontaneity and imagination of a high character.

Wee Winkles and her Friends will appeal to some children. At times it is foolishly sentimental and impossible in its practical suggestions and unimaginative playfulness, but there is sufficient story attached to win readers. Mrs. Jackson has a manner of talking down in this series that is thoroly false.

In *Kitty-Cat Tales* a kitten tells the stories each night to a little girl whose aunt does not understand the necessity for bed-time "send-offs." In this way, nine legends of some note are heard by the little heroine. They are written simply and directly; the type in which the book is printed is commendable.

In Nora Archibald Smith's *The Adventures of a Doll* there is a poor unfortunate "child" subject to seven melodramatic happenings that thrill the heart of a little highland lassie. Miss Smith tells the stories in a breezy manner, but alack! does she think to follow this volume with another? Why not rest content with this small sheaf which is bound together in a very "Scotchy" cover!

The Cozy Lion is a delightful bit of nonsense written by one who is possessed of the rare gift of story telling. In all lines of fiction Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett excels. The absolute absurdity of a ferocious lion being reduced to maudlin adoration of children is worked up in a most charming manner. It is a story which would bear telling excellently to a library group of children, but, as Mrs. Burnett says, the narrator *must* know how to roar.

Other Books for Little Ones.

Father and Baby Plays. Emilie Poulsson. Century. $1.25.
Book of Plays for Little Actors. Johnston and Barnum. American Book Company. 30 cents.
Improving Songs for Anxious Children. John and Rue Carpenter. McClurg. $1.50.

The father's relation to the baby at play is here very fetchingly illustrated, in picture, rhyme and song, thruout Miss

Poulsson's *Father and Baby Plays.* To toss, to jump, to climb, to ride, on chairs, on the floor, culminating in quiet plays —these are all treated by the author, who possesses a seasoned hand at child study. Fathers would do well to glance this book over; it will afford them ideas for many agreeable, even tho they be active, moments. The child requirements, physically, are well grouped.

Books of Plays for Little Actors is undoubtedly an attractive title, but with the usual disappointing inside, since it is intended for the classroom.

In size *Improving Songs for Anxious Children* is ungainly, and it is disappointing both in musical scope, in illustration and in verse. The latter contains a sarcastic tone that is far from childlike—Stevenson reduced to unrecognizable power.

Poetry and Verse.

The Golden Treasury of the Best Songs and Lyrics in the English Language. Palgrave. With an Introduction by Edward Hutton and Illustrations by Robert Anning Bell. Dutton. $3.00.

Pinafore Palace: A Book of Rhymes. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. McClure. $1.50.

The Golden Staircase. Poems for Children Chosen by Louey Chisholm, with pictures by M. Dibdin Spooner. Putnam. $2.50.

Another Book of Verses for Children. Edited by E. V. Lucas. Ill. F. D. Bedford. Macmillan. $1.50 net.

Hymns Every Child Should Know. Edited by Dolores Bacon. Doubleday. 90 cents net.

A Book of Nursery Songs and Rhymes. Edited by S. Baring-Jones. McClurg. $1.50.

Nursery Rhymes from Mother Goose. Mrs. Wiederseim. Scribner. $1.50.

The Peter Pan Alphabet. Oliver Herford. Scribner. $1.00 net.

Anthologies come and go, but Palgrave holds his own, and it is simply because he was an anthologist in the true sense of the word. He was fortunate in realizing concretely what Matthew Arnold stated abstractly regarding criticism and its functions—to find the best in expressed thought. Of course Palgrave was fortunate in having Tennyson's advice; none of his anthologies were characterized by what might be called one man's taste. It is this very narrow individual note in our modern collections that makes them inferior to the few that show deep sensibility and a clear understanding of the best. The colored plates in the sumptuous volume of *Best Songs and Lyrics* must have been expensive to make; we only wish that the publishers had saved themselves the expense.

The title, *Pinafore Palace,* is very indicative of the age appeal. Two other volumes belong to the series, edited by Mrs. Wiggin and Miss Smith, and now the publishers are able to announce stepping-stones to the appreciation of good poetry. We cannot wholly recommend the judicious selection, nor do we thoroly approve of the fanciful departments under which the verses are arranged.

A very hastily gathered series of steps is *The Golden Staircase*—two hundred in number—with many examples from out a golden treasury and with the inclusion of many that have no reason for being selected. The volume is beautifully made; it is indeed a pity that the amateur spirit should so prevail in the editorial choice.

As a whole, Mr. Lucas's *Another Book of Verses for Children* lacks the appropriateness which the first book possessed. It is an historical record of verse rather than thoroly adapted in itself to the tastes of young folks. While it is full of rich matter, arranged in superficial groups, it is to the student of juvenile literature, rather than to the juvenile reader, that the book will appeal. It lacks restraint, wisdom, purpose in selection.

The editors of the *Every Child Should Know* series have very curiously bordered upon the realm of what every child should *not* know. We remember we called attention to this curious inclination before on the part of Mrs. Bacon in her volume of songs. Inclusive anthologies are very easy to piece together; you are bound to hit upon gems in an incongruous collection. First, in this new volume of hymns, we deplore the lack of accompaniment, while praising the concise histories at the heads of each selection. Secondly, we condemn the confounding of adult comprehension with childlike appeal.

We wish that the border decorations which the title page indicates were cut on wood, had never been stamped on the margin of Baring Gould's *Book of Nursery Songs and Rhymes.* Running your finger rapidly along the edges, the whole presents a funereal appearance. Apart from this, some historical attitude is taken by the editor in the arrangement of our nursery songs. Scholars

might criticise Mr. Baring Gould for the slight way in which he discusses the significance of form, and the incomplete manner in which his notes indicate sources. Take these away, and I cannot see the *raison d'être* for the volume. Dr. Furnivall's collection is far more permanent. I cannot believe in half-hearted scholarship, and on the other hand I fail to recognize the need for scholarship in relation to rhymes and jingles in a book for young folks.

Mrs. Wiederseim has entered excellently into the spirit of incongruity to be found in *Nursery Rhymes from Mother Goose.* It takes genuine fun to illustrate genuine fun, and the drawings in this large book are saturated with such quality. Many people who have been to see "Peter Pan" have come away with poetry in their hearts, and no ability at the point of the pen. But Mr. Herford is favored by the gods in being able to draw and to write his appreciation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whose Home Is the Wilderness. William J. Long. Ill. Charles Copeland. Ginn. $1.25 net.

What Shall We Do Now? 500 Children's Games and Pastimes. Dorothy Canfield and others. Stokes. $1.50.

Rainy Day Diversions. Carolyn Wells. Moffat, Yard. $1.00 net.

Harper's Electricity Book for Boys. Joseph H. Adams. Harper. $1.75.

Electricity for Young People. Tudor Jenks. Stokes. $1.50.

The Boys' Book of Locomotives. J. R. Howden. McClure. $2.00.

Stories from the Old Testament for Children. Harriet S. B. Beale. Illustrated effectively in the Howard Pyle manner by E. Roscoe Shrader and Herbert Moore. Colored illustration from this book reproduced in this issue of THE INDEPENDENT, Duffield. $2.00.

A Child's Life of Christ. Mabel Dearmer. Dodd, Mead. $2.00 net.

Under the general head, Miscellaneous, we have to group various isolated volumes that are not sufficiently large to stand alone. Science, nature, practical books are always represented on our Christmas shelves, but never in such small quantities as this year.

In this space we cannot cope with the "nature question." However scientists may decry the sentimentalizing of animal habits, the popular writers have at least been successful in creating a spirit of the deep woods which the specialist has not done. Dr. Long has been under fire but he continues to write, and in his new volume, *Whose Home is the Wilderness,* attractively printed in the Seton fashion, he is very picturesque in his descriptions of wild habits. There is, however, a tone of guarded analysis which shows that the recent fight with scientists has been, and, perhaps, still is. *Tenants of the Trees,* by Clarence Hawkes (Page, $1.50), stretches the nature question a point further in respect to popular treatment. Mr. E. V. Lucas compiled a book some time ago bearing the title *What Shall We Do Now?* It was popular and became well known among teachers and librarians; then the publishers allowed it to go out of print, issuing this new volume, which undoubtedly is based upon its predecessor. *Rainy Day Diversions,* by Carolyn Wells, is a peculiar volume, with very few suggestions for so many pages. Those who are mathematically inclined will like it, but to tax the brain with "short" cuts, and especially under the confusing form of conversation, is too much like work. Miss Wells has been more original in some of her other things. The youthful inventor will find *Harper's Electricity Book for Boys* very suggestive, for the directions seem to be explicit and there are numerous illustrations. The text is a guide and does not attempt the historical side, a very valuable aspect of Mr. Tudor Jenks's volume on electricity, published by the Stokes.

Every young scientific American whose ambition it is to become an engineer, will eagerly look thru this very full history of the advance of steam toward acquired speed and toward electricity. The volume bears the significant title of *The Boys' Book of Locomotives.* The text will appeal to older folks—men and boys of sixteen, but the pictures, showing the locomotive in all stages of its development, will draw every one's attention. The descriptions are explicit and have been designed with evident care.

In these days of the discounting of the Bible in its true form, the retold class is better than nothing and two new volumes supplement each other: Harriet Beale's *Stories From the Old Testament* and Mabel Dearmer's *A Child Life of Christ.* In a democracy and especially in public institutions, it is perhaps well to guard against conflict of creed, but more stress should be placed by church and school upon spiritual training in education. Stories from the Bible cannot go

far wrong in spirit, however far away they may be in style.

Because I am limited in space, I think it best to desist from making any further comment about individual books, other than a line or two of general indication. The following groups will at least serve to draw attention to subjects in several directions.

Additional Groups.

Stories.

The Sandman: His Ship Stories. William J. Hopkins. Page. $1.50. There are many readers who have welcomed before the sandman stories of farm life, and who will be prejudiced in favor of this volume which deals with the sea.

The Young Acadian. C. G. D. Roberts. Page. 50 cents. A story of the raid from Beauséjour, written by one whose style is picturesque and whose feeling is earnest and sincere.

Little White Indians. Fannie E. Ostrander. Page. $1.25. The child instinct to "play Indian" is appealed to in every story.

Some of the Irrepressible "Series."

Treasure Seekers of the Andes; or, American Boys in Peru. Edward Strathemeyer. Lothrop, Lee. $1.25. We are told that this belongs to the "Pan-American Series."

Randy's Prince. Amy Brooks. Lothrop, Lee. $1.00. This closes the series of eight volumes, known among admirers as "The Randy Books." There is a light sprinkling of love.

Five Little Peppers in the Little Brown House. Margaret Sidney. Lothrop, Lee. $1.50. A revamped story, published because of a demand. "Peppers" are to be had at all seasons.

Helen Grant, Senior. Amanda M. Douglas. Lothrop, Lee. $1.25. This is No. 5 of the brand "Helen Grant Books." Amy Brooks, of "Randy" fame, is the illustrator. In the progress of this heroine to the grave, we may well ask—What next?

Marion's Vacation. Nina Rhoades. Lothrop, Lee. $1.25. All's undoubtedly well that ends well, as the author says in the last chapter. We would agree if it was the end, however doubtful some of the moral quibbling.

Priscilla of the Doll Shop. Nina Rhoades. Lothrop, Lee. $1.00. One among many known as "The Brick House Series."

The Great Year. A. T. Dudley. Lothrop, Lee. $1.25. This belongs to the "Phillips Exeter Series." A tale of rivalry and college sport. To follow the ball honestly is not a high, however it might be a healthy, ambition.

Ruth Erskine's Son. Mrs. G. R. Alden. Lothrop, Lee. $1.50. Everyone has heard of "Pansy": she is a perennial flower, blossoming in every conceivable series.

Four Boys in the Land of Cotton. Everett T. Tomlinson. Lothrop, Lee. $1.50. This belongs to a series where heroes become subject to the customs of locality. They are annually learning about our own land, and fall into traps which constitute the story.

Stories of Adventure.

The Treasure of the Canyon. Joseph B. Ames. Holt. $1.50. The locality is Arizona and the author follows the usual formula of extravagant adventures and escapes.

The Boys of Crawford's Basin. Sidford S. Hamp. Wilde. $1.50. A story of Colorado ranch life of the early '70's. The chapter headings are a fair indication of the plot.

The Young Train Dispatcher. Burton E. Stevenson. Page. $1.50. The cover design is an index to the story. The frontispiece is suitable for a five-cent newspaper, and the motive of the whole is wrong, even though railroad life is fairly depicted.

Ungara Bob. Dillon Wallace. Revell. $1.50. A winter's tale dealing with the fur trappers.

Stories with Historical Basis.

At the Mikado's Court. Henry H. Lewis. Appleton. $1.50. Descriptive of three American boys in Modern Japan, with pictures for the first third of the story. The marvellous adventures end in hints of diplomatic service. Of course, there are plots.

The Young Trailers. Joseph A. Altsheler. Appleton. $1.50. A tale of early Kentucky which means Indians, scouts, etc.

Buck Jones at Annapolis. Richard Pearson Hobson. Appleton. $1.50. Author, text, pictures, cover, title, all stamp this as a navy story.

On the Trail of the Arabs. Herbert Strang. Bobbs-Merrill. $1.50. This successor to Henty tells of heroic deeds in Africa. A thick and closely printed volume, told in the usual style.

Defending His Flag; or, a Boy in Blue and a Boy in Gray. Edward Stratemeyer. Lothrop, Lee. $1.50. The usual effort to do justice to both sides. The author asserts in a preface his historical accuracy and believes his view the faithful one.

Napoleon's Young Neighbor. Helen Leah Reed. Little, Brown. $1.50. The author of the Brender Books describes a friendship between the Emperor and the heroine. The object is to teach history thru story.

Long Knives. The story of How they Won the West. George Cary Eggleston. Lothrop, Lee. $1.50. A combination of history and adventure. In some places, data is drawn exactly from memoirs. It is to be deplored that Mr. Eggleston does not write legitimate biography.

Boys of the Border. Mary P. Wells Smith. Little, Brown. $1.25. Belongs to the "Old Deerfield Series" and covers a period in the French and Indian wars, 1746-1755. The appendices give the historical settings.

Additional Stories.

Harry's Runaway. Olive Thorne Miller. Houghton. $1.25.

Little Miss Cricket's New Home. Gabrielle E. Jackson. Apleton. $1.25.

Day: Her Year in New York. Anna Chapin Ray. Little, Brown. $1.50.

Mrs. Tuckerman's Nieces. Helen Dawes Brown. Houghton. $1.50.

Theodora. Katharine Pyle and Laura Spencer Porter. Little, Brown. $1.25.

Little Girl and Philip. Gertrude Smith. Harper. $1.30 net.

Additional Fairy Tales.

American Indian Fairy Tales. Margaret Compton. Dodd, Mead. $1.50. A decorative volume of legends based on Government reports of Indian Life preserved by the Smithsonian Institute.

Russian Fairy Book. Translated by Nathan Haskell Dole. Ill. Bilibin. Crowell. $2.00. Mostly based on folk lore.

The Wind Fairies and Other Tales. Mary De Morgan. Dutton. $1.50. A fanciful collection of stories with some doubtful illustrations.

Fanciful Tales.

Ozma of Oz. L. Frank Baum. Reilly & Britton. $1.25. Another story of that peculiar land of mechanical humanities.

The Jeweled Toad. Isabel M. Johnston. Pictures by W. W. Denslow. Bobbs-Merrill. $1.50. An Oz type of story with Oz colors to the pictures.

Large Books.

Little Travelers Around the World. Pictures by George Bonawitz. Text by Helen Coleman Barnes. $1.50. Here is geography told in the sight seeing coach style. It is about as thoroly artificial in intent and in effect as the Cook's tours are. A very odd omission is a map which would at least have added an element of usefulness to the chapters. The merchant flags reproduced in color are interesting. But we shouldn't buy a thick book for the sake of two pages.

More About the Roosevelt Bears. Seymour Eaton. Stern. $1.50. The verses here have the same spirited jingle to them as are to be found in the

Brownie adventures. But the pictures lack the light playfulness and the active fun of Mr. Cox's little men. These bears are doing in a clumsy fashion what others have done before them; such books have a popularity, because the newspapers have created a demand for them. It is unfortunate.

Garden-Land. Robert W. Chambers. Appleton. $1.50. One of a series in which useful information is dealt out in easy dialog. The children are thoroly artificial and the scientific value slight.

Son Riley Rabbit and Little Girl. Grace MacGowan Cooke. Stokes. $1.50. A number of rabbit stories for young folks of five and six years.

Uncle Remus and Br'er Rabbit. Joel Chandler Harris. Ill. by J. A. Condé. Stokes. $1.00. Chiefly consists of pictures illustrative of the important events in Br'er Rabbit's life.

According to Grandma. Alice Calhoun Haines. Ill. by B. Cory Kilvert. Stokes. $1.50. The most important part of this book are the pictures by Mr. Kilvert. They are quaint in idea, and it was a mistake not to reproduce them all in color. Possibly the publishers have in mind for later on a suitable calendar. The present book is very strikingly bound in figured cloth.

The Golliwogg's Christmas. Florence K. Upton and Bertha Upton. Longmans. $2.00. This hideous creature of red, white, blue and black proportions is an annual visitor, more familiar than subtle.

Childhood. Millicent and Gatha Sowerby. Duffield. $1.50. The color plates are feelingly thought out and well reproduced.

OTHER BOOKS FOR TINY TOTS.

Little Mother Series: The Stories the Three Baby Bears Told. The Three Baby Bears. The Toy Bearkin's Christmas Tree. The Baby Bears' Picnic. The Little Toy Bearkins. By John H. Jewett. Illustrated by various artists. Each 50 cents. Nister, Dutton. In form these are very excellent little volumes. But the verses are strained, and carry the story lamely.

Little People's Story Box. Containing Fairy Tales from Grimm, Fairy Tales from Andersen, Nursery Rhymes, Nursery Tales. Nister, Dutton. $1.00 per sent. These little volumes are very attractive and so are the pictures, altho the blue and red give them the appearance of crudity. But in small space the booklets contain some enjoyable moments. As an inexpensive gift, they hold a variety of good things for small children, which cannot be said of the average publication in large type and easy words.

Let's Pretend. Cubitt, Bingham. Nister, Dutton. $1.00. Suggestions in pictures and rhymes for outdoor fun.

Our Picture Book. Nister, Dutton. $1.25. Not so successful in execution, but yet full of color.

The Little People's Scrap Book. Nister, Dutton. $1.50. Every page is crammed with very clever pictures of all kinds, done in color. It contains much amusement, and suggestions for many story hours.

Noah's Ark. Nister, Dutton. 50 cents.

Jack and Jill and Other Nursery Rhymes. Nister, Dutton. 25 cents.

My Pussy Cat Book. Nister, Dutton. 50 cents. Richly colored paper volumes with simple pictures. The latter is especially artistic and will delight grown up youngsters as well as small people.

The Toy Model Book. Nister, Dutton. 25 cents.

The Farm Yard Model Book. Nister, Dutton. 50 cents. Two works for children who like to cut out things with scissors. It is a clever and legitimate move on the part of publishers to increase sales. The Stokes Co. also issue volumes of the same character. It is certainly a better way of wasting money than fireworks.

Any of the books reviewed or advertised in this number will be sent by THE INDEPENDENT on receipt of price.



The Night-Rider's Reason of Being

BY MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS

[The writer of this article has visited the field of these outrages and studied the conditions.—EDITOR.]

TOWARD midnight, Friday, December 6th, three hundred masked men, heavily armed, rode into the town of Hopkinsville, Ky. It is a fine, thriving town, the capital of Christian County, which is one of the richest in the State, and raises yearly the biggest crop of tobacco. The town is well built, has sewers, gas and water works, electric lights, telephones, railroads, even automobiles. There are perhaps ten thousand inhabitants, white and black. The foreign element is so small as to be negligible. There is much and varied business, but the backbone of it is tobacco. There are possibly a dozen big warehouses and factories concerned in the handling of that staple.

The masked men had come to burn these tobacco houses—at least some part of them. They did the work thoroly, setting guard over the fire company so there should be no interference. Only a windless night saved the whole town from burning. The night-riders had driven out the telephone operators to prevent calling help from the outside. They encountered some resistance. One citizen was killed, and two night-riders so sorely wounded that they have since died. Another man, an independent tobacco buyer, was severely whipt, after he had refused

to obey orders to leave town and never come back to it. By way of finish the night-riders shot out windows. Those in the *Kentuckian* office suffered most. The *Kentuckian* is one of two daily papers, and its editor, C. E. Meacham by name, is also Mayor of the town. Thus he had had the chance to foil a similar attack, planned a year earlier. He has sinned further, in speaking out as editor, man and citizen, against the night-rider and all his works.

The night-rider, of course, has a reason for being. It is the rattling fight raised over tobacco prices. It has raged for three years past, almost ever since the formation of the Planters' Protective Association, which was organized in 1904, and called into being by the fact that tobacco sold for less than it had cost to raise it. The Trust was answerable for the price, said the tobacco growers—there was nothing for it but to pool the crop and hold it for more money. This was done in part—but only in part. Otherwise there would never have been excuse for night-riding.

At present the association has twenty-seven thousand members, and controls the biggest part of the export tobacco crop raised in Western Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Prices have risen amazingly. The association takes the credit of raising them. No doubt it deserves much of it, tho other things have helped. Where the shoe pinches is that they have risen most for the hill-billys. Hill-billys are the tobacco-growers who stay outside, and are rewarded for their contumacy by the independent buyers. They are not so plenty as they were—the night-rider has done effective missionary work. Officially the association condemns him, and no doubt speaks sincerely. Those at the head of it can not fail to see that if unchecked he may provoke its destruction. Indeed, some of those in authority say he is not working for the association but against it—that the Trust incites him to do his work, with the express purpose of destroying and discrediting the association.

In proof they adduce the fact that the only depredators who as yet have been punished, a white man and a negro, serving penitentiary sentences for scraping plant beds, have confessed that they were hired to do the scraping by folk in Trust employ. Against that take the fact that with outrages running beyond a thousand, the perpetrators, who are bound to be known, go scot free. Hopkinsville is not the only town which has been raided and suffered burnings. Upon Thanksgiving night, 1906, Princeton, the capital of Caldwell County, was captured by masked men, who set fire to two big tobacco houses, and held the town in check until they were destroyed. Other factories and warehouses have been burned, or blown up, at Trenton, Elkton, Fredonia, and smaller villages. Barns have been burned, too, and the tobacco hanging in them pulled down and trampled. Tobacco beds have been scraped just as the plants were ready for setting out, live stock killed, young tobacco pulled up, threshing machines burned or blown up, sacked wheat burned, tobacco hogsheads rolled into rivers, or hacked open and the contents destroyed. Even this is not all; sleeping families have been shot up by yelling mobs, men whipt, and warned, either to join the Association or be more faithful to their Association pledges, or else—this more rarely—to leave the country, and leave quick.

Those who have suffered are either hill-billys or Association men suspected of being lukewarm in the faith. The provocation is that the hill-billys, the hill-billys only, stand between the Association and complete control of the situation. Moreover, they are a menace to it—a club in the Trust's hands for its destruction. Therefore, say the unreasoning, if they will not come in of themselves, they must be brought in. Whip them? Why not? By thus standing out against the general good they have forfeited all right to consideration.

This is not the Association's attitude, rather that of the heady, the turbulent, the tyrannical among its members. But it is undeniable that men who would not do such work, not even on pain of death, fail to condemn it explicitly when it is done under cover of darkness. Indeed, the Association faith is after a sort an obsession. No doubt there is a reason for the faith—things were sad and bad

when the Association came to better them. Poor folks working hard—tobacco raising spells hard work thruout—got less than thirty cents a day—and found themselves. Naturally, they are heart and soul for the thing which has helped them up from the slough of debt and despond. As naturally it makes them bitterly angry to see the hill-billys, who have refused to help in the great work, reap the biggest profit.

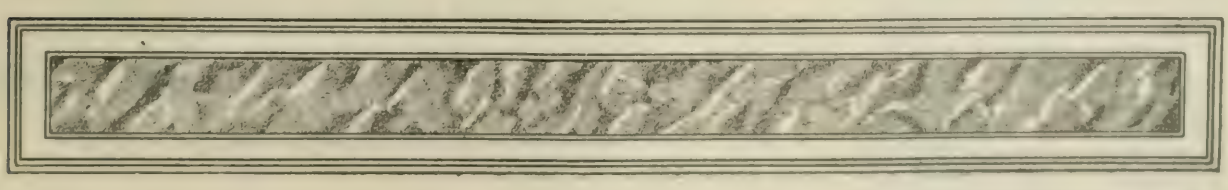
Hopkinsville has been reckoned thruout the fight a stronghold of the Trust—hence the attack. The money loss inflicted runs up to several hundred thousand dollars; the Governor sent troops and kept the community for some days under martial law. In that he was very wise. Earlier outrages had shown him something supine. He was then a man of ambitions. Now a Senator-elect he perhaps feels himself a man of fruitions. However that may be, he has done well. So has the Governor of Tennessee, whose offered rewards for night-riders aggregate four thousand dollars. Tennessee's tobacco counties have had the same sort of lawlessness, but not quite reaching the Kentucky degree.

Two months back there was promise and prophecy of peace thruout the tobacco region. The present trouble is a curious echo of the panic. The panic, of course, pretty well stopped advances on tobacco, and made hard lines for those who had no other way of raising money. Men who had pledged their crops to the Association had to wait the moving of the financial waters. Those outside could sell right off, get the money from the Trust, and go about jingling it in their pockets. So there was great temptation to quit the Association and sell independently. Somehow the night-riders got a notion that the panic was superinduced on purpose thus to break up their organization and the many similar ones among other sorts of farmers. There was but one remedy, a dreadful and drastic one—to drive out the Trust, root and branch, likewise the independent buyers allied to it. Then the hill-billys must perforce come into the Association—as, in turn, whoever wanted tobacco must come to it to buy.

They would come—because they could not help themselves. Tobacco controlled by the Association is export or shipping leaf. Foreign markets demand it—it is so thick and gummy and flavorous. Furthermore, in many countries — Italy, Spain, France and Austria-Hungary—the business of tobacco importation is a government monopoly, productive of revenue, the governments cannot do without. Even before the Trust came, the agents of these governments did much to depress prices. With no other available source of supply, they would have to pay what the Association pleased to ask—if only it could make itself supreme.

Faulty reasoning, perhaps—but convincing enough to men wanting to believe it. They are proving their faith by bitter works. What they do deserves consideration by the whole people. It is portentous of bitter work to come unless there are brought to pass different conditions. Night-riding is wholly, utterly, entirely indefensible—those who do it are enemies of the common weal—yet it is born of a deep, dumb conviction that, since the Trust either owns the law or is beyond its reach, the only recourse of the plain people is to be thus a law unto themselves. Beliefs are contagious. Should this one by any chance spread to even half the eighty-odd millions in these United States, the results might be such as would truly stagger humanity.

New York City.



'SEVENTY-FIVE

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

[The *Sunbeam*, a weekly political journal, published at Hartford, Conn., in its issue dated April 3d, 1841, contained the following poem of Whittier's, which has never been collected and which I have never seen elsewhere. I think these warlike verses were written by the Quaker poet many years before the date of publication given above; for nothing in their tone is to be found in what he wrote after the great change that came over his spirit when he was about twenty-five years of age. All references to warlike scenes that occur in his poems written after 1832 are tempered with deprecation of war. It is curious to compare this poem with one upon the same theme, written in 1875 for a centennial occasion, entitled "Lexington, 1775." My impression is that these lines were written in 1825, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, but like the eulogy of Alexander I., published in "The Independent." December, 1905, and like his "Lafayette," issued in 1906 on a leaflet, he withheld them from publication. His "Song of the Vermonters" was a boyish effervescence to which he did not attach his name, and which he did not acknowledge till late in life. I cannot believe he sent the following lines to the *Sunbeam* in 1841, but think it likely that while editing a Hartford paper in 1830 he gave some friend a copy of them, and that they were published without his consent, and probably without his knowledge.

SAMUEL T. PICKARD.]

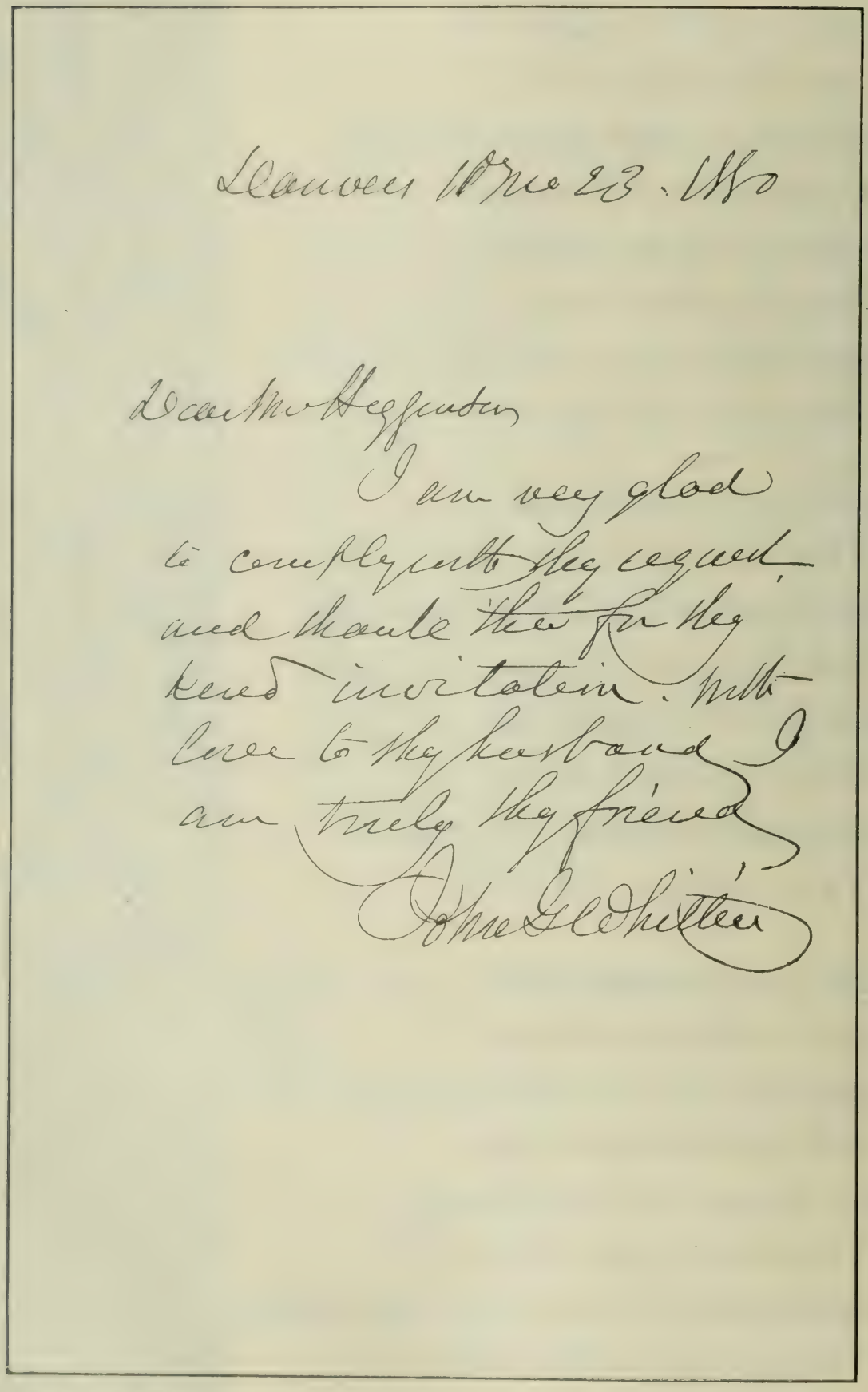
Amesbury, Mass.

IT broke on the hush of morn—
It startled the dull midnight;
Like the stirring peal of a battle-horn,
It summoned them forth to the fight.
It rose o'er the swelling hill,
By the meadows green it was heard,
Calling out for the strength of the freeman's will
And the might of the freeman's sword!

The rivers heard the noise—
The valleys rung it out;
And every heart leaped high at the voice
Of that thrilling battle-shout!
They sprang from the bridal bed,
From the pallet of labor's rest,
And they hurried away to the field of the dead,
Like a tardy marriage-guest.

They left the plow in the corn,
They left the steer in the yoke;
And away from mother and child that morn,
And the maiden's first kiss, they broke!
In the shower of the deadly shot,
In the lurid van of the war,
Sternly they stood, but they answered not
To the hirelings' wild hurrah.

But still as the brooding storm,
Ere it lashes ocean to foam,
The strength of the free was in every arm,
And every heart on its home.
Of their pleasant homes they thought—
They prayed to their fathers' God—
And forward they went till their dear blood bought
The broad free land they trod!



Amesbury 10th mo 23. 1880

Dear Mrs Higginson,

I am very glad
to compliment thy request,
and thank thee for thy
kind invitation. With
love to thy husband I
am truly thy friend

John G. Whittier

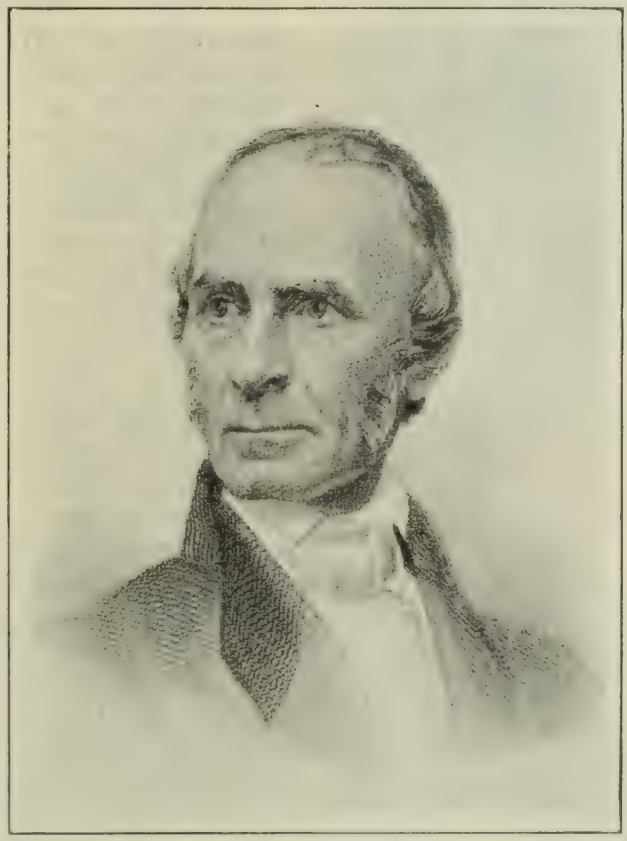
FACSIMILE AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF WHITTIER TO COLONEL HIGGINSON.

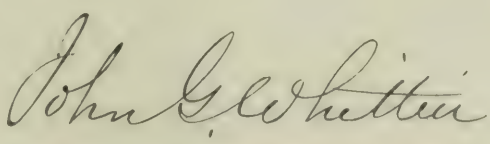
John Greenleaf Whittier

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

[No other living friend of the poet Whittier is so competent to give us a picture of him as is Colonel Higginson, whom we would have long remain with us to connect our generation with that of Longfellow and Holmes and Lowell and the Quaker poet and reformer. This week is the one hundredth anniversary of Whittier's birth, and we are glad to publish also an early poem by Whittier hitherto unrecognized as his.—EDITOR.]

THE birth of John Greenleaf Whittier took place on December 17, 1807, and its centennial anniversary is upon us this year. It seems a curious fact that Whittier's birthday and Longfellow's should come so near together; and it is also a striking fact that the celebration of their memory should fall mainly in the cities, in one case, and in country towns, in the other. The two poets may in a manner be classed among those human extremes which proverbially meet. Their old family homesteads were within five miles of one another and their maturer lives were passed within thirty-five miles. Their habits of life were diametrically opposite in some respects, while very similar in others. Each in his own way was both reticent and companionable. At dinner parties, to which the authors of that day were addicted, these two might very possibly sit side by side and each very likely be quite silent, tho each of them relished and remembered every bright saying that came from elsewhere. With Lowell at one end of the table and Holmes at the other, no one else was really needed for the conversation. Yet when the talk finally took a serious tone, either Whittier or Longfellow could do his part. Thus Bayard Taylor wrote to a friend (on July 22d, 1850):





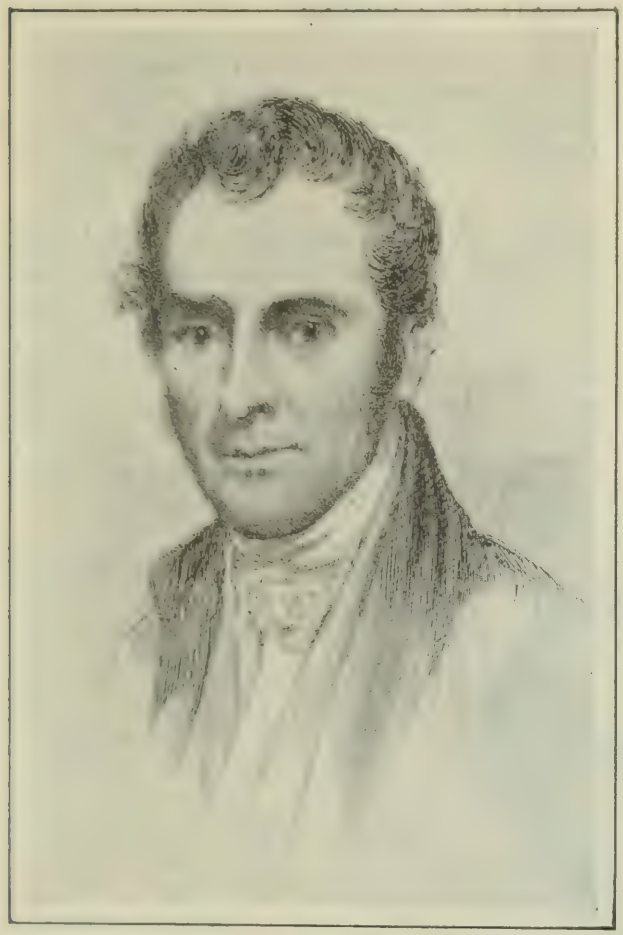
After an engraving on steel by H. W. Smith from a photograph by Hawes.

"Friday morning, early, Lowell and I started for Amesbury, which we reached in a terrible north-easter. What a capital time we had with Whittier in his nook of a study with the rain pouring on the roof and the wind howling at the door."

Not less lively, I am sure, was the conversation when the two Cary sisters, Alice and Phœbe, coming from Ohio, descended during Whittier's abscence upon his dear old mother, and being told that he was in Boston announced with what was then called "Western frankness," that it was no matter; they would cheerfully come in and stay over night in the hope of meeting him the next day, which is what actually happened.

He, at another period, went thru two sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature without once getting on his feet, yet

past or defeated measures by his quiet power. His type of character was recognized by strangers, if not always by



WHITTIER IN YOUTH.
From a portrait owned by Colonel Higginson.

neighbors; and Edmund Gosse, the well-known English author, says of him:

"I think it would be difficult to form in the imagination a figure more appropriate to Whittier's writings than Whittier himself proved to be in the flesh."

It is very unfortunate that there remains no portrait of him in his early youth, when he was a singularly handsome man. I find a description of him by myself, written many years ago and giving my first sight of him in these words:

"He was a very handsome man, perfectly erect, well formed, with jet black hair, rich brunet complexion and brilliant eyes. He and Webster had eyes somewhat alike, tho Webster's head was much larger than his."

Lowell's early friend Miller McKim wrote thus of Whittier a little later:

"He wore a dark frockcoat with standing collar, which with his thin hair, dark and sometimes flashing eyes and black whiskers, not large, but noticeable in those unhirsute days, gave him, to my then unpracticed eye, quite as much of a military as of a Quaker aspect."

Better than either of these is the terse and unsurpassable description given by Robert S. Rantoul, of Salem, who speaks of Whittier as having even in later life "the reticence and presence of an Arab chief with the eye of an eagle."

The life of Whittier in Amesbury was essentially that of the typical village poet among the village people. He was their pride and their leader, taking it as simply as any one could; was careful and abstemious, reticent rather than exuberant in manner, and met them wholly on matters of every day. He could sit on a barrel and talk politics with the people who came to the village store, but he did not read them his verses. I was once expressing regret for his ill health when talking with one of the leading citizens of Amesbury, whereupon my companion could not agree with me; he thought that Whittier's ill health had helped him in one way, for it had kept him from engaging in business, and had led him to writing poetry instead. He himself, having enjoyed good health, had written no poems. He spoke of poetry as if it were a second choice, but still a fairly good investment; and suggested the Edinburgh citizen who thought that Sir Walter Scott might have been "sic a respectable mon" had he stuck to his original trade of law advocate.

Nothing is more vivid to me, after more than fifty years of memory, than my occasional visits to the house of Whittier when I, too, lived on the Merrimac. His placid mother presided with few words at the tea-table whose cloth and napkins rivaled her soul in whiteness, and with her was Whittier's brilliant sister, Lizzie, so unlike her brother in temperament that they seemed, as it were, to complete each other's deficiencies and make up one well-balanced soul. She was as plain in feature as he was handsome and her great dark eyes were much more luminous and expressive than his, always flashing with fun or soft with emotion, and often changing with lightning rapidity from one expression to the other. Her nose was large and aquiline, while his face was almost Grecian and she had odd motions of the head so that her glances seemed shot at you like javelins from each side of a

prominent barrier. Her complexion was sallow, not rich brunet like his; and while he was reticent, her gay raillery was unceasing and was enjoyed as much by him as by anybody. They had a delightful old-fashioned parlor fire which a lady who had been long a neighbor thus described:

"That fire was a perpetual source of pleasure and annoyance to us all. It was an old-fashioned Franklin stove, that smoked on the slightest provocation, and scattered the ashes over the hearth. At the same time it had a habit of throwing out the most charming gleams and shadows, especially if driftwood was being burned. Mr. Whittier was very jealous of any one else tending or poking the fire. Often I have unconsciously taken the tongs to touch up a brand, when his hand would stay mine, and he would say, 'Thee must not touch that, it is just right,' and perhaps the next minute he would have the tongs and do just what I had attempted. I have frequently gone in at twilight and found him lying on the lounge, watching the flitting shadows, and repeating aloud from some favorite author, generally Scott or Burns. His mood and conversation at such times were particularly delightful. The beautiful poem, 'Burning Driftwood,' was doubtless inspired by such experiences."

Whittier always regarded it as a misfortune and, indeed, the only disadvantage resulting from his early poverty, that his first books were published at great disadvantage, thus preserving the class of juvenile poems which Longfellow wrote almost as early, but was better able to drop. Whittier's first volume, for instance, called "The Legends of New England," appeared when he had been five years before the public as a writer and had printed more than one hundred poems in various periodicals, only twenty of which are now to be found in any final edition of his works. Whenever, in later life, he obtained possession of a copy of this book, he destroyed it, sometimes paying five dollars for it. He said he looked it thru and "it seemed like somebody else." There was, as Mr. Pickard justly states, "a sudden and even startling change" in the character of his poetry when he made up his mind to champion the cause of the slave. Even that, however, brought him no safety from too zealous friends. While he was in New York in 1837, Isaac Knapp of Boston, who published *The Liberator,* issued without consulting him a volume of more than a hundred pages, entitled "Poems written during the Progress of the Abolition Question in the United States between the years 1830 and 1838. By John G. Whittier." This was the first edition of his collected poems. Even in this he confesses that there were pieces which he would willingly have let die. He tells us, himself, in the introduction that "many of these were written with no expectation that they would survive the occasions which called them forth."



WHITTIER'S BIRTHPLACE, NEAR HAVERHILL, MASS.

They were "protests" and "trumpet-calls," he says, and he quoted Thomas Jefferson, who, in his terrible denunciation of slavery, in the "Notes on Virginia" says, "It is impossible to be temperate and pursue the subject of Slavery."

The climax of Whittier's popular fame was found, of course, as unmistakably in "Snow-Bound," as was that of Longfellow in "Evangeline," each being based distinctively on an American theme, but Whittier's having the charm of personal association with the locality. He wrote to his publisher on August 28, 1865,

"I am writing a poem 'Snow-Bound, a Winter Idyl,' a homely picture of old New England homes. If I ever finish, I hope and trust it will be good."

He wrote the poem largely as a memorial of his mother and his sister; and as a result, Mr. Carpenter, one of his biographers, says of him truly that:

"Such was his art, there is no other family in the world whose members are so widely known among the people who speak the English tongue."

Compared with this, the unexpected profit of ten thousand dollars on the very first edition was to him trivial and perhaps, conveyed a pang because of the departure of those for whose sake the increased worldly fortune would have brought some especial value. It needs no added praise and I turn by preference to his praises given to others, in this case still of Longfellow.

I know of no place where Whittier fulfils with more delicate precision this same candor in his spiritual message to the world than in his review of "Evangeline," which fell under my notice during our recent Longfellow jubilee. Whittier reads the spirit of the poem so truly that before he reaches the end of it he avows himself quite reconciled to the author's forbearance, defends him against those who had demanded of him a sterner denunciation of wrong, and pronounces the poem itself rather a "psalm of love and forgiveness." He adds:

"The gentleness and peace of Christian meekness and forbearance breathe through it. Not a word of censure is directly applied to the marauding workers of the mighty sorrow which it describes just as it would a calamity from the elements,—a visitation of God. The reader, however, connot fail to award justice to the wrongdoers."

Yet in spite of all this praise, this friendly critic cannot help saying that the outburst of the stout Basil in the church at Grand Pré was a great relief to the whole affair; and he closes the criticism with an emphatic reproof of the early New England spirit of persecution, such reproof as might well be expected from the man who kept a John Brown memorial hanging on his wall.

Whittier wrote in later life an autobiographical letter, which he afterward had printed privately, for use in correspondence, and thus sums up his self-analysis in the closing paragraphs:

"I have been a member of the Society of Friends by birthright, and by a settled conviction of the truth of its principles and the importance of its testimonies; while, at the same time, I have a kind feeling towards all who are seeking, in different ways from mine, to serve God and benefit their fellow-men.

"Neither of my sisters are living. My dear mother, to whom I owe much every way, died in 1858. My brother is still living, in the city of Boston. . . .

"My health was never robust; I inherited from both my parents a sensitive, nervous temperament; and one of my earliest recollections is of pain in the head, from which I have suffered all my life. For many years I have not been able to read or write for more than half an hour at a time; often not so long. Of late, my hearing has been defective. But in many ways I have been blest far beyond my deserving; and, grateful to the Divine Providence, I tranquilly await the close of a life which has been longer, and on the whole happier, than I had reason to expect; altho far different from that which I dreamed of in youth. My experience confirms the words of old time, that 'it is not in man who walketh to direct his steps.' Claiming no exemption from the sins and follies of our common humanity, I dare not complain of their inevitable penalties."

Whittier undoubtedly divides with Longfellow, among American poets, the leading applause of the English-speaking world; an achievement relatively greater in his case than in Longfellow's, from the fact that he never quitted his own country in person. The reason which he once gave to me for this lay in the fact that while he always took the greatest interest in all books of travel, yet each filled his mind so vividly that he dropped the subject of that country and went on to interest himself in some other country. Somewhere in some undescribed region he in-

terests himself now. It takes more than a hundred years after a man's death to judge whether his fame is to be permanent. Even if he gains it, how limited it is at the best! Strictly speaking, there is no literary fame worth envying, save Shakespeare's; and Shakespeare's amounts to this, that Addison wrote "An Account of the Greatest English Poets," in which Shakespeare's name did not appear, and that, of the people one meets in the streets of his own country, the majority may not even be well acquainted with that name. It was well said by the racy old English poet, Daniel,

"How many thousand never heard the name
Of Sidney or of Spenser, and their books;
And yet brave fellows, and presume of fame,
And think to bear down all the world with looks."

Happy is that author, if such there be, who, altho his renown be ever so small in his lifetime, does not greatly concern himself about it, being so occupied with some friendly thought or hope for mankind that his own renown is a matter of slight importance. It is for this that Whittier always expressed gratitude to the anti-slavery agitation, because it had kept him free from the narrowness of a merely literary ambition. He would have said with that high minded French radical, Proudhon, "Thou God, who hast placed in my heart the sentiment of justice before my reason comprehended it, hear my ardent prayer. . . . May my memory perish, if humanity may but be free!" This, and nothing less than this, might stand as Whittier's spiritual message.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

SENATOR THOMAS P. GORE, OF OKLAHOMA.

THE advent of the Sixtieth Congress has called more new men to the Senate than often come down all at once upon that non-expiring fold. There are other peculiar features: an unusually large proportion are men who have already gained more or less national repute—men who have already been watched and on whom the eye of curiosity at least is still fixt, wondering how they will make out in the sedately sacred chamber. Almost all of them have come loaded to the muzzle with one hobby or another, and some of them propose to ride rough shod—or unshod—right down the center aisle of the Chamber. Some of the new ones will be less entertaining and less well watched before the session is over, but among those who promise to grow, rapidly, in public interest and attention is Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator from the new State of Oklahoma.

Simply to pass him on the street, without knowing him, would instantly suggest that his is an intensely interesting personality. It is not at all due to the fact that he is totally blind, though it surely makes more remarkable the success and triumph he has already attained. He is rather tall and powerfully built. He stands straighter than the proverbial arrow, for his broad shoulders incline backward. There is no appearance about him of cautiously feeling his way. He walks and acts and looks and talks like a man who has established an irrefragable confidence in himself.

He is the youngest member of the Senate and was present to take the oath at the opening of the session; but he came by Governor's appointment, as the new State Legislature only met the middle of December. When the question of credentials came up, the Senate committee discovered that the Constitution conferred the appointing power on the Governor when vacancies occurred between sessions of the Legislature. This being the first session there was no "between," and Gore and his colleague, Senator Owen, were told that they must wait their election by the Legislature. It was not much of a wait, for they were sure of election December 7th, but it was hard on Gore because December 2nd, when he wanted to take the Senate oath, he was only thirty-six, while the seventh, when the Legislature elects, is also his thirty-seventh birthday. An



SENATOR GORE.
The Blind Senator of Oklahoma.

inch, if it's on a man's nose, makes a difference. Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Elections, is a stickler for the rites, but also a man who desperately hates to disappoint, and to mend matters if he could, he offered to present a bill to the Senate postponing Gore's birthday.

Senator Gore is well up in the class of men whom it is distinctly pleasant to meet. He likes to be met. His strong hand gives you the real Southern grip. The face lights up with a pleasant smile and an exceptionally musical voice convinces you at the start that you are *persona grata* until you prove yourself unworthy.

The smooth-shaven face is decidedly classic. The head is large, covered with light brown hair, well shaped for the vigorous machinery it contains and the material it turns out.

Gore comes to the Senate with the reputation of being one of the leading orators of the South. There is nothing ostentatious about him, but he has brought his shore of hobbies, which he is ready to ventilate at the earliest opportunity, and he is among a very few of the new ones who may hope to be listened to, for a time, by something better than empty armchairs. The hobby which is nearest his heart seems to be the removal of the restriction on the sale of Indian lands, but parenthetically he told me, the other day, that since he had been in Washington he had discovered another pressing need which he hoped to get Congress to rectify. Said he: "We positively must have more hours in the



HON. JOHN BARRETT.
Director Bureau of American Republics.

day and more days in the week. I cannot possibly get through all that I want to accomplish."

Senator Gore has the merry heart that doeth good like a medicine, and goodness knows there's need of it where the togas float and every one takes himself so frightfully seriously. His lips are always ready with a quiet smile and his keen, forceful individuality and quick mental qualities will keep him among the striking personalities of the Senate.

SENATOR CHARLES A. CULBERSON.

The searchlight of the Sixtieth Congress has brought out some old ones as well as new ones—Culberson, of Texas, among them, who slid up a peg or two to keep the Texas delegation on the line when Bailey got tangled up in that home disruption, last session, and slipt down a bit.

The Democrats have made Culberson Minority Leader, and many a time will come, this session, when the minority can make itself something to be reckoned with, if it is well led and follows well. The question is, can Culberson do it and will the rest be led?

Culberson is colossal on infinitesimal details. He is great on minutiæ. Possibly he is too prone to turn on the microscope—there are some who hint it. Probably that was all the President meant when he called Culberson a rather inferior name, some while ago. But Culberson took it to heart and there are those who think they see indications, now and then, that he has not yet forgotten. Neither has he reformed. He has breadth, of course, and depth, of course, and exceptionally keen political perception. Possibly he will make none the less effective leader because he loves to use the microscope. He has started in aggressively enough to please the most anxious.



SENATOR CULBERSON.

As a man, in the abstract, Culberson is a combination. It is easy for impressions to lead one astray about him. He stands straight up and down and carries his head with mathematical deference to base and equilibrium. It is not impossible that to some, at first glance, he suggests a rather slim, rather wiry, not in the least overgrown New England clergyman from the rural districts. He uses his New England eyes right at you, works his lips with that proverbial puckered precision and manipulates things with his hands in a way to bear out the impression. But he is Southern to the bone—born in Alabama fifty-two years ago—and has lived in Texas since he was one year old. He is a lawyer if he is anything—a lawyer and son of a lawyer. He was Attorney-General and Governor of Texas in the course of his climb to the Senate to which he was elected with only three opposing votes and where he has been since 1899. His smooth, shaven face has something of a Greek cast about it and his slow-coming words and quick-coming motions are carefully constrained by unobtrusive dignity. His abundant crop of curling gray hair and crinkly brows set off the intensely clear and active eyes in a way suggesting merriment, jovial cordiality. Possibly out from the somber shadow of the toga, Culberson lives up to indications. It has never been my fortune to see him at such times. To me it is always a new surprise and more or less of a disappointment to continually refind him so far the other way. He is rather proud of the fact that in both physical and mental makeup there are, beyond question, incidents recalling memories of Thomas Jefferson.

Culberson is a graceful and fearless orator. He has a thoro knowledge of the minute details of parliamentary

tactics, and of the vital topics of the day, but he is wofully lacking in personal magnetism and consideration. It will be uprightness and downrightness, acumen, not tact, which win out for him if he wins. But from whatever partisan viewpoint one watches, he feels more curious than sympathetic interest, as the natural reflex of the man who has assumed the difficult task which taxed his predecessors, Blackburn and Gorman.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

There is no man in public life, to-day, holding a position demanding more vital and able energy, or one so pregnant with possibilities of benefit to the entire hemisphere, yet who is so utterly out of the limelight of popular appreciation and applause as John Barrett, Director of the International Bureau of American Republics.

We all watched Barrett when he went as American Minister to Siam—the youngest man who ever represented the country in that high diplomatic office—and we saw him make one of the most effective ministers America ever sent anywhere. Then we saw him thru his difficult task as Minister to Argentina, to Colombia and to Panama, smoothing the roughness which attended the purchase of the canal zone. Everyone knew that the Bureau of American Republics was in good hands when Barrett was appointed Director. Everyone indorsed Carnegie's confidence when he expressed it in the gift of $750,000 for the construction of the beautiful white palace of peace which is now under way, in Washington, as the future home of the Bureau. But Barrett himself was practically swallowed up in the tremendous things he was accomplishing, till the Peace Congress of the Central American Republics, now in session in Washington, under the protection of the Bureau, again called public attention to him.

As a matter of fact, there can hardly be a time when John Barrett will be of greater, more vital importance to the hemisphere than now; or such an influence in making the history of the American Continent. He is at least in the line for enduring fame.

The foundation of the Bureau is of recent date, but it has become the clearing house of commerce, diplomacy and public and private relations, bringing the American Republics into much better understanding and closer touch. The Governing Board consists of the diplomatic representatives of the various American nations stationed in Washington, and is supported by appropriations from each country. Barrett came to the directorship through a past which perfectly portrays the man. He's a New Englander by birth—of the stanch old Barrett stock—and worked his own way through school and college, just as he has worked his own way ever since, and worked it well. He was eating luncheon with one hand, signing papers with the other and talking to half a dozen people between bites, the last time I saw him. Some friends from the West called, to whom he was anxious to show some courtesy, and he asked them to dinner. They accepted and he said: "To-night, at the New Willard, at ten o'clock." To a gasp on their part he smiled and added: "I hope it isn't too late. Why, I shall have to come back here and work for an hour or two after that."

With your first glance on meeting John Barrett, comes the conviction that you are facing a man who knows, who can and who will. He is tall and broad and strong. There's something gigantic about him, physically and atmospherically. He has dark hair and dark eyes of the quick, piercing kind, with a big, broad forehead from which the hair has fled. His skin is dark. His face is smooth-shaven and as strong as the rest of him. From head to heel he bristles with energy. Everything about him suggests intense dynamic force, betrays the secret of his remarkable accomplishments and infects all those who come in contact with him. You go from a chat with John Barrett instinctively looking about for some mountain which you can pluck up by the roots and cast into the sea. He is strenuous.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Independent

A Weekly Magazine. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter.
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen
130 Fulton Street, New York
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
One Year, $2.00 Single Copies, 10 Cents

Single Copies over six months old twenty-five cents. Postage to any Foreign Country in the Postal Union, $1.75 a year extra. To Canada $1.00 extra.
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The Nobel Prizemen

On December 10th, the anniversary of the birth of Alfred Nobel, there was assembled in the Stockholm Academy of Sciences an American, a German, a Frenchman and an Englishman, the four men that had been selected in accordance with his will as the greatest benefactors of mankind by their achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature. At the same time were awarded by the Premier of Norway, at Christiania—for the separation of the brother peoples split the Nobel Foundation—the prize for the promotion of peace, divided between a Frenchman and an Italian. Most of the names had been previously announced, and we have discussed their work in the preceding issues of The Independent, but the apparently authoritative telegram from Stockholm three weeks ago that the chemistry prize was to be given to Sir William Crookes proves to have been erroneous, for that prize was awarded to Professor Eduard Büchner, of the Agricultural College of Berlin.

Professor Büchner is distinguished for having a few years ago led a raid into the disputed borderland of the micro-organism and captured for chemistry a large territory which Pasteur had annexed to biology a quarter century before. Pasteur showed that the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter was due to micro-organisms, bacteria and such low forms of fungi as yeast and mold. If milk or fruit is freed from these by "pasteurizing" or heating to a certain temperature and protected from them by sealing in cans, it will keep indefinitely. It was natural to think that these transformations were effected directly by the organism; that the yeast plant, for example, used sugar as its food and excreted it as alcohol and carbon dioxid. But Büchner proved that the fermentation was due to a non-living chemical compound that the yeast plant excretes, and he prepared from brewers' yeast a cell-free juice which would carry on fermentation as well as the living yeast. According to his latest view there are two of these substances concerned in the operation; one, "zymase," first splitting the sugar into lactic acid, and the other, "lacticidase," splitting this further into alcohol and carbon dioxid. The further transformation of alcohol into acetic acid as in the manufacture of vinegar, is likewise not effected by the direct vital processes of the *bacterium aceti,* but by the chemical action of one of these peculiar substances. They are known in general as "enzymes," and are remarkable for their ability to do a great deal of business on very small capital. A minute quantity of an enzyme will decompose a large amount of other substances and remain itself in the end unchanged and undiminished, just as a dollar bill may settle an unlimited number of accounts. The enzymes are very numerous and play a most important rôle in the chemical processes of life and death in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Tho they are organic compounds of very complex composition their action may often be imitated in the laboratory by the use of inorganic substances such as acid and alkalies, or even finely divided metals such at platinum black.

To Dr. Laveran, who received the Nobel prize for medicine and whose work is described by Dr. Walsh on another page, we owe an especial debt of gratitude. If it had not been for him and his successors our boys in Panama would now be dying as rapidly as the French did twenty years ago, and we should have to fill their ranks by conscription.

That the United States has never before received a Nobel prize in science, that for all our fine new laboratories and

research endowments we had produced no man thought worthy to be included among the thirty most distinguished investigators of the world, has been something of a humiliation. There will be few to dispute the right of Professor Michelson, of the University of Chicago, to be the first on that roll of honor. As Lord Rayleigh, president of the Royal Society, said on November 30th, in awarding to him the Copley medal, he has had the courage to attempt what no one else had dared, and his success has been equal to his courage. We gave some account of his work in the determination of the velocity of light in our issue of December 5th. In personality Professor Michelson is quite the opposite of the traditional conception of the scholar—that of an ill-dressed and absent-minded recluse. He is tall and has something of a military bearing, from his training and service in our navy. In the afternoons he may be seen leaving the Ryerson laboratory for the tennis court, where he demonstrates to the students that gather along the side lines that the laws of moving bodies are not so simple as they seem in his blackboard diagrams. Any one who has stood in the opposite court knows that his balls do not travel with uniform velocity in straight lines, and that when they bound the angles of incidence and reflection are never equal, and the path of the ball does not lie in any plane whatsoever.

The awarding of the peace prize is evidently a perplexity to the committee of the Norwegian Storthing that has it in charge. Last year the conspicuous part played by President Roosevelt in bringing about the Peace of Portsmouth made his selection practically inevitable, but usually the prize has been given to the officers of the various national societies for the promotion of internationalism. This year the prize is divided between Italy and France. Ernesto Teodoro Moneta receives half of the $38,000 as a leader of the Italian peace movement. He is chairman of the Lombard Peace Union, and in 1906 presided over the Fifteenth Universal Peace Conference, held at Milan. "Moneta the Good," as he is called by his fellow countrymen, is now seventy-one years old, and much beloved on account of his services in the cause of Italian unity. The other half of the peace prize goes to Louis Renault, of France, Professor of Law in the University of Paris. He was born at Autun in 1843, and educated at the School of Law in Paris. He has been consulting legal expert of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1890 and a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague since 1900. He was one of the delegates of the French Government at both of the Hague Peace Conferences and of the conference held in 1906 for the revision of the Geneva Convention. He is a member of the French Institute, and was in 1894 elected president of the Institute of International Law. He has written a great deal upon international law and prepared a compendium of commercial law and a collection of the "Treaties of the Twentieth Century." It was said at The Hague last summer that the Conference was really managed by three men—Martens of Russia, Bieberstein of Germany, and Renault of France.

There are still those among us who will be startled to hear that Rudyard Kipling has been chosen as the foremost idealist among the writers of English. To them he has been a realist of coarsest type, catching popular fancy for a time by tricks of style such as repeating "but that is another story" and making a sentence out of a relative clause. Yet no other living author has done so much to show to the world the real idealism which even in this assumedly prosaic and sordid age is the motive power of our day's work. He alone has been capable of mastering the machine in poetry as we have mastered it in modern life. "The Miracles" and "McAndrews's Hymn" show what may be done with this new and crude material by one courageous enough to handle it. He has preached in verse and story the gospel of service, of obedience and of stubborn fulfillment of duty with the spirit and often the phraseology of the Hebrew prophets. Patriotism is still a high and inspiring ideal; imperialism of the Kipling kind is a still grander one, to be supplanted only by the poet of internationalism when he comes. Until then

such words as these are good to listen to:

"Fair is our lot—O goodly is our heritage!
(Humble ye, my people, and be fearful in your mirth!)
For the Lord our God Most High,
He hath made the deep as dry.
He hath smote for us a pathway to the ends of all the Earth!

"Keep ye the Law—be swift in all obedience.
Clear the land of evil, drive the road and bridge the ford.
Make ye sure to each his own
That he reap what he hath sown:
By the peace among Our peoples let men know we serve the Lord."

President Roosevelt's Withdrawal

Our readers know that we have never believed that President Roosevelt would go back on his last election pledge and allow himself to seek or accept a nomination for a third term. He said then that he would not, that he regarded the three and a half years of his service as his first term, and that at the end of this second term he would withdraw for his successor. That was a reasonable and right interpretation of the rule of only two successive terms which has held from the days of George Washington, a rule right in itself, whatever Mexico has done. To have broken his pledge and sought or accepted the nomination for a third term would have been a violation of faith, of his own faith, and of the faith he owed to other possible candidates and to the people. It would have been a most dangerous precedent, which in times of public excitement might have had perilous results; for, while we are in no danger of a dictator or a king, yet we are not quite free from the danger that such a following might be secured or such a machine created that the evils of royalty might possibly accrue. But Mr. Roosevelt was not the man to break his word.

Why, then, did they not believe him? The great body of the people did believe him. It was the sycophants that hang on office and favor who thought they might hold their positions or secure favor that were very ready to believe that they would please him by shouting for his renomination. That is one of the bad results of our system of Presidential appointments to office, that those thus appointed are likely to feel that they serve not the people, but the man who appointed them. They must fawn on him and lengthen his term of service.

Then there are others, more in number, who are so pleased with the President's honesty and vigor in conducting his campaign against "predatory wealth," that they will trust him and no other man, and would have him and nobody else. It is not strange that they felt so, but that was no reason why they should attempt to force the nomination upon him against his will and pledge. He is not the only trustworthy and able man in the country or in the party. Were they to succeed in such an effort it would be only to make him chargeable in the minds of half our people with hypocrisy and perfidy, and their conduct in this matter has been both imprudent and reprehensible. It has compelled the President to repeat his pledge, when the repetition ought not to have been needed.

Now, what next? Who are the available or probable Republican candidates?

The country expects Mr. Bryan to be the next Democratic candidate, but it does not expect him to be elected. Because there is so little chance of Democratic success, there is no rush of Democratic candidates. The candidates that might be are willing to allow Mr. Bryan to suffer the defeat to which he is already inured. But there is and will be no dearth of aspirants for the Republican nomination.

Secretary Taft stands first in the line. Practically he has been nominated by the President, who regards him as the true exponent of his policies. This is unusual, and to some extent the fact that he has been presented as representing Mr. Roosevelt is not to his advantage. It is known that he would have preferred a place on the bench of the Supreme Court, but the President has persuaded him to look for honors in the Executive department of our Government. That he would make a most excellent President no one need doubt. He has ability, activity, intelligence, experience and the highest purpose. He knows, as no other man knows, some of our most difficult problems. He has the widest outlook, and his management of our colonial possessions, whether in Porto Rico or Panama or the Philip-

pines, has been both prudent and generous. He believes in men, even men of another race, and in treating them with justice, as those who can be expected to claim and deserve the full rights of self-government. President Roosevelt is charged with mercurial and unconsidered judgment. That has never been charged against Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft's full and varied record will bring him enemies. At present the negro vote, which is important in some Northern States, is turned against him on account of his relation to the Brownsville affair. They do not remember that in the absence of the President he withheld for a time the order dismissing the soldiers, waiting for further evidence of their guilt. Nor do they remember that as a member of the Cabinet he could do nothing else than to carry out the order, which was that of the President, and not his own. We believe that should Mr. Taft be nominated next June, it will not be difficult for him, after withdrawing from the Cabinet, to make clear his position in this matter and secure and deserve the vote of those who now are offended on this account.

Perhaps more difficult will it be to persuade a section of the members of the labor unions to accept his nomination. The fact that so many of them naturally belong to the Democratic or Socialist party makes this of less importance, and we believe that it will not be, as it ought not to be, difficult to make those who regret his decisions while on the bench of two cases in which labor unionism was involved see that it was his business to interpret the law as it existed, and not consider his own opinions, or those of any one else, as to what the law ought to be. His record in the Cabinet has been such as to prove that he is not the advocate of wealth as against labor.

Strange as it may be, the candidate next to Mr. Taft before the people is one who has never lifted a finger to seek it. Governor Hughes has created no claque, has no organ, refuses to consult his advocates, and attends solely to his business as Governor of the Empire State. The people have learned to leave Cabinet officers and Senators, and look as candidates to the men next to the people who have secured bouncing majorities as Governors, and have in that office proved their integrity and executive ability. Such a man is Mr. Hughes. His drastic dealing with the misdoings of great corporations first turned the heart of the people to this efficient, but undemonstrative, man, who does things with no display of goodfellowship, and who as Governor has conquered the situation against the strongest political forces of selfishness, and has shown an iron will to do what needed to be done, and has been content with his present duty. He is something of a new figure in politics, and altho he has absolutely no experience in the conduct of national affairs, the people have been able to gage his length and breadth, and they say that he will be their second, if not their first, choice for the nomination.

At his age this is the last chance for Speaker Cannon. He will be the favorite son of Illinois, and every one knows him to be a positive and honest man of wide experience. So Indiana has her favorite son in Vice-President Fairbanks, Wisconsin in Senator LaFollette, and Secretary Cortelyou has his friends. If Mr. Cortelyou really aspires to the Presidency, he should retire from the Cabinet. Their chance now seems to stand in the case that neither of the two leading candidates can secure the necessary majority in the convention. In that case either the Speaker or the Secretary of the Treasury might secure the prize.

But what is the matter with the Democratic party? The Republicans have a plethora of available talent, while the Democrats are reduced to one man. The lack of ambition for the nomination is explicable in the small chance of Democratic success, but why this long monopoly of Bryan, in a party which fights monopoly?

Intellectual Individualism

When, somewhat more than a generation ago, that destructive German theologian, David Friedrich Strauss, near the close of his daring and industrious life, gave to the world his "Old Faith and the New," and called it "A Confession," even his bravest disciples gasped. His "Life of Jesus" had outdone the most radical New Testament criticism that any repu-

table scholar had previously ventured to put forth, and only a few eager intellects, here and there, had been daring enough to accept the Tübingen conclusions. "The Confession" out-Heroded Herod. It did not stop at undermining historical Christianity. It asked, "Have we still a Religion?" and answered, "It all depends."

The undisguised naturalism of the book, however, was not the only thing in it that made its readers draw short breath. Exploding and scattering to the four winds the most venerable of all faiths, and its central dogmas of belief in God and immortality, its iconoclastic old author revealed a curious unwillingness to break with the almost equally respectable tradition of monarchical government. He presented an ingenious argument in defense of the proposition that thought and art can be most free under the paternalistic rule of an hereditary house, partly because, when gifted men are given no opportunity to participate in political affairs their thoughts will turn to intellectual and artistic interests, partly because the masses cannot be trusted to deal as liberally as an enlightened monarchy may do with other than sordid interests.

This notion was generally dismissed as an old man's vagary. But doubtless, from time to time, it has arisen in the mind of more than one among those who read the "Confession" on its appearance as a disturbing thought, and the question has from time to time forced itself upon attention whether, after all, there may not be something substantial in the apparent paradox.

An element of truth it unquestionably contains. It is not historically true that thought or creative art has been more free under monarchical than under republican or democratic institutions. Athens was Great Athens in her most democratic days. The Elizabethan age and the Victorian age, in England, were periods of popular liberty, and in the despotic days of the Stuarts there was little achievement in the realms of science and imagination. The freest days of Florence were her most glorious ones, and Germany gave to the world her noblest creations before the consolidation of the empire under William I and von Bismarck.

Nevertheless, it is when political affairs are so well settled and ordered that gifted men, however patriotic they may be, and however interested merely as citizens they may be in public affairs, can, without distraction, give their time and their attention to things artistic or scientific, that the noblest achievements of the nation are assured. In these modern times this condition is better preserved under an essentially democratic system than it ever has been under any monarchy.

But political distractions are not the only ones from which the creative mind must be set free. Economic distractions may be quite as serious as a condition inhibitive of the highest effort; and we have recalled to memory the curious contention of Strauss, because it has a value at the present moment greater than that which it had for the political days in which he wrote, and one which probably he did not foresee.

The most earnest effort of mankind today is being directed upon the task of emancipating the nations from the crushing and deadening force of poverty. The problem of maximum production is not yet solved, and the problem of right distribution is very far indeed from practical solution. And because bad distribution reacts disastrously upon production, thoughtful men are asking whether it will not be necessary to work continuously toward some approximation to economic solidarity and equality, precisely as it was necessary, in the interest of the general safety and public order, to establish that political equality and solidarity which rests on universal suffrage.

Whenever this proposition is seriously presented, however, it is met by the objection that economic solidarity would create an intolerable uniformity of life; that it would destroy individual initiative and responsibility, and thereby, in the long run, make an end of that process of differentiation, that production of fine individuality, which is the chief end and glory of nature's processes of evolution.

Now, this objection is plausible but unsound. It is met precisely and adequately by the apparent paradox of

Strauss's argument. It is neither in the political nor in the economic realm that human individuality can find its noblest opportunity. It is in the realm of intellect, the realm of sentiment, the realm of imagination, the realm of conduct that man finds supreme self-realization. Only when, thru closer co-operation than he has as yet learned how to maintain, he has solved his merely material problems, will he be able to attain the best and highest individuality.

The world has been making, it is still making, an unfortunate mistake in identifying individualism with an economic scheme. Not in the things of wealth, not in the realm of property is the true sphere of individualism to be found. In that realm, it works not more for good than for ill. It there creates not only possessions, but also cruelties and sordidness of mind. Individualism belongs to the realm of intellect, of the creative spirit. So long as life in that realm is untrammeled, there will be no repression of individuality, "for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

Archbishop O'Connell's Pastoral

BECAUSE we had published more than one article in criticism of the Pope's late Encyclical we thought it only fair that we should, if we might, print a defense of it by some authoritative Catholic, and we could find none more competent for the work than the new and accomplished Archbishop of Boston, who has the favor of the authorities at Rome. Indeed he was named as Archbishop by going over the nominations canonically made by the priests of the diocese and the bishops of the province. But to our regret Archbishop O'Connell found himself too busy to write the article, but referred us to his coming pastoral letter, which now lies before us. We may add that we had similar ill success when we asked another distinguished bishop to write such an article for us. We had said in our letter that for our readers it was not so important that the theological teachings of the Encyclical should be expounded as that a defense should be offered of that last portion of it which interdicts the reading of the incriminated books or the allowing them or their teachings to come into theological seminaries, and requires bishops to report triennially that these instructions are faithfully carried out. In reading the Archbishop's pastoral letter we observe that he says not a word about the interdicts, and does not say what he will do to enforce them against dangerous instruction. He simply, and in an able way, and in language which in some parts we could approve, condemns teachings against supernaturalism and in favor of disguised pantheism, but that which gravels Protestants he quite passes over.

To be sure, he says, what they will all say, that "the Modernist system has few, if any, open advocates in America." It is meant for Italy and France and Germany, they will all tell us, not for Catholics in this loyal country. Even when Leo XIII published his Encyclical against Americanism they declared that there was nothing of the sort described in America. So they hope that in five years this Encyclical will be forgotten, as Americanism is, and that meanwhile there will be no need to take any active measures to search out the Modernist heretics.

Archbishop O'Connell's pastoral letter might well earn him the Cardinalate, which is the next coveted ecclesiastical honor. For no one could exalt the Pope and his Encyclical more highly than he does. Modernism, he says, is "a spirit rather than a system":

> "Modernism grew in the dark, and no one had completely described this noxious plant until Pius spoke. . . . The votaries of Modernism, too cowardly to be frank, covered their designs by subtle suggestions and vague allusions. . . . But Pius, with singular insight and clear delineation, in striking contrast to the obscurity of Modernist writers, has given it complete expression."

Thus he describes Modernism:

> "It is the spirit of a school of perverse and misguided men who, assuming a right not theirs, would reconcile the Catholic Church with what they imagine the modern age demands."

That they assume "a right not theirs" he makes plain by the authority of the Church. Of himself he says: "We were sent to rule this Church of Boston." The authority of a few men over reason and faith could not be more radically expressed than in the following:

> "As the school of Catholic belief and per-

fection can never be found in the opinions of weaklings who are influenced by the unbelief about them, neither can it be found in the sporadic views of some opinionated ecclesiastic. Priest and people as well must find the only rule of faith in the teaching body which Jesus Christ established to guard the deposit of faith—the Pope, and, under him, the bishops to whom is committed the government of the Church of God. Their teaching, and theirs alone, is the true norm of faith and morals."

How easily that saves priests and people the trouble of thinking for themselves!

But however vigorous the language against Modernism, and however full the exposition of its errors and dangers, and however superlative its praise of the wisdom of the Encyclical, we yet miss the important thing in it, for there is not a word as to the methods to be employed, by the Pope's direction, in suppressing Modernism. Perhaps it is because, while we are told that non-Catholic institutions are full of it, "it has few, if any, open advocates" among Catholics in this country. Such is really the fact; those infected by it must lie low and keep silence. But the Encyclical directs bishops to ferret them out, to drive from seminaries any who seem inclined that way, to appoint inquisitors for this purpose, and to take the greatest pains to exclude Modernist books from the hands of students. We are curious to observe that this effective and practical portion of the encyclical, that which most interests us, is quite overlooked—which is well. Talk is loud and cheap; it is the enforcement that proves the talk to be serious. Pius is serious in his Encyclical and in his later announcement of excommunication for those who question it; we wonder if American bishops will take it as seriously.

That Pius is very serious and determined is illustrated by an incident told in the last number received of *Rome,* a Papal journal published in Rome. It tells of a German university professor who visited the Pope recently, and after some conversation remarked that he did not believe Moses wrote the Pentateuch. Then:

"A change had past over the Pope's face—he had not grown angry or impatient with the bumptious, beadle-like personage before him, only he had risen to his feet and was saying very quietly: 'There is no decree imflicting a censure on this opinion of yours, but you cannot be a professor for Catholic youth. You must resign at once—here, now.' The professor resigned."

Indian Funds for Sectarian Schools

NEITHER the trust nor the treaty funds of Indian tribes are "public moneys" is the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Unless the case should be further appealed, this settles in its favor a point for which authorities of the Catholic Church have long been contending, viz., that sectarian schools among Indians may lawfully be supported out of tribal trust or treaty funds, notwithstanding the enactment of Congress, ten years ago, that Government appropriations shall not be used to educate Indians in any sectarian school.

A tribal trust fund is money in the United States Treasury from which the tribe receives an annual interest income, usually 3 or 4 per cent. A treaty fund is a certain amount which must be appropriated annually for the tribe in fulfillment of a treaty obligation.

In the discussion as to the application of these funds the President, the Attorney-General, the Indian Office, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions and the Indian Rights Association have all taken part. The President was clear as to the availability of the trust fund early in 1905, and he gave specific instructions as to how the wishes of the Indians should be ascertained in regard to the use of those funds for the support of contract schools. The Attorney-General delayed giving his opinion as to the use of the treaty funds. Meanwhile the Indian Rights Association, with the cordial acquiescence of the Indian Office, brought the matter into the courts. In May, 1906, in the name of some Rosebud Sioux, Reuben Quickbear and others, a suit in equity was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, asking that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be enjoined from using either the trust or treaty funds of the Sioux in making a contract with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for the education of Sioux children in St. Francis's Mission School. The court granted the injunction as to the treaty

funds, but not as to the trust funds, and both sides appealed. The appellate court has now decided that both funds are available for sectarian education.

The tribes which have such funds to any considerable extent are the Sioux, Osages, Menominees and Northern Cheyennes; and contracts were made in 1906 aggregating nearly $100,000 for the support of Catholic contract schools out of those funds. The only duty of the Indian Office now is to see that the petitions of the Indians for the diversion of their funds to sectarian education are genuine, and that each Indian makes his own choice as to how his *pro rata* share of the tribal school money shall be applied. There has been no notice of further appeal.

Agriculture in Common Schools

THE stages thru which our common schools have already evolved have been: (1) The consolidation of rural schools, bringing together the pupils of half a dozen poorly-equipped district schools into a well-equipped town school. In the new central building we find graded courses, covering not only what was taught in the district schools, but the first year or two of the high-school course. This reform has spread over all the New England States and nearly all the Western States. It has involved a higher grade of teachers and town supervision. The central school building is the center of town life, and the superintendent has gradually risen to an important position in civic affairs. The school building is used for night schools, art schools, concerts, lectures and whatever else pertains to the general intellectual and moral welfare of the town. This system cannot be said to be completed, nor do we yet know all that may come from it. In some cases, in rural districts, the school building is practically a town church.

(2) The creation of agricultural colleges was a leap in the dark. They preceded preparation. There was nothing in the lower schools pointing toward them. The curriculum of the common school was and is still preparatory for classical colleges. The very existence, however, of industrial colleges became a suggestion and a stimulus. They fitted to the growing industrialism of the age. What they taught began to have its effect upon our productive industries. "The raising of a bushel of corn fifty years ago cost a farmer four hours of hard work; now it takes him forty-one minutes." We find the agricultural college and the experiment station modifying every department of home life and every field of labor. They have brought farm life up from depression to its old average of intellectual purposing. What next?

(3) Several of the States have found it essential to create agricultural high schools. Minnesota has a school of agriculture, at St. Anthony Park, with junior and senior high-school work. Professor Hays, of Minnesota, insists that we can do a good deal with agriculture even in our city schools; not by making the curriculum more complex, but by simplifying it. It is not impossible to surround our city schools with gardens or to plant them in the parks. In Canada what is called the McDonald Consolidated Rural School has been opened in each of the Provinces. New York State has repeatedly considered a bill creating agricultural high schools, but has wisely waited to find out whether the present curriculum may not absord nature study. Commissioner Draper believes that no other schools are needed than such as are now in existence, provided they are wisely directed.

There are two questions that have to be answered at this point, and they will have to be answered very soon. The first of these is, Do those who advocate agriculture in the common schools expect to teach the sciences that underlie agriculture? And the next is, Where will you find teachers capable of giving adequate instruction along such lines? The answer is simple. These sciences are really the fundamental thought and talk of children. When they pick up pebbles and play in the sand they are beginning the study of geology. When they plant flower gardens and discuss flowers they are studying botany. Ornithology is no more than the love of birds finding expression in observation. We are finding lately that there is nothing that the child takes hold of more easily than nature study—that is, the

study of plants, insects, birds and animals.

As to the question of teachers, some of our normal schools are already solving that problem by planting gardens and requiring accurate observation on the part of the pupils, with notebook at hand. When these pupils receive their certificates they will have in most cases become enthusiastic lovers of our common everyday sciences. To teach these sciences will be quite as simple as to teach mathematics, or history, or physiology. The trouble is more apparent than real. In fact, we have been working our common schools on the basis of the more abstruse studies, omitting the simpler and more natural.

Associated with school buildings we must hereafter have well-furnished workshops and operative kitchens. In these can be carried on those branches of education that pertain to home making. Books may occupy one-half of the day and hand work or hand education the other half. In this way study will be constantly applied and facts will be used as soon as acquired. Even mathematics can be applied to measuring and surveying and grammar to pleasant conversation and accurate communication—matters that are quite too much overlooked in common-school culture. The board of education in one of the counties of Indiana is arranging, for use in all the schools, a course including plant culture, plant diseases and plant treatment. Practical demonstrations constitute a part of the work. At the same time the subject of dairies and sanitary housekeeping will be considered. This will require a large amount of outdoor studying.

There is no one thing that we need more to apprehend than that education does not consist in the mere accumulation of facts and data; but that it consists largely in the use of the same. The school lot should be rich soil, well drained and sanitary; and if it is not already such the pupils can be admirably employed in correcting the defects. The shop should be furnished not only with agricultural tools, but with mechanical, including a good gasoline engine and turning lathes. In some cases power can be had from a trolley plant or some electric light plant. A town has not fulfilled its duty by building a schoolhouse when it has no power to furnish heat and light. It is very clear that any such refronting of education brings the school and the home into closer affinity and alliance. It will necessitate a deeper interest on the part of parents. It will send the children home with an affinity for work and a power for helpfulness.

Any such change as we are suggesting does not imply that common-school pupils will be disqualified for other employments than farming. Rural schools will not be narrowed, but broadened, by any system that gives them a keener sympathy with nature and a fuller knowledge of what is going on about them. The teaching of everyday sciences does not naturally trench upon the study of history and language. Language is a mind tool; hoes and trowels are hand tools. Brains and hands must be taught to co-operate in life, and the true aim of education is to prepare pupils for efficiency in carrying out their acquirements of learning. Still we must allow that the change outlined will bring nature study and land culture to the front. The tendency will be toward strong individuality and self-reliance. It will make the world more beautiful and labor more honorable. The value of such an education can be measured not only in personal power, but in social usefulness—in terms of citizenship. Perhaps best of all will be the tendency to enliven education and make it attractive. Study will be the one most delightful occupation that a young person can conceive; by the affiliation of home and school the adult population will never cease to have a personal interest in the schoolhouse and in school work.

It Is Finished

THE year goes sadly, at the best, for no one cares to live away from a joy—and in many ways each year manages to make itself memorable for its blessings. 1907 will be remembered for its large, but not banner, crops, and for its remarkably high prices. This has told well for the farmer, who today stands head and shoulders above the whole crowd of industrialists. Ten years ago

it was agriculture depressed. Today it is agriculture at the front. But the "laboring classes" have so much more to pay—high bread, high potatoes, high apples, high coal, balanced by high wages. On the whole, no class is without reasonable compensation for honest effort, put forth with tact and educated skill.

How the year worked at its loom! The threads flew fast to make warp and woof, and the pattern no man could quite foresee. But no year ever more clearly demonstrated that man is master of conditions and circumstances, if he is first master of himself. The new farmer is a man of accurate knowledge; he is trained to combat. From early to late, each month brings its problems, and the ignoramus is helpless. The day has gone by for giving our best schooling to our preachers and lawyers while the landowner must content himself with the three R's. The old-fashioned farmer, with his narrow outlook, might work upon such a basis, but he is displaced by the scientist. The new farmer is to constitute the highest educated class in the nation. He owns a university in every State, and the only school of experimental philosophy and research, for today the only philosophy that reckons with the people is that of applied science.

It is finished, and one can see what has been woven. There has been altogether a year of peace. The wars in Central America and in Africa have been merely skirmishes. Russia and England have come to terms on a century-old struggle in Asia, and the Cape-to-Cairo railroad is well under way. In this country we are certainly making some progress with the Panama Canal, but better progress with a great internal waterway system which will bind together the interests of every section of the United States. The Hague Conference stood for a world longing, and it gave less satisfaction because the peace sentiment has grown so strong as to become an age conviction. The common people will soon decree a cessation of war. We need all our energies and all our acquisitions to keep ourselves well on the road of higher civilization and enlightenment.

At home more closely we have a new democracy coming into power. The autocracy of capital is broken. The all-powerful trust has become weaker than a single man with a generous principle and a manly aim. Better even than this, a new order of statesman has loomed up. It began with those selected by the people to enforce law. Folk, of Missouri, led the way; it was a simple path, that of duty, and the people made him Governor. In New York, Charles Evans Hughes was made of the same stuff, and the people approved him. The machine is broken — it appears to be without possible recovery. The new maxim of statesmanship is Trust the People. It was a strange, and, on the whole, a wonderful affair, the political machine—ramified into every hamlet and almost every home, but its futility, as compared with honor and trust, has been demonstrated. Be honest, fair and frank with the people, and they will return your confidence.

1907 will be remembered for its cold weather. But such abnormal conditions are occasionally needed to divert evil as well as breed or foster the helpful. Insects that were dominant and determined have been so checked by the cold as not to be feared, while some of them have been obliterated. The long autumn compensated for the slow development of the summer, and so we have nearly a full corn crop and little damage in our vineyards. At any rate here we are, thoroly prosperous on the threshold of a new prosperous on the threshold of a new year, and ready to try what another twelve months has to demand of us. As a people we are facing a new sort of future. Internationalism cannot be escaped. We are only four days from Europe. Washington's Farewell Address can no longer guide us in our relations to European people. Our trade is inevitably tangled with that of Germany. Our educational and our religious life are affected by transcontinental logic and legislation. World economics are sure to displace American economics. Tariff cordons are no longer able to protect a people in its exclusiveness.

The financial terror of October was simply a reaffirmation of the fact that man is afraid of himself. His vast schemes have grown so fast that they give him the nightmare. He wakes up occasionally with an uncontrollable im-

pulse to draw in his tentacles and content himself with less far-reaching purposes. It was a Babel tower that scattered original civilization. Put into modern language, the result was going back to Nature. The great town builders got tired of their scheming and building sought for cottages and suburbanism, and so the country grew upon the city. Today the same happy cry goes up, and the tide is away from congestion, toward liberty.

No, we are not glad to say good-by to 1907. We shall hold some of its achievements, as we shall some of its lessons and warnings, as invaluable. As a whole the nation has faced about in more ways than one. Spectacular perhaps, yet nobly impulsive, and struggling ever for the public good, we have had a new sort of President. While becoming more worldly wise, we have been generous to our dependents, and have won their good will. We have not disgraced the name of republic, nor have we increased in the militant spirit. The American home is growing more homeful, and the American character has lost none of its strength, while it has added to its gentleness. From a literary standpoint our achievements have not been remarkable, but this is notable that the American people is fast becoming a free thinking folk, with a fine art of expression.

Yet all hail 1908! All hail the love that over all, and in all, points forward, and forever repeats, On earth peace, good will to man. All hail the political life that is more truly democratic as the years roll by. All hail the Christian life that is more and more that of the simple Jesus. All hail the new school of industrialism. All hail the years that lead on to an alliance of hands and brain, in constructing a character of self-surety and a society of mutual helpfulness—a humanity of love and faith, as well as hope.

The New Central American Court

The five little Central American States which have been holding a peace conference in Washington of late have now produced a treaty which is theoretically at least the farthest step in advance yet taken in world federation. Altho the treaty does not provide for any organic union, each State still retaining its sovereignty, yet as each agrees to refer all its disputes to a court which is judicial rather than arbitral, the nations have created a very real germ of an international constitution. In this court we see the able hand of Secretary Root, for it was he who inspired our delegation at The Hague to introduce a similar one for the world, modeled after the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was unquestionably his advice that has been followed in drafting the present Washington treaty. In some respects the Pan-American Conferences have gone farther ahead for North and South America than have The Hague Conferences for the world. In all respects the present international Central American Court seems to surpass the Hague Court. There were no abler statesmen at the recent Hague Conference than Barbosa, of Brazil, Drago, of Argentina, and Triana, of Colombia. In the Constitution of Brazil is a clause unique among the constitutions of the world, which prevents that great Republic from going to war until after an offer of arbitration. Chile and Argentina alone among world States have begun to disarm, as the bronze statue of Christ on the summit of the Andes eloquently testifies. Thus does Latin America lead the world in the peace movement.

Baptist Unions

At the Baptist Congress, in Baltimore, November 12th-14th, organic union with free Baptists and Disciples, its desirability, present status, and how to make it effective, were discussed by leading men, Dr. Powers, of Washington, D. C., and Professor Gates, of Chicago University, Disciples; President Mauck, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and Professor Anthony, of Bates College, Maine, Free Baptists; Professors Hobart, of Crozer Seminary, Pennsylvania, and Horr, Newton Center, Mass., with Doctors Partridge, Pittsburg, Pa., and Goodchild, New York, Baptists. These gentlemen might have exchanged their thoughtful papers so at one were the points urged as each voiced his own convictions in favor of organic union. The next steps translate advice into action urging deputations between associations and conventions; ministers

to exchange pulpits and pastorates also, as the way opens; churches to dismiss and receive members freely, and if two feeble churches exist in one town to make of the twain one strong church. The immediate results were agreeing to publish a full report of the discussion for these bodies, and the Congress General Committee inviting the others to join in membership and to make effort for one Congress. Baptists are coming back in two points at least to the Free Baptist position. Legal difficulties may hinder speedy action; yet as one said, with the evident support of the congregation, they could afford to forfeit bequests but not to be untrue to the spirit of Christ. Genuine union was worth more than gold. A practical union, we observe, in the baptism in a Baptist church at Montclair, N. J. of two grandchildren of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Disciples denomination.

A Prize College Song

Yale did not have an adequate serious college song, tho it had plenty of "Drink Her Downs" and "Boola-boolas," but it had nothing to rank with Princeton's "Old Nassau." To be sure, "Bright College Years" was otherwise satisfactory, but the music is so difficult that it can be adequately sung only by a glee club. So a prize of $50 was offered for a really worthy Yale song, and when none appeared for several years, the prize was increased to $300. A committee of the Faculty has awarded this prize to a song of two verses, which is as follows, without the music:

MOTHER OF MEN.

Mother of Men, grown strong in giving
Honor to them thy lights have led—
Rich in the toil of thousands living,
Proud of the deeds of thousands dead;
We who have felt thy power, and known thee,
We in whose work thy gifts avail—
High in our hearts enshrined enthrone thee,
Mother of Men—Old Yale!

Spirit of Youth, alive, unchanging,
Under whose feet the years are cast—
Heir to an ageless empire, ranging
Over the future and the past—
Thee, whom our fathers loved before us,
Thee, whom our sons unborn shall hail,
Praise we today in sturdy chorus,
Mother of Men—Old Yale!

It has not supreme poetic merit. It begins feebly. "Mother of men" is good, but "grown strong" is unmusical, while it is not true that she has "grown strong in giving honor" to her sons. She gives them instruction, inspiration, and they get the honor later. "Thy lights have led" is very faulty; "thy light has led" would be much preferable. The third and fourth lines are good, the best in the whole poem. In the fifth line "and known thee" is, for rhyme's sake, a weaker repetition of "felt thy power." In the sixth line, "We in whose work thy gifts avail" is a further redundance which has the demerit of a boast for themselves instead of for their Mother. The three last words of the next line, "High in our hearts enshrined, enthrone thee" lack musical fluency. The last line, "Mother of Men—Old Yale" is good. In the second verse "Spirit of Youth" is, of course, another designation of Yale, but she is far from "unchanging," we are glad to say. We observe another leading feminine rhyme in *ing*, which is undesirable. The first half of this verse somewhat lacks quick clarity, but the last half is good, unless some may object to the unmusical "sturdy." The music may carry this song perforce for awhile, but a worthier one is yet to be desired.

Adhesion to the Encyclical

As was to be expected the ecclesiastical authorities in this country are sending in their adhesion to the last encyclical. They always do it; a failure is not known. They all did it when the encyclical condemning "Americanism" was issued, and declared there was no such error held in this country. That may not have been true, but it was good ecclesiastical politics. Just so the bishops of the province over which Archbishop Farley, of New York, presides have sent a message to Rome saying that they all and the seminaries under their charge are in full accord with the encyclical's teachings. Now the trustees of Washington University, composing the archbishops and various bishops of the Church, have written their full adhesion and the alumni of the important St. Mary's Seminary, in Baltimore, have cabled their "cordial acceptance" and "loyal obedience." There is no other voice uttered. A correspondent of a London paper tells of a reputed liberal priest who, on being directed to

visit Rome, asked a Roman ecclesiastic what he should do if required to sign anything, and received the reply, "If they ask you to sign that two and two make five, do it; and tell them that if they wish you to say that two and two make six you will do it with equal readiness."

Progress in Korea

These are great days for Korea. Who would have dared to predict that what has happened would happen even within the next decade? The Korean Empress has actually ridden out, in an open carriage, with the Emperor. Dressed in her usual beautiful robes of silk gauze, her head covered only with the insignia of her rank, she drove side by side with her imperial husband across the city of Seoul to their new home. The distance is about one and one-half miles from the palace which up to now has been their home. That a Korean lady, and especially *the* lady of the land, should appear without the head covered, seems incredible. The Empress was attended by her ladies-in-waiting, they also only wearing their insignia of rank on their heads. What were they thinking of as they thus publicly made their first acquaintance with things outside of their daily knowledge! For these ladies have been carefully sheltered from even the sight of any one or anything not in their own small inner court. This wonderful thing happened on the 13th day of November, 1907. On the 14th the Crown Prince and His Excellency Prince Ito of Japan proceeded to the Young Men's Christian Association building, now in process of erection, and laid the stones of the arch, the young Prince writing with his own hand the date. This boy is a clever, quick-witted lad, dignified and pleasant. He is a son of the ex-Emperor, and has his father's pleasant way and manner. His Excellency Prince Ito accompanied the Prince and was kind and attentive in every way. He prepared the small writing brush himself and in his manner to the Prince one could see that he had a real regard for him. The Crown Prince of Korea has his lines placed in good and able hands. Americans in Japan have the deepest respect for this great man, Prince Ito, and believe that he is working for the best for the people of Korea as well as of Japan.

The Rhodes Scholars

The annual report of the trustees of the Rhodes Foundation gives an interesting account of the record made by the scholars now at Oxford. It is not strange that as a class these men should achieve prominence, for they are carefully selected from the communities they represent, and are already, in a measure, picked men. This does not detract from the credit of their excellent showing in scholarship, however, eight men winning honors of the first class, seventeen of the second class, and fourteen of the third class. Of the eight first class honors, five were won by Americans. The distribution of the scholars in the different colleges is well proportioned, Balliol and Christ Church leading with fourteen each. The total number of scholars now in attendance is 160. The number entering in 1907 is 73, of whom 45 are from the United States. Three of our States have as yet failed to send qualified representatives. In athletics, six scholars played on the Oxford rugby team, and one of them was elected captain for the coming year. In the track meet with Cambridge six competitors were Rhodes scholars. A scholar from Michigan, in the freshman sports, won four firsts and one second. These scholars at Oxford are representatives of a great idea of a great man and should be keenly alive to the better influences of the place, and receptive to all that is highest in its teaching. They should not herd together, but mingle among the other students and absorb as much as possible of the atmosphere of Oxford. The formation of an American club, which was agitated by our representatives, we hope will be a short-lived effort. Such an organization would defeat the very object of the foundation. The Rhodes scholars have much to live up to, both as undergraduates and in their subsequent careers.

Japanese Ethics

In the 23d year of Meiji (1890) the Emperor of Japan issued a rescript on education in morals with orders that it be sent to every school in the Empire and that it be read and expounded on special occasions in the schools. The Japanese Department of Education has lately had this carefully translated into English, the only foreign language required to be taught

in the schools. It is so brief and comprehensive that it is worth while to reprint it here. It will be observed that it avoids all religious assumptions:

"Know ye, Our subjects:

"Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtues; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

"The Way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue."

It would be difficult to add much to this. It includes obedience to parents and the State, love, helpfulness, self-sacrifice, self-restraint, diligence, studiousness, patriotism. It embraces duties to one's self, to one's family, to the nation and to all people, the full ethical system of Christianity, under whose influence it was largely drawn up; for "the wise sayings and deeds of the ancients were soon found inadequate," as we are told in the statement accompanying the translation.

Conditions in the Philippines

The following communication to THE INDEPENDENT from David P. Barrows, Director of Education in the Philippines, explains itself and corrects a strange misrepresentation:

SIR.—In your issue of September 19th I find quoted an opinion of mine to the effect that a request by the Philippine Assembly for unconditional independence would result in action being taken to that end by the American nation. This extract was taken from an interview with a representative of the Philippine paper *La Democracia*, and was part of a general discussion of the existing dangers to the continuance of American support for these Islands. The extract cabled to the United States, taken out of its setting, has apparently given an impression exactly contrary to that which was sought in the interview itself. What was in fact a warning against radical action is made to appear as an encouragement to such action.

As I should deeply regret being misunderstood in this matter, permit me to say that my personal opinion, as on other occasions expressed, is: That the separation of the Philippines from the United States at the present time would mean only disaster; that, in spite of the extremely encouraging progress being made by the Filipino people, the time is remote when an independent government can exist here; that, in spite of the gathering impatience of the American people toward their effort here, this is no time to cease that effort; that, while the aspiration for Philippine nationality is a perfectly legitimate aspiration and has been so treated by the American Government, there is no short road to its realization; and finally that, for the period which will embrace the effort of any of us who are at present engaged here, Filipinos or Americans, the only honorable or possible policy is the policy which the American Government has pursued and is pursuing.

Some of those who object to immigration on the ground that Italians would be dangerous members of society may find relief in some figures collected by the Rev. Louis J. Bristow in the *Baptist Courier* of Charleston, S. C. He seems to show that even the worst of Sicilians would not increase the average danger to life in that State. During seven days ending October 24th, 14 homicides were committed and 9 other cases of deadly assault. During nine weeks ending October 19th, 54 homicides were reported in the daily papers. Since July 1st, 95 homicides have been reported, 51 of negroes and 44 of white men killed. The leading journal of the State suggests that if these figures were made known to the Italians very few of them would dare to make South Carolina their home.

There is an innocent rivalry between the English, French and British excavators to see which will find the most valuable ancient manuscripts in the land of Egypt. Very lately the French have found Menander, the Germans Jewish documents of biblical interest, and now Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt, for the English, report fragments of an uncanonical gospel relating a conversation of Jesus with the Pharisees about purity; also part

of a new ode of Pindar on the simple life, and a long fragment of a history probably by Theopompus concerning events nearly 400 B. C. We begin to wonder how much of the contents of the Alexandrian Library may yet be found.

Here are a few facts gathered from the report of the Commissioners of Education for 1906, just issued. Our total expense for education during the year was about $400,000,000, of which about $308,000,000 was paid from public funds, or more than one-fifth of the entire public expenditure of the nation, the States, and all minor diversions; while of the total amounts expended for all purposes by the States, counties, towns, etc., more than two-fifths was paid for common schools. The enrollment in schools of all sorts for the year 1905-6 was 18,434,847. One in five of the population is in the public schools, and the average attendance of those enrolled is over 106 days, while it was but 78.4 in 1870. The average cost of instruction for each pupil is 17.4 cents a day.

The Associated Press correspondent at Manila will bear investigating again, as Bellairs was investigated in 1903, in consequence of a paragraph in THE INDEPENDENT. His reports frequently show "manipulation," as lately during the Taft visit. Such stories as those about the bomb prepared to be thrown at Taft, about his saying he would return in two years "as a private citizen," and about his "ordering" Governor-General Smith to serve no intoxicating drinks at the reception for him show evidence of a purpose to damage Mr. Taft's chances for the Presidency, and were apparently fixt up by some of the American newspaper men (so-called) in Manila who dislike Taft.

Just at this season of the year on many a city street corner will be seen a man with a red stripe on his cap ringing a bell which asks the passer-by to drop a nickel in the iron pot hung on a tripod, that a dinner may be given to the poor on Christmas day. We have a serious question whether this is a wise form of charity. We fear it encourages as much beggary as it relieves. Certainly it is not an ideal way of providing for those in want. Doubtless many who would not give to a wise systematic charity will satisfy their conscience by throwing money in a pot, but does it do ultimate good?

There is a Sunday closing law in Illinois, and the Mayor of Chicago says he will not enforce it:

"The Council years ago sent a communication to the Mayor requesting him to pay no attention to the State law for Sunday closing, and I will not close the saloons unless ordered to do so by the courts or unless the people by a majority vote ask that the saloons be closed on Sunday."

There is nullification for you, which South Carolina could not surpass.

The Pacific fleet sails this week. Why it sails, or why it goes thru the narrow Straits of Magellan, is not clear to the uninstructed lay mind. But it is as it is, and we must accept it as official wisdom as yet undisclosed. It is a magnificent fleet, and when it reaches Manila, whither doubtless it will be sent to return by the Suez Canal, it is likely to make the impression desired, that peace is that excellent thing for which we all must labor.

The Senate on its dignity, and insisting that it do not receive drafts of desired bills from members of the Cabinet *motu preprio,* but advice only from the President, is not an impressive sight. Even a cat can mew before a king, and it would seem as if a Cabinet officer, or any other citizen, should be freely allowed to formulate his advice, which the Senate may take for what it is worth.

For the benefit of our readers who want to compose limericks, but do not know exactly how, we quote the following definition from a professor of prosody:

"In the strophe the first, second and fifth lines are simple nonanacrusistic amphibrachic tetrameter acatalectic, and the intervening dipodies are plain nonanacrusistic anapestic dimeter acatalectic."

As an example of "taste" in head lines we call attention to the way in which *The Detroit News* announces the death of the sovereign beloved by so many of the people of its State:

KING OF SWEDEN
FINALLY CASHES
IN HIS CHECKS

Insurance

The Columbian National Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., and Its New President

THE Columbian National Life Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., one of the younger insurance companies, was organized in 1902. It has a capital of $1,000,000. Arthur E. Childs sometime Boston vice-president, has just been elected president of the Columbian National Life, succeeding Percy Parker. Mr. Childs is a well-known Boston capitalist. He has been prominently identified with the Massachusetts Lighting Companies and with a number of other local enterprises in that city. He has during recent years devoted considerable attention to life insurance and the many problems connected therewith. As vice-president Mr. Childs took an active interest in the management of his company and is well equipped to assume supreme control. He is resourceful, energetic, a fluent speaker and a facile writer.

William H. Brown continues as secretary and treasurer of the company.

Accidents and Accident Insurance

THERE is, it appears from investigations made by M. Legoyt, of the General Statistical Department of France, at the present time, a marked increase of accidents. It has been found that even the man who remains at home does so at considerable peril. Casualty and even mortality on our street car lines are altogether too common. The Public Service Board has compiled figures which show that nearly 5,000 accidents in this city were reported on local car lines during October of this year. Many more accidents took place during August and September. A writer in *The Trackman* recently stated that "there is not a railway in the United States today that employs enough men to properly do the repairing and keeping in repairs railway tracks." This is a startling arraignment, but in the face of the increasing record of accidents it would seem to have some basis of fact. If the management of transportation lines will not safeguard their patrons the use of accident insurance must increase as a merely precautionary measure. The Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of which Kimball C. Atwood is president, originated the idea of double benefits for conveyance accidents in 1889. Conveyance accidents have been held to mean accidents in railroads, street cars, steamboats, etc. Thru the agency of double benefits if a man carries an insurance of $1,000, all he has to do is to suffer an accident which would ordinarily entitle him to the face of his policy in order to be awarded $2,000. Other companies have since followed the lead of the Preferred Accident. The cost per $10,000 is so low that most men can afford to carry such insurance.

The Co-Insurance Clause

IT is well known that the co-insurance clause is the cause of many misunderstandings between the insurance company and the assured. Unfortunately for the insurer and insured alike there is a widespread prejudice against fire insurance companies which should not exist. On the contrary, there should be a more cordial understanding between the two parties concerned which will provide for the stability of the insurer as well as secure for the insured absolute indemnity against financial ruin in case of fire. Quite often does a merchant apparently economize on his insurance, neglecting to note the conditions of the co-insurance clause attached to his policies.

The co-insurance clause means simply that the assured is required to carry *at least* a certain percentage of insurance or be an insurer himself for the deficiency. For illustration, in the case of the 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, say the value of a certain property is $10,000. The insurance required by the clause is $8,000. If $8,000 or more insurance is carried then the condition of the clause is complied with and the clause

becomes inoperative, the insurance company paying the full amount of any loss, but say the insured carries only $7,000 insurance, and has a loss of $4,000, then the insurance company pays seven-eighths of $4,000, or $3,500, and the insured loses one-eighth of $4,000, or $500. Often the ignorance of the agent or broker is responsible for the deficiency.

The writer had occasion to solicit the insurance account of a merchant in a small city, and after looking over his policies asked him what he thought he would receive from the insurance companies in case of a $10,000 loss. With a look of disgust he replied: "$10,000, of course." He was carrying $12,000 on a stock valued at $20,000, with the 80 per cent. co-insurance clause attached to all of his policies. When I carefully explained to him the meaning of the 80 per cent. clause and showed him that the company required him to insure at least 80 per cent. of the value of his property and that he would get from the company only twelve-sixteenths or three-fourths of $10,000 he was amazed. He then called in his broker, who openly confessed his ignorance of the conditions of the clause.

The insurance companies are perfectly justified in using the co-insurance clause and thereby protecting themselves against covering a large risk with a small percentage of insurance, the rates being based on the total value. For example, a $100,000 plant could sometimes be conservatively covered by a $25,000 insurance policy without the 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, for if the property was situated in a city with first-class fire protection the chances would be very small of more than a partial loss; therefore the rate if applied to a $25,000 policy would necessarily be greater than if applied to the full amound of $100,000.

Bonding Chauffeurs

In the growing effort to exercise some kind of control over automobile drivers many expedients have been tried, from ropes stretched across the road to deputies armed with repeating rifles. In most cases fines for speeding have proven without the deterring influence it was fondly hoped they would exert. Many municipalities have long required a bond for certain classes of licensees, such as auctioneers, plumbers, pawnbrokers, employment agencies, dealers in second-hand goods, etc. It might be a good idea to take a leaf out of the book of such procedure and extend the practice of bonding to chauffeurs, whether they be owners of the driven cars or merely hired operators of the horseless carriages of our day and generation. San Francisco proposes to lead in a movement of this kind and to require such a bond from every applicant for an automobile license. If the penalty for speeding was made the absolute forfeiture of the license to operate the arrogance of the auto car owners toward horse drivers and others would doubtless tend to decline.

There is a great deal to be said against the prevailing practice of subjecting a town to an extra and needless fire hazard because the local volunteer fire department participates in a fireman's parade in a neighboring town. The idea of a fire department is to protect property from loss in case a fire breaks out, and if at such a critical moment the department has the fire-fighting apparatus removed from the danger zone for the useless purpose of parading, it appears quite like tempting Providence that we sometimes hear about. It would seem to be only common sense to prohibit the removal of fire apparatus from the town or village limits under any pretext whatever. The insurance companies might easily exert a wholesome influence looking toward something like this. It is cases of the kind to which reference is here made that show the wisdom of those of old time who originated the saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund for Life Insurance, which was organized in Philadelphia in 1715 and incorporated in 1759, and is therefore the oldest life insurance company in the United States, gave notice last May that it would insure Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist and Methodist ministers as well as Presbyterian, which announcement, we are informed, has met with a cordial reception

Financial

Hoarding by Banks

DURING the financial disturbance there has been much complaint in newspapers of the interior and in statements evidently inspired by some of the interior bankers that the banks of New York were selfishly hoarding cash and were not responding properly to demands for it from the interior's banking institutions. The sharp decline of the New York banks' reserve, until it fell more than $50,000,000 below the 25 per cent. required by law, should have been a sufficient answer to these assertions, but it was not. Then came the official report of the Chicago banks to the State Government of Illinois, showing that they had increased their reserves to about 30 per cent. and were holding much more than before the beginning of the panic. This evidence was followed by boasts, published in various parts of the interior or far West, that the banks in certain States had very largely increased their reserves. For example, the leading newspaper of Oregon asserted proudly last week that twenty-seven of the forty-five national banks in that State, outside of Portland, were carrying an average cash reserve of 44 per cent. Reserves have been increased in Omaha, Minneapolis, Louisville, New Orleans and other cities, but the largest additions appear to have been made in small towns. Official evidence of all this is now coming out in the reports recently called for by the Comptroller of the Currency. Clearly, there has been hoarding of cash by banks, but not by the banks of New York. Much of the hoarding was by banks in places where unjust complaint against the New York banks was made and is still heard. Those who criticise the banks of New York should be fair in their criticism and should not ignore facts which are of common knowledge or can easily be ascertained.

Trade With Germany

IN the Senate, Mr. Gallinger has begun the attack upon the new tariff agreement with Germany by introducing a resolution calling for a statement of the trade between Germany and the United States in July, August and September of the present year, the first three months during which the agreement was in force. It happened that at about the same time the Government issued for the information of the public a statement covering not only those months, but also October. Comparisons are shown in the following table:

Four months.	Imports from Germany.	Exports to Germany.
1903	$40,772,825	$60,055,812
1904	41,296,379	62,518,286
1905	45,597,525	73,485,705
1906	52,664,498	74,055,025
1907	56,983,389	78,071,690

There has been an increase over last year's totals of about $4,000,000 on each side. Opponents of the agreement will probably contend that the increase of imports has been due to that part of the agreement which permits the use of German "export prices" in making the valuations on which duties are based, but there was a larger increase last year. Senator Gallinger's inquiries will eventually, we predict, draw from the President a description in detail of those "vicious and unjustifiable practices" and "gross and discreditable abuses" which, he said in his recent message, characterized the methods formerly used in our custom houses for determining the dutiable values of German goods.

....The number of immigrants entering this country in October was 111,513. In the ten months ending with October, 1,029,168 arrived. For some weeks past, however, the number of those returning to Europe has severely taxed the capacity of outgoing steamships.

....Direct communication by rail between Los Angeles, Cal., and Guatemala City before January 1st, 1908, is promised by J. P. Neeland, general manager of the Pan-American Railway. For the line from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Isthmus of Panama subsidies have been granted by all the Central American republics except Guatemala.

The Independent

VOL. LXIII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1907 No. 3082

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

Survey of the World

National Politics

Following Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of the 11th that his determination not to accept a nomination for another term had not been changed, there was much gossip in the press to the effect that Secretary Cortelyou's friends had been trying to obtain delegates for him under cover of a movement ostensibly for a renomination of the President. Therefore the Secretary, who was ill, gave to the public, on the 17th, the following statement:

"I do not know that I am called upon to make a statement at this time, but in view of the various rumors in circulation as to the alleged political activity of friends of mine in my interest, I will say that I have not been a candidate for anything but the confidence of the people in the discharge of my duties as Secretary of the Treasury.

"I have not in person sought, nor have the friends whose names have been mentioned in this connection sought, to influence political movement in my interest; I have not, nor have they, used any influence, directly or indirectly, to secure political support for or against any candidate for the Presidency, and accusations that such has been done are unqualifiedly false.

"In no office, in no one of the three departments with which I have been connected, have I authorized or permitted officials or employees to attempt to influence any such movements, nor shall I do so.

"In common with many other citizens, I have decided views as to policies and as to candidates, but I shall refrain from expressing them until I believe it is proper for me to do so.

"Upon this statement I am entirely content to leave the people to draw their own conclusions regarding such rumors as those to which I have referred. If in the future I shall decide to be a candidate for any office I shall be prepared to say so frankly and state the grounds upon which I ask for support. In the meantime I shall try, as I have tried in the past, to conduct the Treasury Department for the benefit of the people of the whole country, and absolutely without regard to whether any action I may take in the line of my duty may adversely affect my personal or political welfare.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU."

It is asserted by several newspaper correspondents that the pleasant relations of Secretary Cortelyou with the President have not been disturbed. There were reports that First Assistant Postmaster-General Hitchcock was the influential friend of the Secretary who had been striving to obtain support in the South for his candidacy. Concerning the Secretary's statement, Mr. Hitchcock says:

"It disposes of the charge that I have been in any manner disloyal to President Roosevelt. That charge is absolutely false; in fact, the President has told me that he knows it to be false. I do not care to discuss the matter further."

Commenting upon the President's announcement, Mr. Bryan says he has acted wisely, "for he has nothing to gain by another term, and a defeat would be disastrous." The opposition of Democrats to his candidacy, he continues, "was not on account of his popularity," but for the reason that his candidacy would make it imposible for them to secure the support of Roosevelt Republicans:

"The natural fight is between the Democratic party and the reactionary element of the Republican party, for in such a fight the Democrats can take advantage of the educational work that President Roosevelt has done and

the issue ought not to be in doubt. Senator La Follette would poll the radical strength of the Republican party, but would lose even more than President Roosevelt would among the standpatters.

"Secretary Taft will, if nominated, straddle the issues and seek to hold the two wings of the Republican party together. He can not hope to hold all the radicals that the President would hold or La Follette would hold, neither would he alienate as many of the standpatters. With him as a candidate the aim of the Democrats would be to show that he does not stand for any reforms worth mentioning, and that his administration, if in line with his utterances thus far, would be colorless."

Secretary Taft returned to his office in the War Department on the 21st, and at once resumed the work laid aside nearly four months ago.——On the 15th, State Senator Martin Saxe, of New York, sent to Governor Hughes a letter, saying that it was his purpose at the approaching meeting of the Republican County Committee to offer a resolution "to the effect that it is the belief of the committee that the Republican voters of the county of New York desire your name presented for President at the national convention." Being unwilling to pursue any course which might be distasteful to the Governor or embarrassing to the plans of those who were in his confidence, he asked for some expression to guide him. The Governor replied:

"Your letter of the 15th has been received. I do not think it proper for me to make any suggestion as to what the county committee should do, or should not do. I stated my attitude in my speech before the Republican Club, and by that I stand. It is of the highest importance that the work of the Administration shall be disinterested, and I shall do nothing to influence the selection or vote of delegates. I assume that the party representatives will take such action, whatever it may be, as they believe to be best. They have their duty, and I have mine. I think my position is clearly understood."

At the meeting of the committee, on the 19th, the proposed resolution was offered, and, upon the motion of a friend of Chairman Parsons, was laid over for action at the meeting to be held one month hence. The newspapers say that Chairman Parsons, well known as a friend of the President, prefers Secretary Taft.——Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, denies a recent report that he had told a friend he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Congress

The past week in Congress has been devoted to the preliminary work of referring bills to the committees appointed by the Senators and by the Speaker of the House, as no serious business can be done until after the holidays. This was the occasion of a sensational fracas on the floor of the House, just after adjournment, between the Democratic leader, John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, his rival for the leadership, over the assignment of a colleague of the latter to a committee. Mr. De Armond gave Mr. Williams the lie and the latter struck him in the face, and there was a fight until they were separated. Among the resolutions presented, one which secured most attention was offered in the Senate by Mr. Tillman, instructing the Interstate Commerce Committee to report some measure that would insure the State's police power to control the commerce in liquors that come over their borders. There was discussion as to what committee it should be referred to, and Senator Knox stated very clearly the difficulties involved, in that the United State Supreme Court has decided that liquors are legitimate subjects of commerce between the States over which Congress has supreme control, and that the right to sell in the original package is an incident of the right of interstate commerce. Senator Knox added that under the later Wilson act the Supreme Court has decided that, while liquors must go to the original consignee, the State has the right to forbid this consignee to sell them even in the original package. He may import his case of liquor, or his bottle, and drink it at home, but not sell it. Mr. Knox then suggested to Mr. Tillman that a resolution was unnecessary, and that all that was necessary was to present a bill, which Mr. Knox accommodatingly drew up for him, surrendering to the States the right to control liquors from the moment they cross the State line, and before they reach the consignee. This would allow a prohibition State to exclude entirely the importation of intoxicating liquors within its territory. It is an interesting fact that thus Senator Tillman, who was the father of the State dispensary system in South Carolina, and who bitterly opposed, but unsuccessfully, the

effort to overthrow that system, now helps to make prohibition more drastic, altho some assert that the object of those who favor this extreme measure is to make the law so unpopular as to cause a return to the license system. The bill, as drawn up by Mr. Knox, is as follows:

"That all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein upon arrival within the borders of the State, and before or after delivery to the consignee, in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as tho such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or Territory and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

Railroad Rate Compromise

It is now expected that the passenger rate controversy between the Southern Railway and the authorities of several Southern States will be settled upon the lines of a compromise agreement, the terms of which were made known on the 19th by Governor Glenn, of North Carolina. This agreement, to which the Governor and the Southern Railway are parties, provides that the general rate on all passenger business, interstate and intrastate, shall be 2½ cents per mile; that 2,000-mile books for the use of firms and a limited number of their employees, and also for the use of families, shall be offered at 2 cents, and that 500-mile books may be obtained by families for a rate of 2¼ cents. Legislative action is needed, of course, but it is said that Governor Glenn expects that the approval of the Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama will be granted.

Labor Questions

President Roosevelt has directed that the troops under command of General Funston be withdrawn from the mining camp of Goldfield, Nev., on the 30th. This decision appears to be the result of the inquiries made at Goldfield by the special commission which he sent to the place, and which was composed of Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner Charles P. Neill and Lawrence Murray. The mine owners were in great fear of the Western Federation of Labor. On the 17th, the President sent to Governor Sparks a long telegram, part of which was as follows:

"I sent the troops at your request, because, from the tenor of your telegram and from the representations made me by the two Senators from Nevada and the member of the Lower House of Congress from Nevada, it appeared that an insurrection was imminent, against which the State authorities would be powerless. The troops have now been in Goldfield ten days, and no insurrection has occurred, and seemingly no circumstances exist to justify your now calling on me for action by the troops under the provision of the Constitution.

"The troops were sent to Goldfield to be ready to meet a grave emergency which seemed likely at once to arise, and not to provide a substitute for the exercise by the State of its police functions."

As the Legislature of Nevada had not been convened, he added, he was bound to assume that the peace officers of the State could maintain order. Three days later, having received no answer from the Governor, he sent another telegram, in which he said:

"I am informed by the three representatives of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who are in Goldfield by my order, that you have stated to them in writing that you will not convene the Legislature to consider call for troops nor take the necessary steps to form a safe military force.

"Their report further satisfies me that there is no disturbance threatened which the Government of Nevada ought not be able to control if it starts to work with a serious purpose to do so, but that no effort is being made by the Government of Nevada to take the steps necessary in the matter."

Justice Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has granted an injunction forbidding the American Federation of Labor to boycott the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, or to print in the Federation's official organ the company's name in "Unfair" and "We don't patronize" lists.

The Departure of the Fleet

The fleet on its voyage to the Pacific left Hampton Roads on December 16th, and is now making good time down the Atlantic Coast. The commander-in-chief, flag officers and captains took breakfast with the President on board the "Mayflower," and at ten o'clock the signal flags spelled out the order "pro-

ceed upon duty assigned," and the great battleships swung into line. The "Mayflower" accompanied the fleet into the open sea, and off Cape Henry the sixteen vessels past in review before the President on the bridge. The vessels were steaming 450 yards apart, and each fired twenty-one guns as she past the presidential yacht. The "Dolphin," carrying the Secretary of the Navy and other officials, accompanied the "Mayflower." The fleet was constituted as follows:

Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

First Squadron.

first division.

Connecticut (flagship of Commander in chief), 16,000 tons; Capt. Hugo Osterhaus commanding; Lieut. Commander Robert B. Higgins, fleet engineer.

Louisiana, 16,000 tons; Capt. Richard Wainwright commanding.

Kansas, 16,000 tons; Capt. Charles E. Vreeland commanding.

Vermont, 16,000 tons; Capt. William P. Potter commanding.

second division.

Read Admiral William H. Emery commanding.

Georgia (flagship), 14,948 tons; Capt. Henry McCrea commanding.

Virginia, 14,948 tons; Capt. Seaton Schroeder commanding.

New Jersey, 14,948 tons; Capt. William H. H. Southerland commanding.

Rhode Island, 14,948 tons; Capt. James B. Murdock commanding.

Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas commanding.

third division.

Minnesota (flagship), 16,000 tons; Capt. John Hubbard commanding.

Ohio, 12,500 tons; Capt. Charles W. Bartlett commanding.

Maine, 12,500 tons; Capt. Giles B. Harber commanding.

Missouri, 12,500 tons; Capt. Greenlief A. Merriam commanding.

fourth division.

Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry commanding.

Alabama, 11,525 tons; Capt. Samuel Ten Eyck Veeder, commanding.

Illinois, 11,525 tons; Capt. John M. Rowyer commanding.

Kearsarge, 11,525 tons; Capt. Hamilton Hutchins commanding.

Kentucky, 11,525 tons; Capt. W. C. Cowles commanding.

fleet auxiliaries.

Culgoa (supply ship), 5,725 tons; Lieut. Commander John B. Patton commanding.

Glacier (supply ship), 7,000 tons; Commander William S. Hogg commanding.

Panther (repair ship), 3,380 tons; Commander V. S. Nelson commanding.

Yankton (tender), 975 tons; Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi commanding.

The torpedo boat flotilla has left Port of Spain, Trinidad, and will join the fleet at Rio Janeiro by January 11th. The Brazilian Government is making preparations for a series of entertainments for officers and men during their ten days' stay at that port. At Magdalena Bay, Lower California, the Atlantic fleet will join the Pacific fleet, bringing together fifty American men-of-war in one of the largest harbors of the Pacific Coast. A wireless message from Rear-Admiral Evans gave it as his personal opinion that the fleet, or part of it, would return from the Pacific next summer by the way of Suez. European papers of all languages comment extensively and variously on the voyage of the fleet. The London *Times* confesses that the misgivings which it formally expressed on the inopportuneness of the cruise have been dispelled by Secretary Taft's visit to the Far East and the admirable temper and restraint shown by the Japanese Government and people. In regard to President Roosevelt the *Times* says:

"His attitude must command the respect and approbation of Englishmen. We admire the resolution with which he clings to his naval policy not less than the broad wisdom by which it is inspired."

Many of the Paris papers, in discussing the "American Armada," speak of it as the first act in the struggle between Japan and the United States for the supremacy of the Pacific, and compare the naval strength of the two nations to the advantage of the Japanese. Admiral Rojestvensky, who conducted the Russian fleet to the Sea of Japan, says:

"The Japanese personnel, man for man, is now undoubtedly more efficient than the American; this is due to practice in battle, but the American ships so exceed the Japanese in strength and numbers that there is no question of American superiority."

Naval experts of Germany, France and England comment on the fact that the American vessels in their journey from one American port to another are obliged to depend upon foreign coaling stations and colliers, nine-tenths of which are British vessels, and on the difficulties of the passage of the Magellan Strait by such a large fleet. Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Foreign Minister and Admiral Togo, express their good wishes for the voyage and promise a hearty and friendly welcome to the

American battleships if they extend their cruise to Japan.

The Central American Peace Conference

The Peace Conference of the five Central American States of Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala, convoked by the United States and Mexico, closed its labors last week after signing eight treaties. The most important results of the conference have been the establishment of an international court —judicial, not arbitral, in character—to which all disputes of whatsoever character must be submitted, the provision that the Presidents of the various republics shall not be eligible to perpetual re-election, the neutralization of the territory of Honduras, and the prevention of one country from interfering in or instigating a revolution in another republic, or recognizing a new government until its stability is well established. If these provisions are carried out in good faith Central America is assured of internal peace from this time forward, for they safeguard existing governments, prevent the much-dreaded dictatorship, and abolish the chief cause of revolutions. John Barrett, the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, says the conference "was one of the most important international gatherings ever held in the Western Hemisphere, if not in the world, and the most progressive step toward absolute arbitration of disputes of nations that has been recorded in history." To Secretary Root and Ambassador Creel are due the credit for the great success of the conference.

The New Cardinals

The Pope has created four new Cardinals, and took the opportunity to rebuke those who in an open way or by dissembling attack his late condemnation of Modernism. The four new Cardinals are Mgr. Pietro Gasparri, secretary of the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs; Mgr. De Lai, secretary of the Congregation of the Council; Mgr. Ludovic Henry Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, and Mgr. Paul Pierre Andrieu, Archbishop of Marseilles. The Pope also made Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome, and Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, titular bishops—that is, bishops of extinct sees, so that they have the rank of bishops, but without exercising the usual episcopal functions. It is observed that the four Cardinals appointed are all from Latin countries, two Italian and two French. Under the Concordat there were usually eight French Cardinals. These are the first appointed by Pius X from France, and there are now six. Thus the three great Catholic countries—France, Spain and Austria-Hungary—have each six Cardinals; Germany has only two since the death of Cardinal Steinhuber; the United States, South America, Belgium, Portugal, Ireland, Australia, have one Cardinal each, and all the rest are Italians. There is some little expression of disappointment in American Catholic journals that the Latin countries, in which Catholicism is declining, should be so favored with Cardinals, while the United States, with so strong and loyal and generous a Catholic population, should be allowed only one. The Pope's encyclical, with its severe penalties, followed by the last pronouncement making the decisions of the Biblical Commission binding, seems to work fairly well. Not a recognized Catholic journal anywhere ventures to print a word in criticism, or anything modernistic. In Florence the *Stadi Religiosi* is about to cease publication. The editor, Dr. Minucchi, a priest, is a fine biblical scholar, and his review has been a credit to the Church.

French Church Property

The completion of the separation of Church and State in France has been effected by the passage in the Chamber of Deputies of the Government bill transferring to the State departments and communes all property forfeited by the Church. Opposition was chiefly directed against the clause providing that funds given to the Church for masses and other pious purposes should go to the support of public charities, except where direct lineal descendants bring suit for their recovery. Collateral heirs are not entitled to claim these legacies. An attempt was made to amend the bill by providing that the departments and communes should fulfill the conditions of the legacies by hiring a priest to say the masses; but M. Briand, Minister of Education and Pub-

lic Worship, refused to accept this amendment on the ground that it was tantamount to a renewal of the Concordat. He stated that the Church had had an opportunity to retain its funds by establishing cultual associations in accordance with that law, but refused to take advantage of this opportunity. The bill was passed by a vote of 354 to 177. So far the State has not become enriched thru the acquisition of the Church property. At the beginning of the agitation the value of the property of religious orders was said to be a billion francs. This growing accumulation was regarded as a menace to the State, and it was proposed to use the confiscated property to establish a fund for old age pensions, but in carrying out the law very little property of value has been found tangible. Liquidation has been ordered in the cases of 677 associations and has been completed in 115. In these legal proceedings the Government has expended over $200,000, and the balance in favor of the Government from these cases so far amounts to only $38,000. According to the reports of the Ministers of Finance and Justice, the suppressed orders

"have carried almost all their fortune with them to foreign countries, raising money on their real property to such an extent as to leave an important deficit and diminishing its value by every means, including an unprecedented abuse of procedure."

The city of Paris has become responsible for large expenditures to keep in repair the churches of the city. An appropriation of $360,000 will be needed next year for the repairs on Notre Dame and other old buildings. Church property, except real estate, is required to pay taxes, but the revenue of the city from this source during the past year was only $90. In order to suppress the schools of the religious orders which have been, in many cases, carried on by priests and nuns in lay garb, a bill has been introduced by Deputy Massé excluding clericals from the control and instruction of private schools. The bill also provides that any private educational institution can be closed by a simple ministerial decree without reference to Parliament, "in case an institution instructs contrary to morals, to the constitution or to the laws."

The Persian Parliament

Popular government is not working smoothly in Persia. Four times in the last fifteen months the Shah has been forced to give his approval to a constitution and to express his satisfaction with all that Parliament has done and intends to do. Each time, however, the Constitutionalists have renewed their efforts to increase their power in the Government and the court party has resumed its policy of reaction and intrigue. An armed conflict in the capital seemed inevitable this week, when the Assembly Building was surrounded by the well-armed and drilled soldiers of the Constitutionalists, while the regular troops of the Shah, augmented by levies of villagers, were stationed in Artillery Square. The Shah ordered the arrest of the Premier, Nasir el Mulk, and other leaders of his party, but Parliament refused to surrender them. But the crisis was averted thru the intermediation of the priests and a new cabinet formed, with Nizam-es-Sultan, Governor of Ispahan, as Premier. The new Government was approved by the Shah and Parliament, and the troops on both sides were withdrawn. Germany has looked with uneasiness at the situation in Teheran, where her financial interests are considerable, but the representatives of Great Britain and Russia acted in harmony, according to the recent treaty, and the control of affairs was left to them. The extravagance and corruption of the former reign placed a heavy burden of debt upon Persia. The foreign and domestic loans amount to $30,000,000, and the total revenue of the Government is $7,500,000. Last year there was a deficit of $2,000,000. It is reported, however, that the Finance Committee of Parliament has succeeded in augmenting the revenue and reducing the expenditure so it will be possible to make both ends meet. It is a striking indication of the revolutionary temporary temper of the people that Abbas Agha, who last August assassinated the Atabeg, Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, and then committed suicide, is held up to the people as a martyr and a model of patriotism. His grave was visited by a hundred thousand people, including military officers and members of the National Council.

Governor Hughes

BY JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN, LL.D.

[Now that the field is open for the Presidential election of 1908 we are glad to print the following article on Governor Hughes from the President of Cornell University, where Governor Hughes was formerly Professor of Law. We shall follow this article with others on the leading candidates of both parties.—EDITOR.]

IN complying with the request of the editor of *The Independent* to write an article on Governor Hughes I have assumed that what is desired is, not an intimate account of his personality, but an estimate of his attitude and career as a public man. Even for this purpose, however, a brief sketch of his life will prove a helpful introduction.

Charles Evans Hughes was born at Glens Falls, New York, on April 11th, 1862. On the father's side he is of pure Welsh stock, on the mother's side in the maternal line of pure Holland Dutch stock and in the paternal line of Irish, English and Scotch blood, with a predominance of Irish. At the time of the son's birth the father was a pastor of the Baptist Church at Glens Falls, tho he had formerly been a teacher. The mother had also enjoyed a superior education and had an unusual aptitude for mathematics, which was transmitted to her son. During his early years the boy studied at home under his parents, and at the age of fourteen he entered Madison—now Colgate—University. After two years he migrated to Brown University, from which he graduated in 1881. His high standing was attested by his election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society; he received honors in the classics and in English literature; and scholar as he was, he was also known among the students as a good fellow, who not only enjoyed social intercourse but participated in the amusements, pranks and innocent follies of youth.

Graduating at nineteen years of age, he taught school for a year to earn the means necessary o begin the systematic study of law, which meanwhile he read out of school hours in the office of a friendly lawyer. Then he entered the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1884 with the highest honors. For the next three years he was clerk in a law office in New York City, while in the evenings he gave some instructions to law students. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes and Cravath, from which he withdrew in 1891 to accept a professorship of law in Cornell University, where his extraordinary abilities and attainments as a scholar, teacher and lawyer were immediately recognized. At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Carter he joined him again in 1893 in the practice of law. And until his election as Governor he was continuously engaged in the active practice of his profession.

I may here record some of the impressions made by Mr. Hughes on those who knew him at Cornell University and have since known him as a lawyer in New York City. In his physical build he was about six feet in hight, slender rather than stout, but sturdy, tough and wiry. Then, as now and always, he was a most indefatigable worker; in this respect indeed he excels any man I have ever known. His mental outfit is not less remarkable. To understand things is a necessity of his nature. Like Lord Bacon he must have the "dry light" of reason on whatever he deals with—the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth unaffected by any distorting or discoloring rays of passion, prejudice or emotion. He possesses a powerful intellect, which is at once acute in action and comprehensive in range. Analysis is the mark of the great lawyer, and Mr. Hughes has this faculty in its highest potency. Not less admirable is his ability to grasp quickly a complicated mass of facts and arrange them in logical order. I have seen him work himself into new questions, feel his way to the heart of them, then gradually marshal the facts with reference to some fundamental principle or some significant circumstance until the whole situation became

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luminous even to the mind of a layman; and all this time the speaker talked literally "like a book," and what he said might have been printed almost without change in a treatise on law or a commentary on cases. But this gift of intellectual divination and synthesis marks the creative mind. Mr. Hughes is not only analytic and critical but creative and constructive. His friends, his associates at the bar, and the judges of the courts have long admired this remarkable combination of gifts. And the general public have become aware of them also since Mr. Hughes followed up his wonderful gas and insurance investigations with drafting remedial legislation, and especially since as Governor he framed his Public Utilities Bill as a solution of the gravest question of public policy now before our people.

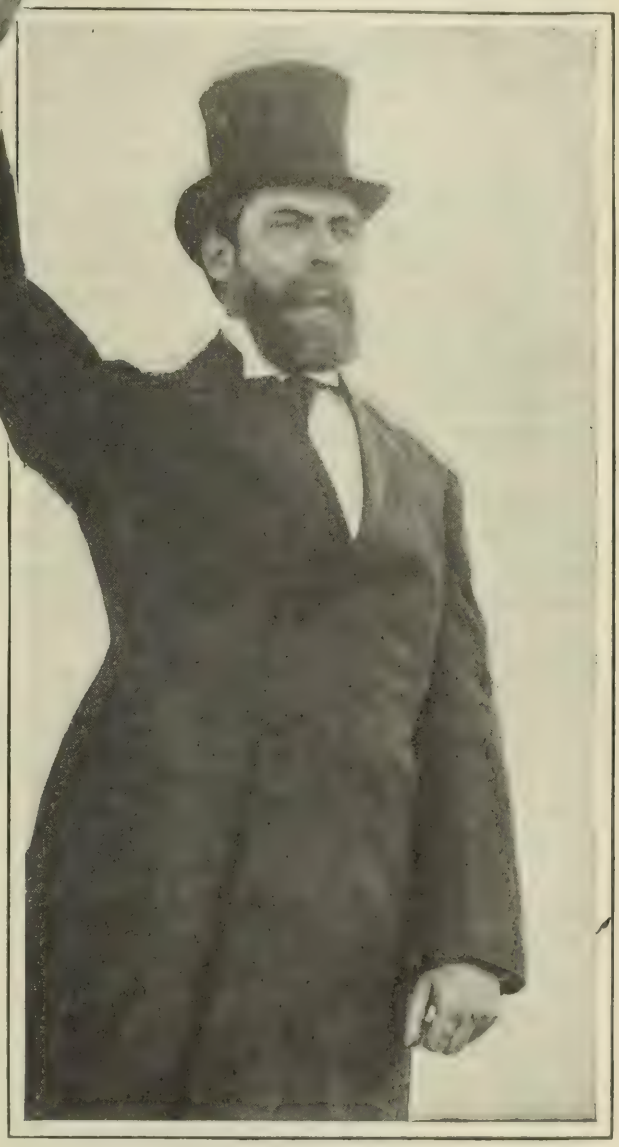
Quite as remarkable as his intellectual gifts is his sense of justice and fair play. This was impressively recognized the other day by Mr. Ahearn when, at the close of his examination, he said that, whatever the finding of the Governor, he desired to thank him for the courtesy and fairness of the examination. Similarly, Mr. Hughes's fearlessness and independence have for many years been well understood by those who know him. And his firm attitude toward hostile politicians and legislators since he became Governor has given open proof of these characteristics to the public. Indeed, the moral attributes of the man are quite on a par with his intellect, powerful and capacious as that is, even if they do not surpass it. For Mr. Hughes has always been distinguished by absolute integrity of character and fidelity to duty. It is no accident, but the deepest instinct and conviction of his nature, that has made him the exponent and champion of the sacredness of fiduciary obligations alike in business and in politics. His own personal life is built on that foundation and his own professional practice as a lawyer has been regulated by that principle. It meant fidelity to all his clients, but subserviency to none. He never accepted general retainers involving his commitment to any and every kind of service. Both his integrity and his sense of independence forbade truckling to any client and condoning dubious or crooked ways.

I have said that Mr. Hughes is a marvelous worker; he also becomes absorbed in his work so that for the time being nothing outside the range of his duties can greatly interest, much less excite him. It is not merely power of voluntary concentration, but involuntary absorption in the object of his activity. His work literally takes possession of him and has at command the best that is in him. It is consequently impossible for him to do anything he undertakes in a half-hearted or slipshod manner. Whether teaching law, defending a client or administering the affairs of the State of New York, he

gives himself to the duty in hand with such whole-souled earnestness and devotion that no energy or interest is left for outside matters which do not concern him. And this circumstance, along with a large natural endowment of common sense and excellent practical judgment will explain why his course as a public servant has been so sure-footed and unerring. Few men have entered on public office surrounded by so many dangerous pitfalls; I recall no man who has made fewer mistakes. In view of it all one might say that he is not only safe and sane, but almost infallibly sagacious.

He has clearly defined to himself the scope and functions of his office as determined by the Constitution and the laws. So much the intellect of the man imperiously demanded. Then, having made clear to himself what ought to be done, he has dedicated all his powers to the service of the State; at the same time he has rigidly and inexorably drawn the lines which separate the office of Governor from the functions of the Legislature on the one hand and of the Judiciary on the other. And being Governor, he has felt it incompatible with the dignity of the office or the duty he owes to all the people of the State to give any attention whatever to party politics or to party organization and management. While he was nominated by a party, he holds himself since his election the servant of the people and of the people alone.

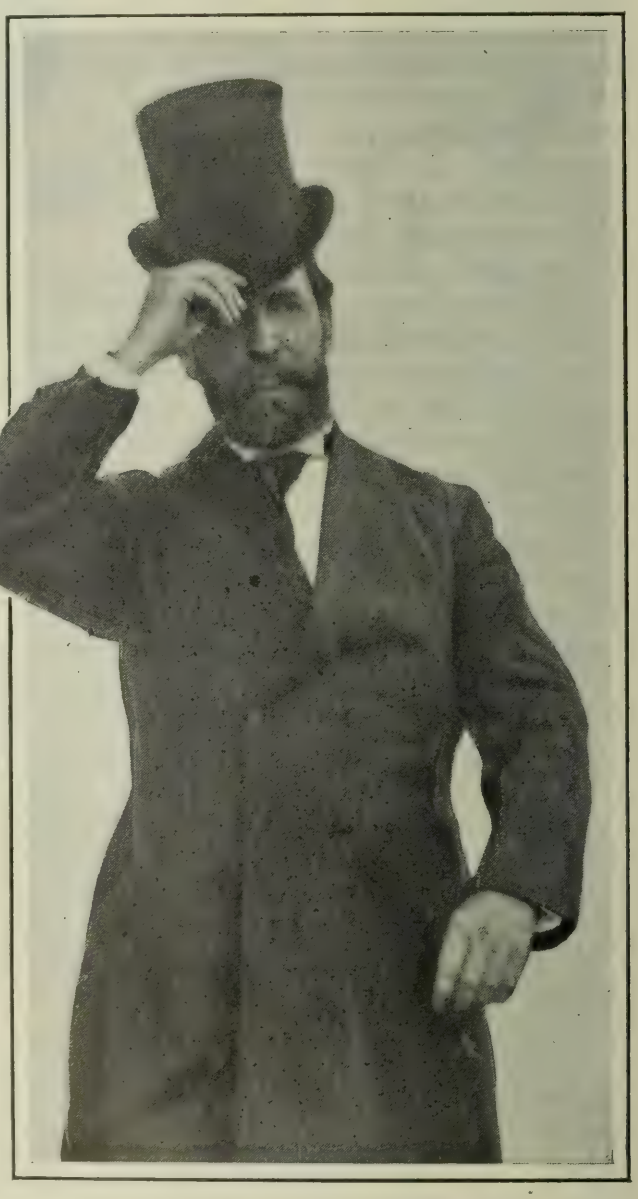
Mr. Hughes is under no illusions concerning his nomination and election to the Governorship. He knows that the party leaders in general were opposed to him. They accepted him only because it was finally recognized that no other Republican nominee could win victory at the polls. My own personal belief is that no one contributed more effectively to the enforcement of that view than President Roosevelt. As a most sagacious party leader, the President recognized in the hero of the gas and insurance investigations a name to wrest victory in a critical contest in his own State. I believe that in the interest of the party he urged the nomination, and that this pressure was the deciding influence in the convention. But all the while Mr. Hughes stood aloof as tho the matter were no concern of his. And indeed he regarded it as no concern of his. He would not say he desired the office; he would not authorize any one present to present his claims or herald his availability. It was a matter solely for the people of the State to decide.



In the Latin language *ambition* meant a candidate's going about to solicit office. Of such a quality Mr. Hughes is absolutely devoid. It is one thing to fill an office and another thing to get an office. To get an office has never been Mr. Hughes's aim or desire. His opportunities of public service have come to him unsought. It is not that he regards himself as superior to other men or that he does not value the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. He does appreciate the

confidence and esteem of his fellows. But if they want him for public service he feels that the call should come from them; and if they do not want him he does not desire the office; so that in any event there is absolutely nothing for him to do. And he is so far from cherishing any illusions as to his comparative standing with other men that he recognizes very clearly that his nomination to public office was due to a combination of circumstances which made him, in the estimation of his party, the most available man. He is the last man in the world to think himself a Moses, he knows he is not essential to the State, he does not pretend to be a leader with a mission, he claims only to be an everyday American citizen, who was selected for the Governorship (out of a number of others any one of whom might have been chosen) because of his prominence in the insurance investigation, which he had undertaken, not on his own initiative, but at the request of a legislative committee. As he would have nothing to do with getting the nomination, as the coming of the nomination to him was no concern of his, so there remained open to him only one way of showing his appreciation of the confidence which had been vouchsafed to him by the people of the State, namely, by discharging the high duties to which they had called him with all the ability, wisdom and virtue he could command. To thank any person or persons for the nomination would have been tantamount to the confession that these persons had done him a favor. But from Mr. Hughes's way of looking at a nomination as a call of the people to serve them, with which he had no concern, it will be obvious that such a procedure would have been a stultifying of himself. On the other hand, inclination, duty, pride and self-respect all conspire to move him to make a record as Chief Executive, which shall amply justify the wisdom of the convention and the confidence of the people.

"A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my standard of a statesman," says Burke. Whether Mr. Hughes is in the habit of reading Burke I do not know. But his record since he became Governor admirably illustrates Burke's conception of a statesman. Recognizing that government is a marvelous contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants, that it embodies the collective judgment, intellectual, moral and practical, of many generations, including individuals wiser and juster than any now alive, and that the government of the United States, in particular, is the best



and noblest system which the political genius of mankind has yet produced, a statesman of the type described by Burke would look with suspicion on all sorts of projects and projectors of innovation that threatened the constitution and the well-established institutions of the country. But he would also recognize with Burke that "a state without the means of some change is without the means of its conservation." The principle of correc-

tion is as essential as the principle of conservation. But changes are not to be made at random, still less for the satisfaction of some abstract theory or dogma. Every change is to be made for the remedy of some definite evil, and it should be confined to the peccant part only and not extended to unoffending members or healthy functions. And as it is circumstances which render every civil and political scheme beneficial or noxious to mankind, every proposal of reform should be considered on its own merits and especially with reference to its suitability and potency to remedy some particular evil in the existing system.

Now look at Governor Hughes's utterances and official acts. "Human society," he declared at Chautauqua in August last, "cannot be stable unless it is progressive." The republic, like every other living and growing organism, must by successive changes adapt itself to its environment. But these affect, as it were, the outer parts of its organization. In itself considered, the republic, the Governor went on to say, "may be likened to a man of excellent constitution and native vigor who finds there is no evidence of decay in his vital functions, and that there is every indication of fundamental soundness and of steady improvement." The analogy will be complete if we suppose this fundamentally sound man "determined by a proper system of hygiene and suitable rules of conduct to correct some disorders in his system and come as closely as possible to perfect health." And the first hygienic rule laid down by the Governor is "to avoid undue excitement of the nervous system." A most characteristic precept!

Happily we are not concerned with organic evils in the body politic. There are, indeed, functional disorders to be corrected. To diagnose them and to prescribe remedies is the business of reason and judgment. The first step is a knowledge of the facts. But this is not to be found in "scrappy sensationalism or distorted emphasis," still less in shrieking hysteria. It is a work of quiet, careful and painstaking analysis and reflection. And till the truth regarding both the existing evil and the proposed remedy is accurately and exhaustively known, no healthful or sensible action can be taken. Consequently, the reign of reason in government implies patience. And the need of patience "is the hardest lesson for a democracy to learn." Yet Governor Hughes has no vague fears about the outcome. He has a profound belief in the ability of the American people "to cure existing evils without disturbing their prosperity." This is because the vital parts of our political organization are not impaired and retain efficiency to regenerate any defects. Thus conservation and correction go hand in hand. And the way of salutary correction of reform is always by patience, by deliberation, by wisdom, by truth, by justice and fair play, as Governor Hughes never wearies of proclaiming.

But we may submit the Governor's theories to the test of actual practice. How has he in his official acts managed to combine reform—not merely specious, but thorogoing and effective—of notorious abuses with a tender and reverent conservation of the Constitution and the existing institutions and machinery of government?

A test case is found in the Governor's policy of regulating the Public Service Corporations. It was for the State the problem which President Roosevelt had stamped upon the consciousness of the nation, and solved in a way that will give him a permanent place in American history. "By his vigorous administration," said Governor Hughes in his speech before the Republican Club of New York City, "his virility, his broad humanity and his determined opposition to notorious abuses, our fellow citizen, the distinguished President of the republic, has won the hearts of the people. We have not only his example, but we know that he is and has been in cordial sympathy with every effort for efficient administration for the correction of evil and for the improvement of our laws."

But not only the interests concerned, the legislators of both parties were at first opposed to the Governor's measure of reform. The Governor, on the other hand, was deeply persuaded that it was the duty of statesmanship "to remove the causes of unrest which lie in abuses of public privilege." A fundamental purpose of his measure of reform was to "vindicate the adequacy of our institu-

tions to put an end to abuses without tumult or disorder, without injustice or demagogry." The measure itself provided, to the fullest extent consistent with constitutional requirements, methods of investigation and redress thru which the public obligations of reasonable, impartial and adequate service could be enforced and public safety and convenience be conserved. In a speech delivered at Utica on April 1 the Governor explained his measure to the public, and four days later he defended it against criticism in a speech at Glens Falls. The proposed bill for the regulation of the public service corporations was, I might perhaps not incorrectly say, based on the recognized principle that the tenure of their property was the performance of some duty. The Governor calmly, dispassionately, but with logical impressiveness, pointed out "that the people, without animosity toward the rights of property, but with a just insistence upon the performance of public obligations, demand that the State shall exercise its power over its creatures and compel due regard for the duties which are correlative to the privileges it has granted." Every power which a corporation has is derived from the Legislature, which creates it. A public service commission is an administrative board, which represents the Legislature in the supervision and control of these creatures of the laws, its function being to secure for the public safety, impartiality, adequacy of service and reasonable charges. Nor is the existence and exercise of this power inconsistent with property rights. For "the property of a public service corporation has been acquired subject to this power." And as no person can, under the Constitution, be deprived of his property without due process of law, the courts will protect the corporations against regulation which has the effect of confiscation. The Governor objected to giving the courts power to review *all* orders of the commission, first because this would overwhelm the courts with business of a purely administrative character, and secondly, because it would in effect make the legislative commissions purely advisory bodies and the courts themselves the final ruling administrative authority. There were other explanations equally broad and convincing, but I have space to quote only one paragraph from the speeches, which is, however, an example of the Governor's manner of statement, argument and logical appeal:

> "Those who desire to insure the stability of honorable business enterprise; those who desire to maintain an orderly society, secure against the success of insincere and inflammatory appeal; those who desire to maintain our institutions, with their guarantees of equality before the law and with their blessings of opportunity, realize that the time has come when the State must assert its power firmly and justly in putting an end to existing abuses, both in the administration of government and in the management of those concerns which derive their vitality from public franchises. Those who oppose this just sentiment chant their own requiem."

With those speeches the Governor left the fate of his bill to the people and their representatives in the Legislature. There was no longer doubt of the result. And today the people of the State of New York have a model law providing for the just and effective regulation of their public service corporations.

The Governor's bill for the regulation of our public service corporations is, so far as I know, the most thorogoing and radical measure of the kind that has ever been enacted by any Legislature in America. Its justification is that it rests on sound principles of law, on justice and expediency. It is a real remedy for real evils, and in its operation it cannot but promote public tranquillity and enhance respect for law, order and just government. I have already spoken of its affiliation to President Roosevelt's measures for the regulation of interstate railways. It is interesting to observe that Governor Hughes's bill gives the State Commissions power to control the issue of stocks and bonds by public service corporations, a power which, as the Governor explains, is necessary not merely to protect the investor, but to prevent the crippling of the public service or the demand for extortionate charges. It is a similar power which President Roosevelt desires to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the fundamental policies of their administrations—the public regulation of railways—President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes are of identically the same mind.

But while Governor Hughes can be a thorogoing radical in correcting serious

evils in the administration of government, nothing could be more foreign to his nature than the arts of the demagog or the acts of passion, folly and injustice in which those arts are so constantly exhibited. Governor Hughes is a man who would follow his own sense of truth and justice even at the peril of popular displeasure. The guardian of the interests of the people, he has courage and magnanimity enough to protect those interests by measures which, thru the influence of misrepresentation or the first impulse of uninformed judgment, the people themselves might hesitate to endorse or actually condemn. But, as Alexander Hamilton said in defining in *The Federalist* the qualifications which are necessary in a national chief executive:

"The republican principle demands that the deliberate sense of the community should govern the conduct of those to whom they intrust the management of their affairs; but it does not require an unqualified complaisance to every sudden breeze of passion, or to every transient impulse which the people may receive from the arts of men, who flatter their prejudices to betray their interests."



Governor Hughes's courage was strikingly evinced in his veto of the two-cent railroad fare bill. Other States had passed such measures. In this State there was dissatisfaction with existing conditions. A wave of resentment against the railways was sweeping over the country. The two-cent passenger act had come to be regarded as a test of loyalty to the cause of the people, and no Governor anywhere, whatever his views, had been strong enough to resist the overwhelming pressure. Under these circumstances Governor Hughes sat down and wrote an able and dispassionate message in which, on grounds of justice, public policy and practical expediency he vetoed the bill. Here are some of the grounds on which he based his action:

True to his character, the Governor first made the point that facts had not been ascertained before the passage of the bill. There had been no official investigations, no reports, no collecting of statistics. The Legislature had acted without information and without suitable deliberation. It is of the utmost importance indeed that "the management of our railroad corporations should be subject to strict supervision by the State, and that regulations compelling the observance of the law and proper and adequate service should be rigidly enforced." Nevertheless, the Governor was convinced that the bill under consideration represented "a policy seriously mistaken and pregnant with disaster." The railroads have indeed been guilty of treating the public unfairly, "but injustice on the part of the railroad corporations toward the public does not justify injustice on the part of the State toward the railroad corporations. The action of government should be fair and impartial, and upon this every citizen, whatever his interest, is entitled to insist. We shall make matters not better, but worse, if to cure one wrong we establish another. . . . In dealing with these questions democracy must demonstrate its capacity to act upon deliberation and to deal justly."

The Governor recognized that a maximum two-cent passenger rate might not be unreasonably low. It might be high enough in many cases—possibly in all. The fact was, however, that no one knew and that the Legislature, before acting, had not secured the necessary information. And to enact legislation involving property rights in ignorance both of the

conditions of the business concerned and of the effect upon it of the policy proposed was something that the just, deliberate and law-abiding mind of the Governor could not by any possibility have approved.

"I deem it most important," the Governor went on to say, "that the policy of dealing with matters of this sort arbitrarily, by legislative rule of general application, without reference to the demands of justice in particular cases, should be condemned. Every workingman, every tradesman, and every citizen believing himself to have aught at stake in the prosperity of the country, should determinedly oppose it. For it not only threatens the stability of business enterprise, which makes our prosperity possible, but it substitutes unreason for sound judgment, the ill-considered demands of resentment for the spirit of fair play, and makes impossible patient and honorable effort to correct abuses."

The constructive mind of the Governor could not, however, rest satisfied with the mere negative result which his veto would produce. The evils it was proposed to remedy by this hasty and ill-digested legislation could, he pointed out, be remedied in "a better way." The Legislature had provided agencies for the redress of these evils in the Public Service Commissions it had just created. These Commissions had under law the power, and it would become their duty, to investigate the subject of passenger rates charged by railways in the State of New York. What the Legislature had attempted with haste, without information, and possibly with injustice, they could undertake with deliberation, with full knowledge and with perfect impartiality. When their inquiry is complete, "if a passenger rate of two cents a mile is just and reasonable, it can be fixt; if it is not just and reasonable, it should not be fixt." True, the work of the Commissions would require time and investigation, but democracy must learn the lessons of patience and deliberate inquiry before action. A right result is of infinitely more importance than a sham remedy. For the rest, it is most dangerous to encourage "impatience with the orderly processes of inquiry."

A courageous and honest public servant always meets with his reward. On second thought people approve of what he has done. This is notably the case when the man is sensible, open-minded, judicial and statesmanlike, as Mr. Hughes has proved himself since he became Governor. And so even the advocates of the two-cent passenger bill not only recognized the force and justice of the Governor's arguments against that particular measure, but suddenly perceived also that the very thing they were contending for as a just and reasonable reform must, if it were actually found on investigation to be just and reasonable, come to them thru the action of the State Commissions which Governor Hughes himself had induced the Legislature to establish for the handling of those very problems. The difference in procedure is an argument in favor of the Governor's method. For, unlike a Legislature, a State Commission can regulate a public service corporation intelligently, deliberately and with scrupulous justice. And this is what the American people want. "They are," says Governor Hughes, "a thoughtful and canny people, truth-loving, and desirous of getting at the heart of things; appeals to reason are more cogent than many think."

That eminent lawyer, jurist and leader of the American bar, the late James C. Carter, has left behind him a work on the "Origin, Growth and Function of Law" (which has just been published), in which he deprecates the exaggerated estimate entertained by most people of the possibilities for good which may be realized thru the enactment of law. Such a wealth of legislation testifies, indeed, to the "benevolent vanity" of our rulers, but also to their impotence. There is, however, another and more serious aspect of the case. "Among the evils which oppress society" says Mr. Carter, "there are few greater than that caused by legislative expedients undertaken in ignorance of what the true nature and function of law are." The analytic habit of Mr. Hughes's mind, his mastery of the science of law, and his large experience as a practical lawyer would seem to have predisposed him to the same view. At any rate, it is a fact that as Governor the number of measures of new legislation which he has advocated is very small, tho it goes without saying that every one of them was well considered and carefully drafted. This moderation in the use of legislation is a characteristic of all wise constructive reformers.

In the universal demand for new legislation which Mr. Carter deprecates it is constantly overlooked that the Chief

Executive, whether State or national, has, under the Constitution, nothing to do with legislation except to recommend measures to the Legislature and approve or veto the bills which the Legislature, in the plenitude of its wisdom and discretion, may enact. As Hamilton put it in *The Federalist:*

"The essence of the legislative authority is to enact laws—or, in other words, to prescribe rules—for the regulation of the society; while the execution of the laws and the employment of the common strength, either for this purpose or for the common defense, seem to comprise all the functions of the executive magistrate."

That the execution of the laws is the principal business of the Governor of the State has been clearly apprehended by Mr. Hughes. He not only understands it, he has proclaimed it, and what is more important, he acts upon it. Nay, he goes further. He claims that a perfect administration of every office would dispel almost all the problems which now perplex us. The irrepressible and multitudinous activities of our legislatures are in the main but devices to atone for defects in administration. Here is the Governor's own language, taken from his address at the opening of the Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall, New York City, on the 20th of November:

"Matthew Arnold tells us that conduct is three-fourths of life. Certainly the administration of office is at least three-fourths of political life. And if we could secure the administration of every office in accordance with its obligations and in adequate fulfillment of the fair intent of the Constitution and statutes creating it, we should find almost all our problems solved. That which is right in our system of government would appear revealed in the beauty of perfect adaptation, leaving no excuse for the use of legislative drugs to cure defects caused by lack of administrative exercise; and, on the other hand, such imperfections as existed would stand out in such bold relief as to leave little room for doubt as to the necessary remedy."

The crowning aim, the supreme effort, of Governor Hughes is to be a good administrator of his office and executor of the laws of the State. The Governor is the chief servant of the people; he is not the delegate of a feudal suzerain who permits him to promote personal or directs him to promote party ends; he is his own master, dedicated to a service which is perfect freedom, because it satisfies his own conscience, fulfils the law and advances the welfare of the people. Disinterested, devoted and strenuous service has been rendered by Governor Hughes. Like another Governor—I mean Mr. Roosevelt—he has faced the bosses and beaten them; like Mr. Roosevelt, he has made fitness and merit the qualifications for office; and, like Mr. Roosevelt, he has been a terror to evildoers in office.

The greater part of administration is local. But the Constitution provides for removal by the Governor, upon charges and after a hearing, of specified local officers elected by the people. Few of us have any adequate conception of the amount of work even one of these cases makes for a conscientious and painstaking Governor. In the case of Mr. Ahearn, Governor Hughes spent weeks in going over testimony, listening to cross-examination of witnesses, studying briefs and weighing evidence—working from early in the morning till late at night—tho he might have turned the whole matter over to a commissioner, as would have been necessary had not the Governor also been an excellent lawyer. Why did the Governor undertake these herculean labors? The answer is obvious: In the interest of good administration in every office in the State. Mr. Hughes is the trustee of the people of the State of New York for the maintenance of good administration in his own office and under certain circumstances in other offices in which the Constitution gives him jurisdiction. And as he said before the Civic Forum, "The lesson of today, both in business and in politics, is the lesson of fidelity to trust." As his insurance investigations were a moral tonic to the business world, so these investigations into the administration of public office cannot fail to elevate the standards and quicken the sense of responsibility of all officeholders in the State. It is fortunate that the Governor, with his usual candor and justice, is able to compliment the service with the declaration that it would be difficult to point to a time "when a larger proportion of public officers were striving honestly to do their duty." This is the reward of the people for putting in the highest office in the State a man who preaches, practises and demands honest, disinterested, efficient and energetic service for the benefit of the people of the State.

The Governor summed up his own position in a couple of pregnant sentences in his address before the Republican Club in New York City on the 18th of October:

"With reference to matters of administration, it has been sought to conduct the public affairs solely in the interest of the people, and not in behalf of any special interest or for selfish purposes, and not for partisan advantage save as fidelity and efficiency may have their due reward in public confidence. . . . If there is one thing more than another for which I desire the present administration to stand, it is for disinterestedness in public service."

It was in this same speech that the Governor indulged in a personal vein of talk on other matters. "I do not seek any public office," he said, and then added these memorable words:

"To me public office means a burden of responsibility—a burden of incessant toil at times almost intolerable—which, under honorable conditions and at the command of the people, it may be a duty and even a pleasure to assume, but it is far from being an object of ambition. I have not sought nor shall I seek, directly or indirectly, to influence the selection or the vote of any delegate to any convention."

Here are one or two more intimate confessions:

"I want simply to be Governor during my term.

"I have asked no man for favors, but, on the contrary, I have constantly insisted that the work of government shall be carried on, not with reference to the selfish advantage of any one, but exclusively in the interest of the people."

Facing an audience of Republican Club politicians he frankly stated and squarely answered the charge that he had neglected the party politicians in appointments to office. It had been hinted in a half-serious way that he regarded political activity as a disqualification for public office. Here is the Governor's irrefragable reply:

"I esteem those who in an honorable manner work for the party. Political activity, by virtue of the experience and knowledge of affairs gained in it, so far from being a disqualification, may be a most important qualification for office. But I want that political activity to be of such a character as to leave a man free and independent in the dignity of his manhood to perform the duties of office, if appointed, unembarrassed by improper influences and unaffected by accumulated obligations."

Again, he tells these politicians that he does "not aim to be a party boss." Nay, such is his conception of the duties of the Governorship that he would not think it proper to indulge even in political management. And, to crown all, he declares that "as a party man he will serve his party best in office by adhering strictly to his duties and maintaining the highest standards of impartial administration."

And yet this efficient servant of the State and trusted popular leader never forgets to pay his tribute to the party to which he belongs:

"The Republican party has been a party of ideals, of masterful leaders and of constructive power. We are proud that we are members of it."

It has been said that Governor Hughes, if not too self-reliant, is too chary of receiving advice. But it must be remembered that when he was elected Governor on the Republican ticket all the other State officials elected were Democrats. Furthermore, the leaders of his own party were in the main either indifferent or hostile to him. Thus he found himself in a new, difficult and vastly responsible position without natural advisers, and he was compelled "to play a lone hand." The manner he had to assume for self-protection gave rise to the silly report that he was cold and unsympathetic. His friends know what a caricature this is of a naturally friendly, kind-hearted and affable gentleman. Even the critics are now discovering their mistake. And the Governor is gradually discovering whom he can trust. Gradually, too, the old leaders have come to him, and he has listened patiently to their recommendations, tho reserving to his own judgment and conscience the right and duty of final decisions. Of course, his situation is different from that of a President of the United States who has a Cabinet to advise him on all matters and Senators to make recommendations on appointments that have no force without their consent and approval. Nevertheless Governor Hughes has made excellent appointments, and as a Governor who has been at once a public servant and a public leader he has made amazingly few mistakes. Indeed, I do not hesitate to affirm that tho our State has had illustrious names in the list of its Governors, including the names of Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt, it has never had a greater Governor than Charles Evans Hughes.

ITHACA, N. Y.

The Gifts

BY COLETTA RYAN

THE Christmas bird flew by me
With his fair and frosty wings,
And I sighed: "He will not spy me
With his burden of bright things!"

Thru the mist he answered: "Dreamer,
To earth's children I belong;
But I leave you the Redeemer
And the spirit of sweet song!"

BOSTON, MASS.

The Year in Finance and Trade

BY FRANK D. ROOT

[Mr. Root, a member of the staff of THE INDEPENDENT, has for years devoted much attention to the general course of financial and industrial affairs. Within the limits of this article, all the details of the record of American financial and commercial activity during the current year cannot be set forth, nor can there be any elaborate analysis. His aim has been merely to touch upon the leading points in the record and to direct attention to a part of the statistical evidence which deserves to be considered.—EDITOR.]

A CONTINUOUS upward movement in 1905 was followed by favorable conditions in 1906. Crops were large, wage payments were increased by at least $100,000,000, foreign trade for the first time reached $3,000,000,000, the iron and steel industry showed large and solid growth, and the railroads were overwhelmed with traffic. But the great advance in the prices of securities in 1905 could not be continued in 1906. At the end of the latter year, a majority of the representative securities showed declines, those of the Harriman railways, however, being notable exceptions to the rule. The year 1907 opened with activity in trade, prevailing prosperity, and good prices for commodities. General conditions were, on the whole, favorable, but security prices declined almost from the beginning. Partial recovery after the sharp fall of March 14th was soon followed by further loss, until a very low level was reached in the panic days of October and November. Below are shown the net changes in 1906, prices at the beginning of 1907, the low figures reached on March 14th, the lowest quotations of the year (on certain days in October and November), and the closing prices of December 21st:

SECURITIES.	Net change in 1906.	Jan. 2, 1907.	Mar. 14, 1907.	Lowest, 1907.	Close, Dec. 21, 1907.
Atchison	+15¾	104⅝	82⅝	66⅝	71¾
Balt. & Ohio.	+6⅝	120¼	95	75⅜	83
B'klyn R. T..	—8⅛	78¼	45¼	26¾	40
Can. Pacific..	+19½	194	167	138	151½
St. Paul	—31	148¼	125	93½	104¾
Northwestern.	—26¼	198⅝	141	126	136½
Del. & Hud...	—2	223½	167½	123	145
Gt. Northern.	—103¼	185	132	107½	117⅛
Lou. & Nash.	—8¾	142¼	110¾	85	93
N. Y. Central	—21¼	131	111½	91½	95½
Pennsylvania .	—5⅜	138	114	103½	112¼
Reading	—4¾	132½	91	70½	94⅞
So. Pacific...	+26⅞	92⅜	69¾	63¼	74⅛
Un. Pacific...	+29⅝	178⅜	120¼	100	118⅝
Amalg. Cop..	+6¾	114¾	80	41¾	47¼
Am. C. & Fdy	+2⅜	42¾	32½	24⅜	31¼
Am. Loco....	—1½	72	58½	32¼	37¼
Am. Smelting	—27¼	149½	110	58¼	73½
Am. Sugar...	—16⅛	133⅛	114⅞	92⅜	100⅛
Anaconda ...	+7	289½	53	25⅛	29
Nat. Lead ...	—9¾	72	60	33	40
Tenn. C. & I.	+34	158	135	—	—
U. S. Rubber.	—2¼	51	43½	13½	19½
U. S. Steel..	+5½	48⅛	33	21⅞	26⅞
U.S.Steel pfd.	—3⅜	104¼	95½	79⅛	88⅝

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's shares ceased to be quoted, the company hav-

ing been taken over by the United States Steel Corporation during the panic at $84 per share, in bonds.

When the panic was precipitated in the third week of October by the removal of Heinze, Morse and the Thomases from their banks in New York, general conditions thruout the country had been continuously favorable, and there is no proof that speculation had been greater in volume than in 1906. We shall point to some of these conditions. First, the crops. While these were not quite so large as those of 1906, their farm value was greater. Here are the Government's figures, hay being measured by tons, tobacco by pounds, and the other products by bushels:

CROPS.

	1907.	1906.
Corn	2,592,320,000	2,927,416,091
Wheat	634,087,000	735,260,970
Oats	751,443,000	961,904,522
Barley	153,317,000	178,916,484
Rye	31,566,000	33,374,830
Buckwheat	14,299,000	14,641,937
Flaxseed	25,851,000	25,576,146
Rice	18,738,000	17,854,768
Potatoes	297,942,000	308,038,382
Hay	63,677,000	57,145,959
Tobacco	698,120,000	682,428,530

FARM VALUE OF THESE.

1907	$3,408,967,000
1906	2,926,227,071

Output at the iron furnaces had exceeded that of 1906, and the record for one month was broken in October, when the panic began. In November there was a sharp reduction:

PIG IRON, TONS.

1904	16,497,033
1905	22,992,380
1906	25,307,191
1907—	
January	2,205,617
February	2,045,068
March	2,225,175
April	2,216,568
May	2,294,005
June	2,231,575
July	2,255,660
August	2,250,410
September	2,183,487
October	2,336,872
November	1,828,125
Eleven months	24,072,562

It is noticeable that in the second quarter of the year the United States Steel Corporation established a new high record for net earnings, and that the total for the third quarter (ending just before the panic) was also very large:

STEEL CORPORATION'S QUARTERLY EARNINGS.

	1905.	1906.	1907.
First	$23,025,896	$36,634,490	$39,122,492
Second	30,305,896	40,125,033	45,503,705
Third	31,240,582	38,114,624	43,804,285
Fourth	35,278,688	41,744,964	.....
	$119,850,282	$156,619,111	

In the reports of commercial failures there were no indications of a dangerous situation. Failures for the first half of the year were less in number than in the first half of 1906, altho the total of liabilities was larger by 10 per cent. For nine months the number was less, but the liabilities were $116,000,000, against $84,000,000 in the preceding year. Up to the beginning of the panic the number of failing banks or similar institutions was only half as large as in 1906. The Fall River cotton mills had again increased wages and were declaring unprecedented dividends. This was shown at the end of their third quarter and also at the close of their year. Dividends for the year averaged 11.09 per cent., against 6.83 in 1906 and 3.34 in 1905. These were in addition to stock dividends of $2,000,000.

Railroad gross earnings were increasing. Altho for the calendar year 1906 the addition had been estimated at $240,000,000, or 12 per cent., the earnings for the first half of 1907 were said to exceed by $140,000,000 even those of the highly prosperous year preceding. But net earnings were restricted by heavier expenses of operation. Clearings were quite satisfactory. Up to November they were less than those of the corresponding ten months of 1906 by 4¾ per cent., but there had been an increase outside of New York. This was also true for the eleven months ending with November, the totals being $135,481,625,304 for 1907 and $145,734,250,714 for 1906.

Reports of business done on the Stock Exchange prove that the panic was not preceded by broad speculation. On the other hand, the figures show that for some months trading had been carried on within conservative limits:

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares, Number.	Bonds, Par value.
1904	187,312,065	$1,040,146,455
1905	263,081,156	1,024,418,770
1906	284,298,010	674,452,850
1907—		
January	22,702,760	51,226,700
February	16,470,972	32,093,500
March	32,208,525	53,742,300
April	19,235,652	43,162,900
May	15,827,245	34,099,000
June	9,479,415	21,738,000
July	12,811,354	25,268,500
August	15,561,583	30,259,800
September	12,223,541	36,780,900
October	17,333,783	63,627,000
November	9,677,494	70,284,450
Eleven months.	183,802,334	$462,283,150

The general course of the stock market was downward from the first days of January, with sharp dips on March 14th and in August, and panicky depression in October and November. The sharp fall of March 14th was not due to the condition of industry and trade. From the beginning of the year officers of railroad and other corporations that had been indicted had uttered gloomy predictions. In certain financial publications there was a continuous flow of assertion that the effect of the Hepburn Rate Act could not fail to be disastrous.

If we look at the weeks immediately preceding March 14th we shall see many pessimistic predictions in print. A letter was published in which Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central, said he did not believe any man of ordinary prudence "would for a moment think of investing money in a business [the railroads] against which every man's hand, from the President's down, seemed to be raised." The investigation of the Harriman railroads was in progress in January and February. At the beginning of March it disclosed what has been called the "looting of the Alton," and Mr. Harriman refused to answer questions about his dealing in stocks. On March 4th the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company before Judge Landis was begun.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange on or about the 14th did not appear to be such as mark a natural liquidation. On the 12th the sales were only 800,000 shares, but heavy hands were thereafter laid upon the market. Sales on the 13th rose suddenly to 2,300,000 shares, and on the 14th to 2,540,000, of which one-half were furnished by Union Pacific, Reading, Amalgamated Copper and Steel. There were indications of large sales for the decline, and in the subsequent brief reaction these "short" sales appear to have been covered.

On April 13th, the Standard Oil Company was found guilty in Judge Landis's court, and the question of the size of the fine was taken up. In May a severe report upon the Standard's dealings with railroads was published by the Commiscite combination and the Tobacco Trust. Passage of the bill for a Public Utilities Commission, in New York, was followed by a decline of New York street railway shares. An investigation of these railways was to come later. The great fine of $29,240,000 was imposed by Judge Landis on August 3d. This was followed by further liquidation and additional "short" sales, and the decline was assisted by the falling price of copper. A few months earlier, the price of this metal had been held at 26 and 25 cents; in September it had dropped to $15\frac{1}{2}$, and in December it is $13\frac{1}{8}$. Copper companies whose shares had been prominent in speculation were sharply affected. It was after the break in August that Mr. Roosevelt, at Provincetown, suggested that the Government's determination to punish "certain malefactors of great wealth" might have caused them to make as much financial stress as possible, in order that thus the Government's policy might be discredited and a reversal of it be secured. On October 6th, President Ripley, of the Atchison road, predicted the approach of hard times and deprecated investment in States traversed by his lines.

To the depressing effect of gloomy predictions by influential railroad financiers was added that of the unwise legislation of States, relating to railroad passenger charges, and of their collision with Federal authorities in attempts to enforce unwise laws. Mr. James J. Hill was one of the pessimists. He remarked that the sails of prosperity were being reefed, and that it would soon be necessary for the Government to lend its credit to the railroad companies. All this tended to promote speculation for the decline, and to make the public apprehensive. How much "short" selling there was no one can tell. One young man boasts that his profits on

the long fall were $6,000,000. Other persons, with greater advantages and larger resources, may have gained much larger sums. There was no sufficient warrant in the condition of business and industry for the decline which preceded the panic.

In the first weeks of October the industrial and mercantile conditions were good. There is no evidence that there was any unusual financial weakness or any excessive expansion. Demand for consumption had been meeting the great current output of products, but there were some signs of restriction where the influence of the talkative pessimists was felt. There was no indication that the distribution of profits was to be checked. Indeed, the dividends and interest to be paid on January 1st next, $185,500,000, will exceed last January's payments by $4,500,000. But the people were apprehensive. They had been made so by the life insurance investigations, the disclosures of the Harriman railway inquiry, the allegations of the Government in pending suits, and the shameful facts brought out by the New York street railway investigation, then in progress. The pitiful failure of the Heinzes to corner the stock of their own copper company, on the 14th, would have been forgotten in a few days, even by the "curb" traders, if the Heinzes had not owned a national bank. When this bank, altho clearly solvent, asked the associated banks for temporary help, and when help was granted upon condition that President F. A. Heinze should resign, the panic was born. The ousting of Heinze, Morse and the Thomases from their banks caused alarm, which became fright when the Bank of Commerce declined, on the 21st, to act longer for the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and President Barney was deposed. Thereafter, the panic, originating in New York, ran its course thruout the country.

No attempt will be made here to show what that course has been. In THE INDEPENDENT the story has been told from week to week. But it is asserted here that the panic was not caused by general overexpansion of credits, by demand from the interior upon the New York banks for money to move the crops, or by the destruction of capital in recent wars. Because three or four bank presidents were summarily removed, the people in New York took fright and began to demand their deposited money. People elsewhere followed their example. Many banks in the interior sought cash and hoarded it. Business was at once paralyzed or greatly restricted. Strenuous efforts to fill the place of the locked-up currency were made by importing gold and issuing more banknotes. The money that was withdrawn is now returning to the channels of trade, and the fright is passing away.

There never was a financial panic with less of reasonable cause. But the cost of it has been enormous. When normal conditions shall have been restored, there should be gained, as compensation in part for the losses, the suffering and the suicides, new safeguards for trust company deposits and loans, new provisions for keeping banks and trust companies out of the hands of reckless speculators, and new laws for imparting elasticity to the most rigid volume of national currency known to civilized nations.

NEW YORK, December 21st.

Christmas Wreaths

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

DRUID ivy twine,
And the holly spray!
This is the divine
Natal day.

'Tis for Faith they glow,
Hanging high above
With the mistletoe
That's for Love!

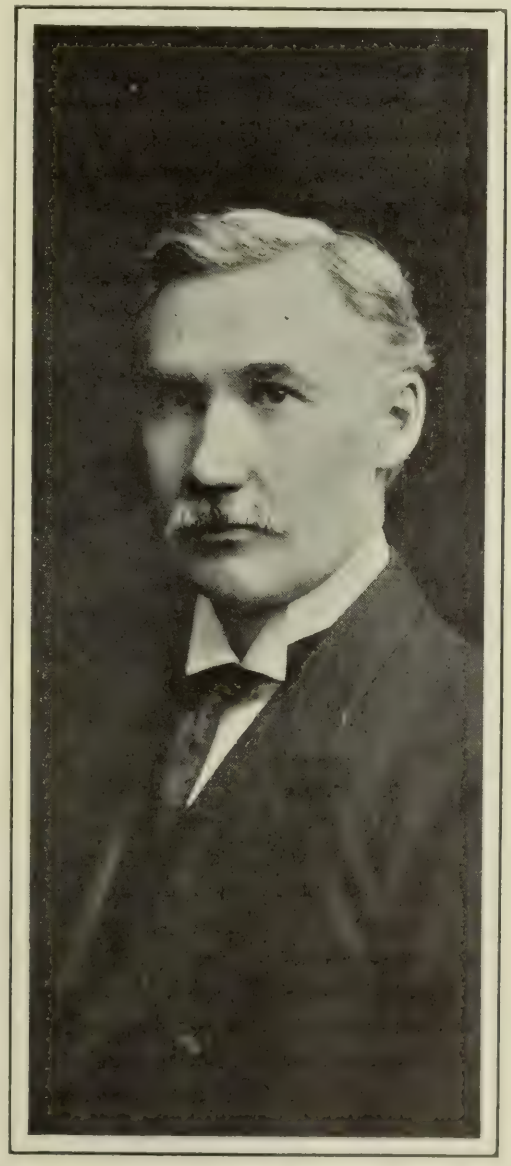
CLINTON, N. Y.

A Central Bank

BY GEORGE E. ROBERTS

President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago

THE events of the past weeks have so conspicuously shown the defects of this country's monetary system that even the most conservative must be satisfied that something is wrong about it. We have for years in this country laid all emphasis upon having every dollar of our money "good," meaning thereby, equal in value to gold, but while this quality is undoubtedly of the first importance, it is apparent that something else is worth thinking about. The demand for money varies from year to year, and with the different seasons of the year, but no provision exists by which the supply may be readily adapted to these changing needs. With our numerous banks of deposit, located as they are in every village, the ordinary business of the country is carried on with a small percentage of cash. By far the greater portion of the exchanges are accomplished by means of checks and drafts which meet in the Clearing Houses and practically offset and cancel each other. But all these check and drafts and the charges and countercharges which they represent are by their terms actually payable in money, and when credit is paralyzed and an attempt is made to collect them in money, panic and disaster are inevitable.



GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
President, The Commercial National Bank, Chicago.

The very fact that there are no means by which the supply of money may be rapidly expanded to meet an emergency creates an abnormally sensitive situation whenever money becomes tight. People know that in the event of a panic there is no relief to be had, and as there is nowhere near money enough to go around, self interest prompts them to get in first with their demands. The way to prevent panics is clearly to provide a method by which an authorized currency may be rapidly issued thru the banks, which are always the point of attack, based upon their regular commercial assets, and thus amounting temporarily to the conversion of these assets into cash. Moreover, although present interest in the subject is centered upon the usefulness of such issues in time of panic, it ought not to be overlooked that a degree of elasticity in the currency supply which would make it more responsive to current needs, take the sharp edges off the money market and make the interest rate more uniform and reliable, would be of constant advantage to the business community.

The first thing to be said for a central bank of issue and re-discount is that it would furnish an elastic note system under the immediate supervision of the Gov-

ernment, directed by trained bankers, with complete publicity, and subject to the constant criticism of the entire financial world. The regular statements of the great banks of issue of England, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Japan, and the other important countries of the world, are scrutinized and commented upon by the press, by the banking fraternity, by trained economists and by every interested class. The conduct of such a semi-public institution in the bright light that beats upon it must necessarily be conservative and along the traditional lines of public policy pursued by such institutions in every other country in the world. The best proof of this is to be found in the experience of practically every other country of this world, and in the fact that in none of them is there any thought of abandoning the central bank. To intrust the note-issuing function to such an institution, upon terms and with regulations similar to those which have successfully governed like institutions elsewhere, is a very different thing from vesting the power in over six thousand independent institutions scattered over the country, which can evidently have no common or coherent policy and must inevitably be governed by self-interest, and whose operations by reason of their multiplicity can have no close supervision or scrutiny.

A central bank for the United States need not enter into competition with the local banks for business at the hands of the public. The business of the great foreign state banks is largely with private banking institutions, and as the open commercial field here is already occupied it would be better to make the central bank for this country strictly an institution supplementary to and completing our national banking system. Let the national banks furnish the capital for it by an allotment based upon their capital, and let it be a federated organization thru which they may perform certain functions, serviceable to the public, more effectively than they can be performed by the individual banks.

The central bank could amply meet the needs of every part of the country by rediscounting the bills receivable of local banks or loaning upon such collateral. The notes issued in making these loans would have behind them, first, the original borrowers; second, the endorsement of the local bank; and third, the responsibility of the central institution. The latter should have authority to examine local banks applying for loans and by so doing would serve as an additional supervising authority over them and exert a most salutary influence upon the whole banking situation. When fully organized the bank should have a dozen or so offices located in the more important cities of the different sections of the country, in order to be convenient of access for the local banks of all sections. Instead of being adapted only for times of panic, like most of the plans now offered, this system of note issues would be useful at all times and serve to equalize interest rates over the different seasons of the year, and to some extent over the different sections of the country. The notes of the central bank should gradually become an important part of the common circulating medium of the country, eventually taking the place of the present national bank circulation as the public debt is retired, and increasing in volume with the growth of the country. They would be a more economical medium of exchange for the country than gold or gold certificates. They would not, like a recognized emergency currency, be in themselves a sign and symptom of financial trouble. As soon as country bankers were accustomed to the regular practice of rediscounting current bills receivable, and it became recognized as a perfectly legitimate method of aiding local customers, instead of being regarded as discreditable, the central institution would prove itself to be of great service to every part of the country, and particularly to those sections which produce the great agricultural staples but lack the free capital to handle them every year. They can furnish unquestionable security and the central bank could supply all the currency needed.

Another great function for the central bank, following the successful example afforded by other countries, is that of handling the Government's receipts and disbursements and holding all moneys belonging to the Federal Treasury. The United States is the only country that

follows the antiquated practice of making all collections and payments in cash and theoretically keeping its money in a strong box. In practice the Treasury has been obliged to very much modify the theoretical policy upon which it is organized, because its operations have become so large that, conducted as planned, they would be a constant menace to the business world, but the modification consists only of giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the arbitrary power to make deposits in national banks, where, when and as he sees fit to do so, subject to a vague provision that it shall be distributed equitably to the different sections of the country. The practical effect of this is to give every one of the more than 6,000 national banks a fair claim for a share of the deposits, and subject Senators and members of the House to constant importunity for aid in securing such favors. We have just seen the Treasury, with over $200,000,000 scattered in more than 1,200 banks, needing money and scarcely daring to withdraw any for fear of precipitating disaster. The country is familiar with the frequent appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury to come to the relief of the money market, and must be convinced that an automatic disposition of the public funds, where they will never disturb the money market and always be available for use, is very greatly to be desired. It deserves to be emphasized that all of these plans for emergency issues and for issues by independent banks leave the Treasury's relations to the money market unchanged, altho this is one of the features of our present fiscal system most needing treatment.

The objections to a central bank are two in number, to wit: First, that it will be a monopoly managed to promote private interests; second, that it will get into politics. The objections can both be met and overcome in the plan of organization. If the stock is distributed to the existing national banks on the basis of their capital, and provision is made that no bank may vote more than its quota of stock, it cannot fall into the hands of a few. In order to assure all sections of the country of proper representation upon the directorate, members of the board should be elected by territorial districts. To say that the stockholders in the different sections of the country, all themselves bankers, would not elect capable and representative men who would guard the interests of their respective sections and of the whole country, is to say that a very intelligent body of the American people lack the qualifications for self government. Their personal interests would be comparatively small, but the position of director would be one of trust and honor, and there is every reason to have confidence that men of banking experience and high character would compose the board.

But, in view of the fact that the bank would be for some purpose a part of the Treasury of the United States, and because of the note-issuing powers vested in it, the Government should be directly represented in its management. I would suggest that above the board of directors in authority, or in co-operation with it, be placed a general council of five members, of whom the Secretary of the Treasury, Controller of the Currency and Treasurer of the United States should be three. The principal executive officers should be named by the board of directors, subject to confirmation by the general council. The Government should be represented by its own sworn officials in every office of the bank. The board of directors, by division into committees, should supervise in a practical manner the routine conduct of the institution. The combination of public authority and private interest, together with the publicity constantly attending its operations, may be counted upon to guard the institution from the two perils predicted for it, private manipulation and political management. In completing its monetary and fiscal system by the establishment of a central bank the United States will simply adopt a system to which, one by one, all the other important nations of the world have come, and from which no one has ever changed.

CHICAGO, ILL.





THE NEWLY DISCOVERED WASHINGTON(?) PORTRAIT.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.
After a portrait by C. W. Peale, 1772—owned by the family of General George Washington Custis Lee, Lexington, Va.

Is It Washington?

BY CHARLES HENRY HART, A.M., LL.B.

[We present to our readers this week a picture of the supposedly new portrait of Washington recently discovered in Glasgow. We sent to Mount Vernon, where the portrait now is, to have a special photograph taken of it, and the picture we publish is now seen for the first time by this generation in America. Mr. Hart, who is an authority on historical portraiture, and is the author of "Portraits of Washington," "Catalog of Engraved Portraits of Washington," "Frauds in Historical Portraiture," etc., has kindly furnished us the following comment. We also reproduce for purposes of comparison Peale's early portrait of Washington.—EDITOR.]

THE daily press has been widespreading the find by "R. W. Austin, United States Consul at Glasgow," of a painting in "The People's Palace, a Glasgow art museum," which Mr. Austin believes to be a whole length portrait of Washington, "painted by a colonial artist when the father of his country held the rank of major in the Virginia militia, in 1753." According to these accounts Mr. Austin "was not able to purchase the portrait from the Glasgow municipality, but borrowed it for an indefinite period," and has brought it to this country and taken it to Mount Vernon, where THE INDEPENDENT had the photograph made here reproduced. As the only apparent ground for supposing the portrait to be that of Washington is the general similarity of the uniform to

the uniform in the portrait of "Washington as a Virginian Colonel," painted by Charles Willson Peale, in 1772, which is the earliest authentic portrait of Washington that we have, the Peale portrait is reproduced here for comparison. Both pictures have much the same pose and both have the Wolfe hat, the gorget, the cambric neckerchief, the long waistcoat and the scarf, the latter, however, being over the left shoulder in the Peale portrait and over the right shoulder in the Glasgow picture. The coats are markedly different. But it would be curious iconography to name an unknown portrait by the similarity of its dress to another portrait, when hundreds of persons may have worn precisely similar dresses, and in the present instance I am uninformed as to the colors of the uniform in the Glasgow painting. The true question is, Where is the similarity of feature, contour, general character and likeness between the portrait under consideration and the putative subject of it?

If the Glasgow portrait is of Washington, and painted, as Mr. Austin supposes, when he held the rank of major, then it must have been painted in the field, between December, 1753, and May, 1755, in which latter month he received his commission as lieutenant-colonel. And if painted at that period, by whom was it painted? Mr. Austin's theory is that it "might have been painted by one of two colonial artists, John Smibert or John Watson." Smibert died in 1751, when Washington was nineteen and two years before he held any commission in the colonial service, so that he is out of the running. And Watson as an artist has not left a single known work painted with the brush, some pencil miniature portraits having given him his place in the history of American art, his chief occupation having been that of a money lender. We must therefore look elsewhere for a limner, and judging from a large photograph of the bust of this whole length—I do not know if the canvas is life size, or cabinet, or what its dimensions are—it is a painting of some merit and decidedly British in its manner, which are very important factors in considering American colonial portraiture. But to come back to the resemblance of this Glasgow portrait to Washington. Fortunately we have a most minute and exact description of Washington at this very period. His friend and companion in arms, George Mercer, thus draws his pen portrait:

"He may be described as being as straight as an Indian, measuring six feet two inches in his stockings and weighing 175 pounds when he took his seat in the House of Burgesses in 1759. His frame is padded with well-developed muscles, indicating great strength. His bones and joints are large, as are his feet and hands. He is wide shouldered, but has not a deep or round chest; is neat waisted, but is broad across the hips, and has rather long legs and arms. His head is well shaped, though not large, but is gracefully poised on a superb neck. A large and straight rather than a prominent nose; blue-gray penetrating eyes, which are widely separated and overhung by a heavy brow. His face is long, rather than broad, with high round cheek bones and terminates in a good firm chin. . . . His mouth is large and generally firmly closed. . . . His features are regular and placid, with all the muscles of his face under perfect control, tho flexible and expressive of deep feeling when moved by emotions."

From this vivid pen portrait it will be seen that, while Peale's portrait answers its most minute details, the Glasgow picture conforms in no respect to it or to what we know of Washington's physiognomy from the many portraits that we have of him.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Christmas

BY L. J. SANDERSON

EACH ear may hear the angels sing,
Each eye may see the shining star,
Each hand a gift of love may bring,
It is not far.

Each heart may to the manger go,
Each soul may to the sweet Babe cling,
Each voice may whisper sweet and low,
"Jesus, *my* King."

WINCHESTER, MASS.

The Parade to the Pacific

BY PARK BENJAMIN

[An elaborate article will appear in the January Number of *McClure's Magazine* pointing out the defects in the naval ships, the advanced age of the officers, the neglect of battle tactics, etc. The readers of THE INDEPENDENT will no doubt remember that all of these strictures have been printed in our columns—some of them years ago—by Mr. Benjamin, who single-handed has led this fight to which a large section of the press is at last awaking. —EDITOR.]

DURING last spring the newspapers reported, 1, that Japan was actively purchasing military material in Europe in excess of that needed to repair the losses of the late war, or to meet the requirements of her army and navy; 2, that Japanese spies were overrunning the Philippines; 3, that public feeling against the United States caused in Japan by the action of the San Francisco authorities concerning the school children and by the mob attacks on Japanese residents had resulted in diplomatic representations to the State Department couched in terms so unusual as to be characterized as "hectoring."

When such proceedings are regarded as suggesting a possible disturbance of the peace, a reaction by the nation affected is not unusual, one form of which is a change in the disposition of the national forces, so that the place where trouble seems likely to begin may be adequately guarded. But nothing is more characteristic of a civilized community than the scrupulous care with which, in such circumstances, it avoids precipitate or ostentatious action, the doing of things likely to be invidiously interpreted or anything akin to "bluff" or a demonstration in force.

Just when the above noted situation had become most acute and while efforts both official and private were being unsparingly devoted to assuring Japan of the unaltered friendship of this country, rumors were published that the sixteen battleships recently massed on the Atlantic Coast would be forthwith sent to the Pacific. To the great relief of the thoroly dismayed people who were trying to keep the peace, and who saw in this step only a repetition of the precipitancy which advocated sending out ships to attack the Spanish fleet before any war had begun, these reports were promptly denied. Shortly afterward, on July 4th, the secretary to the President announced that the fleet would go on a "practice cruise," route not determined. On the same day, the Secretary of the Navy, at his home in California, not only confirmed the report of the transfer of the battleships to the Pacific but stated that the President had so ordered a week earlier. Whatever the explanation may be, the destination of the fleet thus became known under conditions, to say the least, conflicting and mysterious, and so to the inopportuneness of the moment was added something of the evasion or secrecy incident to a war measure.

By dint of unremitting labor, the ships were enabled to begin their voyage on December 16th. No such powerful armada has ever before undertaken so long a journey; for even the Russian fleet, which Admiral Rodjesvensky led to disaster in the Sea of Japan, was not only far less formidable in gun fire, but measured a hundred thousand tons less in displacement. No other nation, Great Britain alone excepted, can display so tremendous an aggregation of homogeneous battleships.

It is reported that the equipment of the vessels is on a war footing, that armor piercing projectiles, harbor mines and war paint are on board in ample supply and on the very eve of departure the newspapers announced the sensational and sudden putting ashore of all the Japanese mess attendants by orders from Washington. Finally, Rear Admiral Mahan, discussing "the true significance of the Pacific cruise," informed the country that "the movement of the United States battleship fleet . . . is precisely the kind of movement which the fleet of any nation may, and usually will, be required to make in war." And just before sailing, a manifesto was issued to the public by Admiral Evans, in which he assured us of "the absolute fidelity" of every officer and man to the "trust imposed upon him in small things as well as in large," which, as a prelude to a peaceful "practice cruise," is extraordinary.

All of the ships carry the heaviest guns. Nine of them, the "Connecticut," "Kansas," "Louisiana," "Vermont," "Georgia," "Virginia," "New Jersey," "Minnesota" and "Rhode Island," are new; the others, the "Ohio," "Maine," "Missouri," "Alabama," "Illinois," "Kentucky" and "Kearsarge," are from four to seven years old. The new "Nebraska" and the "Oregon" are already on the Pacific Coast. Eight great armored cruisers, each capable of 22 knots speed, are also massed there. And to this array are to be added the smaller vessels of the regular Pacific fleet.

The whole Japanese battleship force includes but nine modern ships all now in commission; namely, the "Satsuma," the "Katori" and the "Kashima," all new, the "Asahi," used in the war, the "Mikasa," sunk and subsequently raised and repaired, together with the "Hizan," formerly the Russian "Retzivan," the "Suwo," formerly the "Pobeida"—both the prey of torpedoes off Port Arthur—and the "Iwami"—the old "Orel" of dismal memory, struck forty times at the Battle of Tsushima and surrendered. Japan has also ten armored cruisers. The overwhelming superiority of the American battleship fleet, to which three more vessels of the newest type (the "Mississippi," the "Idaho" and the "New Hampshire") may shortly be added, needs no demonstration.

The sending of this huge naval force over a distance of 14,000 miles and at this time is open to much criticism. At the outset, the measure plainly exhibited a deplorable readiness to resort to the *ultima ratio regum*—altho both then and subsequently it has never appeared that the usual methods of diplomacy would be inadequate to dispose of all disputed questions. Three days before the fleet left, our Ambassador at Tokio announced that every issue had been satisfactorily settled. Still less, has there been any need of giving the proceeding the air of a "naval demonstration" of the sort with which Great Britain occasionally favors Turkey.

The Navy Department and more especially the Construction Bureau has recently been strongly attacked because of serious defects in the design of the battleships. It has been shown that the heaviest armor belts have been placed so low on the hulls as to be submerged when the necessary weights are on board and hence to furnish no proper protection, and it is alleged that this error is being persisted in in the designs for the new Dreadnoughts" and despite the repeated protests of the sea-going officers. Admiral Evans said last July: "I believe the water line armor belt is a mistake in any ship unless it is so placed as to give maximum protection possible by water line armor when the fleet goes into action. This is not possible when the armor belt is submerged or nearly so." It has also been shown that the four frightful "accidents" which have happened in the battleship turrets have been due to the direct communication of turrets and ammunition rooms, and that this arrangement, with inexplicable obduracy, has also been persisted in despite similar protests. The writer has seen no satisfactory defense to the first charge, but rather a tendency toward evasion; and as for the second, a Board of Officers has substantiated it in a report crushingly condemnatory of the existing turret construction. Rebuilding of the turrets and ammunition hoists is necessary. Such a disaster as that which lately occurred on the "Georgia," if happening in battle, puts the turret out of action and greatly reduces the fighting power of the ship. This rebuilding, says the *Navy*, editorially, "has to be done on every one of the ships now about to leave for the Pacific, every one of the new armored cruisers now on the Pacific, and on the 'South Carolina' and 'Michigan,' which are not yet finished—most of which vessels were built after these defects were recognized and had been called to the attention of the Bureaus." Nevertheless, it is true that in the hight of the controversy the Chief Constructor of the Navy—the principal party assailed—has been reappointed for a new term of four years.

It has been strongly urged that the ships should not be sent away from the Atlantic Coast, where the best facilities for rebuilding and repairs exist, until these shortcomings can be remedied—and the list of such shortcomings is a long one and can mainly be read in the official reports of the Bureau Officers just published. It includes weak guns built for brown powder and not for the modern smokeless explosive, too nu-

merous and too complicated electrical devices, lack in many instances of fire control apparatus, inadequate supply of ammunition and magazines, so small that at the present rate of speed of fire, a battleship can exhaust them in half an hour—and so on thru a category of troubles all more or less urgent.

There is also among the older officers of the Navy a strong disapproval of the present voyage. The "muzzling paragraph" in the Navy regulations prevents their speaking publicly—but they make no secret of their views in private conversation. Some of them lay stress on the unpreparedness of the fleet, as indicated by the above-mentioned shortcomings, others and with more emphasis dwell upon the neglect of competitive squadron practice—the so-called "battle tactics"—now recognized in all navies as absolutely necessary rehearsal to fit the fleet for war service. All of them, so far as the writer's observation has extended, ridicule the official designation of the voyage as "a practice cruise." This designation of it is, however, supported in an eleventh-hour defense by Rear Admiral Mahan, who holds that the huge fleet should be sent on a fourteen thousand-mile journey in order to find out whether the Navy Department people "can get it ready as soon as contemplated" and hence that "it will be no small gain to the Government to know the several hitches—each small but cumulative," which is a little surprising in view of the fact that the Navy Department people are already charged with neglect and inefficiency in *not* having the fleet ready because of "hitches," not "small," but exceedingly big. The distinguished author also says that the voyage is "not only advisable but imperative," and that it should not be "a single spasm of action but a recurrent procedure" and "annual" —appealing as usual for support to Lord Nelson, who died in October, 1805. Unlike both Lord Nelson and Rear Admiral Mahan, the active officers of the Navy who hold different opinions have had much experience in modern battleships.

No one doubts that the fleet has gone to the Philippines, or that these islands were its objective from the beginning, altho we are now undergoing a process of gradual preparation for the announcement. Why it goes there is not a matter of names, but of fact. It is sent either because real danger is apprehended on that frontier of the United States, or it is not. If it is that reason is all-sufficient, and the present is no time to talk about defects or lack of preparation any more than war time would be. In such emergency we have got to use the ships as they are—and haste is important, since the military force in the Philippines can hardly be expected to hold them for more than a few weeks in event of attack. Nor will calling the voyage a "practice cruise" deceive anybody—least of all the Japanese.

If, contrariwise, the voyage is not necessitated by any peril, and is nothing but a mere naval pageant, then it is not only useless, but distinctly harmful. We have been trying for over a quarter of a century to build up the navy. However much difference of opinion there may be as to the proper size of it, there is no dispute that it should be efficient and that its units should be equal to, if not better than, the best in other navies. To bring so complex a weapon into this condition requires constant work, constant education of men in the handling of fleets, squadrons, ships and guns under battle conditions; constant trial of new ideas and improvements in armor, armament, range finding, fire control and ship construction, and that sort of work is what the other navies are doing. Any interruption in that work, any distraction, means also delay in progress. Hence, when we take the ships away from the navy yards, factories and workshops of the East, from their maneuvers and drills and send them to expositions, reviews, or the like, we are doing harm for reasons known to every man who understands the value of sustained uninterrupted effort in any field of human endeavor. So grave was the interference with the work of the fleet, incident to sending it as an "attraction" at the Jamestown show, that officers of the navy publicly protested, and this without official rebuke. "Is it supposed," demands Lieut.-Comdr. Ridley McLean, one of the ablest gunnery experts in the service, and now ordnance officer of the fleet, in the semi-official *Proceedings of the Naval Institute*,

"that had the Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet been free to act he would have

stopped the target practice of five new ships and have gone to the Jamestown Exposition voluntarily on April 15th; that during the entire summer he would have kept ships lying there at anchor or would have broken in on repairs or maneuvers to have ships attend an 'unveiling' or would have done hundreds of other things which directly interfere with preparation for war? *These things are political; they interfere with efficiency, but cannot be avoided.*" (My italics.)

What we have done now is simply to provide for a still longer and still more thoro interruption—one that may last indefinitely—and during which the English fleet and the French fleet and the German fleet and the Japanese fleet, which are not subject to such interferences, will continue to make progress. Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the leading gunnery officer of the British navy, recently objected, publicly and by signal, to his ships being taken for even a brief period from their practising to be made to "look pretty" for the benefit of the German Emperor. He was properly disciplined for his mode of expression, but public opinion none the less supported his protest.

As the ships are going at the most economical speed and most direct route it is difficult to see how, with the provided fuel supply, maneuvers and battle tactics can be also carried on—unless, as Admiral Evans sententiously remarked the other day, the crews are expected to go ashore at Punta Arenas—the halfway point—and cut wood. Nor is it clear why, "plugging along at ten knots per hour" (to borrow the expression from the *Army and Navy Journal*) around a continent is any more instructive than the usual steaming between Bar Harbor, Hampton Roads and Culebras. In the days of sail—Nelson's period, whence Admiral Mahan derives so many latter-day lessons—when the wind took the place of fuel, the people of cruising vessels had to practise all sorts of seamanship all the time they were under way, no matter whether the cruise was called a "practice" one or not. But this is not true of modern sailless steamers going from port to port. Of course merchant steamers do not travel in fleet formation, but as it is now reported that the intervals between Admiral Evans's ships are to be materially increased over ordinary cruising distances, for the sake of safety, even the practice value of the voyage in this particular seems somewhat minimized. The expense of maintaining the ships, it is true, goes on whether they be practising battle tactics in the West Indies or traveling to the antipodes, but in one case the money is spent for work vital to preparing the fleet for war service and in the other it is not. Besides, coal on the Atlantic Coast does not cost ten dollars a ton, nor would the fuel bill of the fleet for a cruising period equal to that required to circumnavigate South America amount to a million and a quarter dollars, nor would we be subjected to the humiliation of having to transport that fuel over great distances in foreign bottoms. The incurring of avoidable expense, whether national or individual, does not commend itself to this community at the present time.

Grant that there is no danger to be apprehended, and the comments of the Japanese press since the sailing of the fleet indicate that there is none, then this "practice cruise" simply resolves itself into another step in the progression which began with Oyster Bay reviews, advanced to the Jamestown Exposition, and now sends fourteen thousand men and sixteen battleships in spectacular parade around the South American continent. What next?

How a navy hampered by diversions of this sort and not merely prevented from proper drills and maneuvers, but with its work stopped in the navy yards and its skilled workmen discharged can be expected to progress it is impossible to see. Nor can that result be secured by renewed demands for more and more big ships, even tho the annual addition to their number advocated last year is quadrupled this year.

The fleet, having started, must continue, for no one, however cogent he may deem the reasons against its going, will advocate its recall. Such a course would be open to misconstruction by Japan and besides be humiliating to ourselves. We know, danger or no danger, that we have no object at heart but the maintenance of peace. In that consciousness and in the achieved fact of the fleet's departure lies, apparently, the only support for the Pacific parade. Beyond this it is simply a halt in the development of the navy.

New York City.

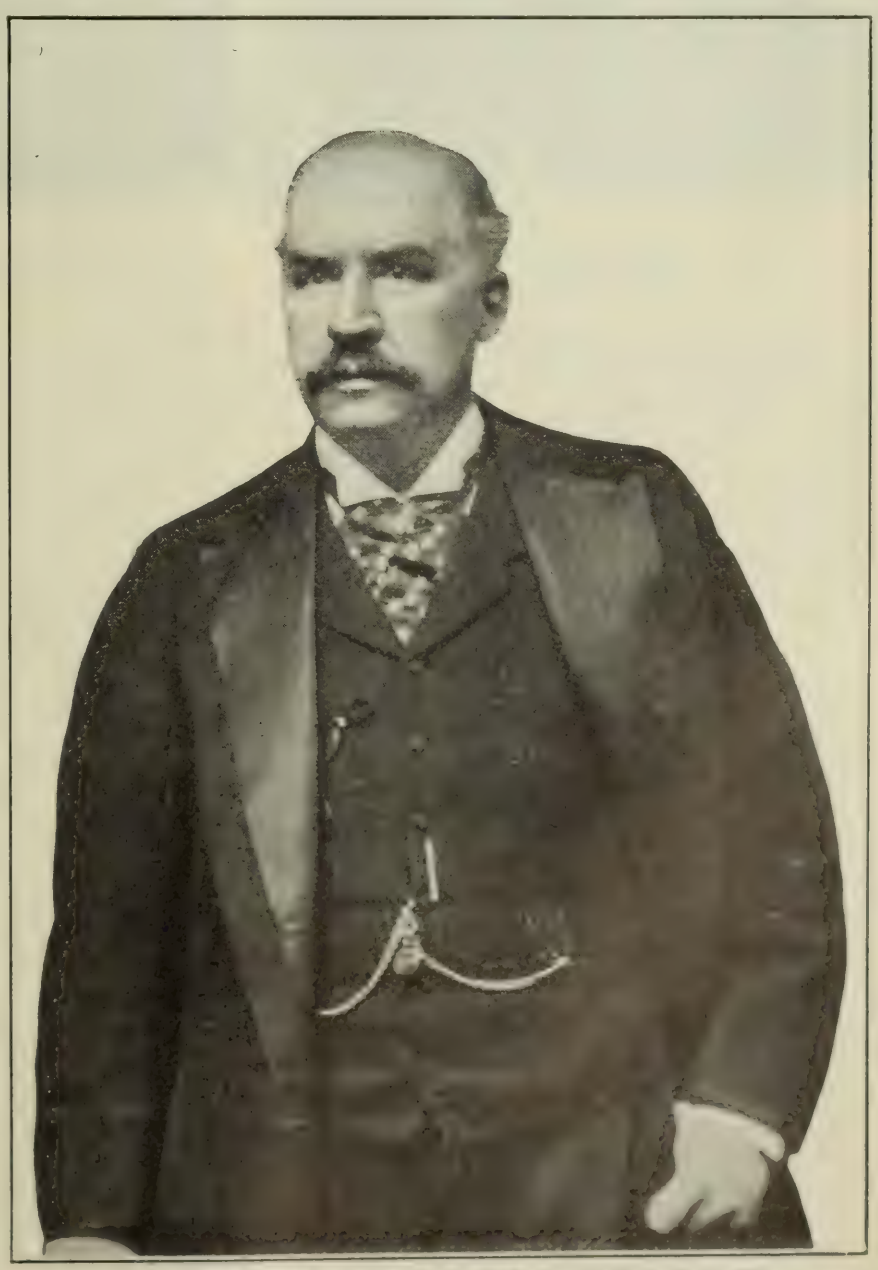
New York Bankers

BY JOHN P. RYAN

[Mr. Ryan is connected in business with the financial district and has written much on the subject. The illustrations show a few of the prominent bankers.—EDITOR.]

IT would be an extremely difficult matter to estimate properly the importance of the private banking houses of the country, and particularly of New York, in our financial and commercial development. Yet in days of financial calm and public confidence their position is scarcely appreciated, and it is only when some big plan is developed, some successful promotion announced, or when confidence wanes and panic signs appear, that the great resources, effectiveness and importance of these private banking institutions are appreciated. The late panic has many examples, and it is the untold parts of the story that would illustrate the points most specifically. Who can tell the extent of the resources pledged quietly to help those publicly in the breach to stem the tide of panic? There is no record that will be ever published of the money and credit of domestic and international houses made available for use at the critical moments of the struggle.

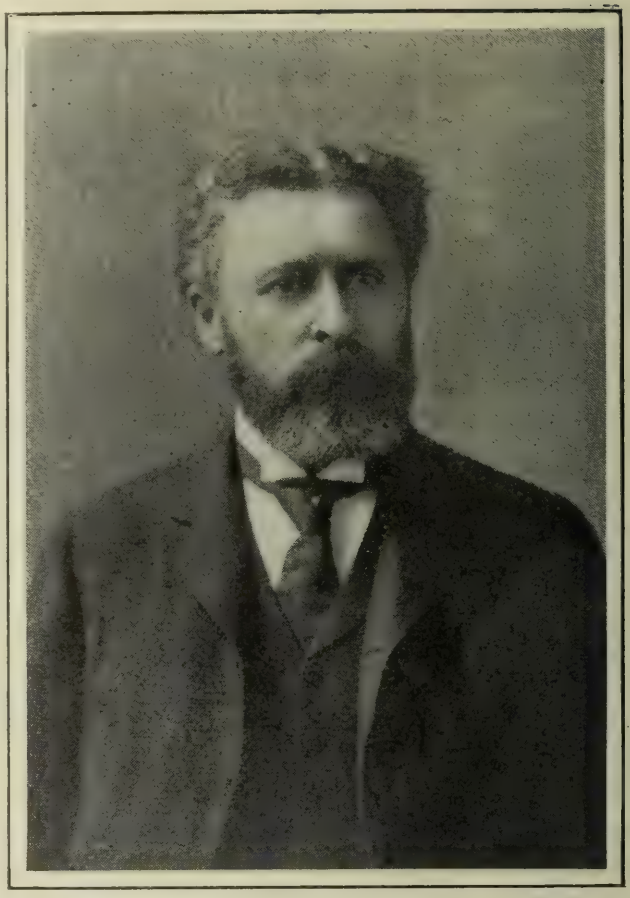
Corporate banks and banking institutions differ in many respects from the private banking houses, altho in some respects the internal mechanism may be the same. The private banking house is not subject to the legal restrictions under which the ordinary national bank, State bank or trust company operates. In fact, its restrictions are primarily only those dictated by conservatism and sound business sense. The field of the private banker is broader, one in which distinctive individuality is shown, and where the training is thoro, consistent with the traditions of the house and broad enough to eliminate every element of provincialism. The private banker, such as we know him in New York, is an international figure, vigorous, virile, broad minded, and a dominant factor in the world of credit,



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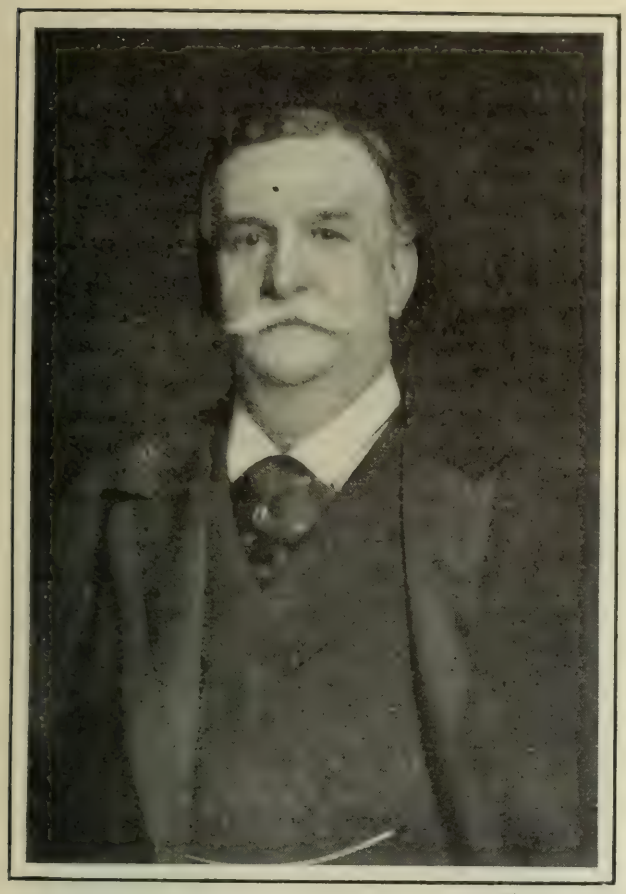
DONALD MACKAY.
Of Mackay & Co.

which knows no geographical confines. National banks are organized under definite rules embodied in the National Bank Act, which is almost needlessly specific in reciting what the bank may do and may not do, defining its functions, limiting its powers and reducing to a minimum the possibility of initiative. The State banks are organized and carried on under the banking laws of the State, which are assumed to be most effective and conducive to safe banking when most stringent. And this is good theory, which has been demonstrated in the recent trouble. The institutions have public functions; they are created and protected by the laws, and should be subject to the requirements deemed necessary. The trust companies had an exceptional amount of leeway, which unfortunately wrought evil, and emphasized the theory that restrictions should be increased.

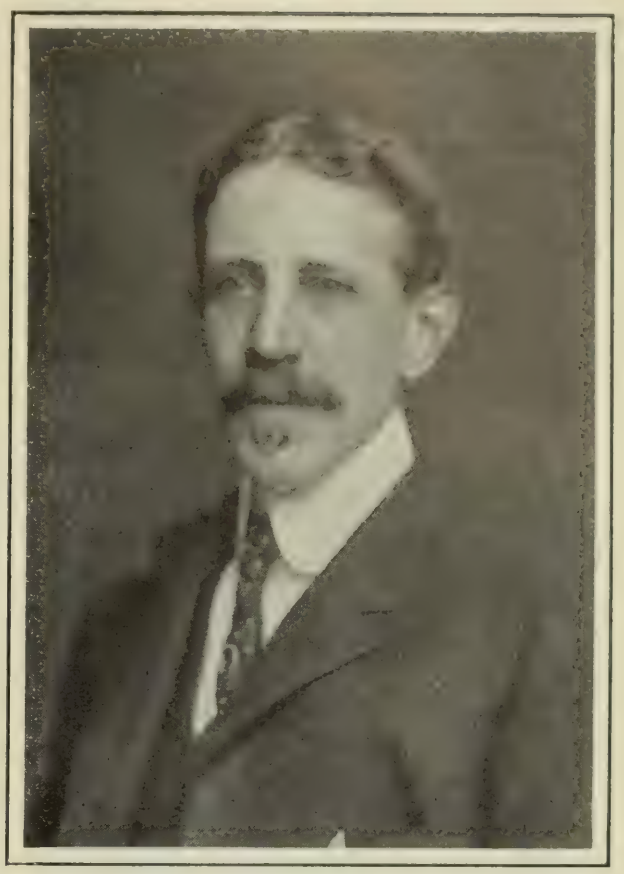
There are some minor restrictions to which private banking houses must conform, but in the main sound judgment, financial acumen and command of capital are the primary influences directing these banking houses. There is a certain similarity between the organization and methods of all these banking houses, but some are limited in scope, some are specialists in one particular phase or another, while others are dominant factors in half a dozen departments of finance.

Logically, the private banking house is the legitimate promoter, either in the case of new or old enterprises. The flotation of a foreign loan, the consolidation of various companies, the organization of a new company and the sale of its securities, the marketing of blocks of bonds for existing corporations, these are logically the functions of the private banking house. The logic is obvious. The funds involved are private funds, private credit is pledged, the money belongs to men of wealth or houses of powerful resources. It is not the money of individual depositors that is utilized without specific knowledge and consent, and, furthermore, the success of the undertaking is advanced somewhat by the mental as well as financial resources of the men who are back of the plan as syndicate underwriters, or promoters, as you choose to call them.

No more interesting phase of the de-



CHARLES LANIER.
Of Winslow, Lanier & Co.



PERCIVAL KUHNE.
Of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

velopment of private banking in conjunction with the organization and maintenance of great corporations can be imagined than the underwriting syndicate. It has made possible some of the spectacular financing of the past decade, and it may be worth a word of explanation with regard to the general scheme. When the directors of a railroad decide that in order to make necessary improvements, maintain equipment, extend the lines or for some other reason, an issue of several million dollars' worth of bonds must be made, they do not, as a rule, make a direct offering to the public. Rather do they go to a banking house, submit the facts, discuss the subject, and make a net price to the banking house, which they will accept and do accept. That ends the concern of the railroad with the bonds. Then the banking house selects a list of other houses and individuals which usually participate in such syndicate, and offer them a participation, specifying the price at which the bonds were bought and the price at which they are to be sold to the public. For example, the banking house bought the bonds at 95, they might be offered for sale at 97½. The banking house is constituted syndicate manager, for which it receives, perhaps, one-half of 1 per cent. This leaves a profit of 2 per cent. to be distributed to the syndicate participants in the event of the successful sale of the bonds. The banking house acting as syndicate manager usually heads the list, taking its proper participation.

There is a regularly drawn syndicate agreement, which designates the manager, who can act absolutely for the syndicate. This agreement in most cases gives the subscriber the right to withdraw his bonds if he wants to do so. at a fixt price, the cost of the bonds to the syndicate plus the manager's commission. But there is usually a supplementary agreement requiring the subscriber who withdraws his participation not to sell his bonds at less than the syndicate's selling price, during the life of the syndicate, not including extensions.

Payment of part of their subscriptions may be called at any time by the syndicate managers, and these payments may run from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. It is the privilege of the syndicate managers to place the bonds, together with

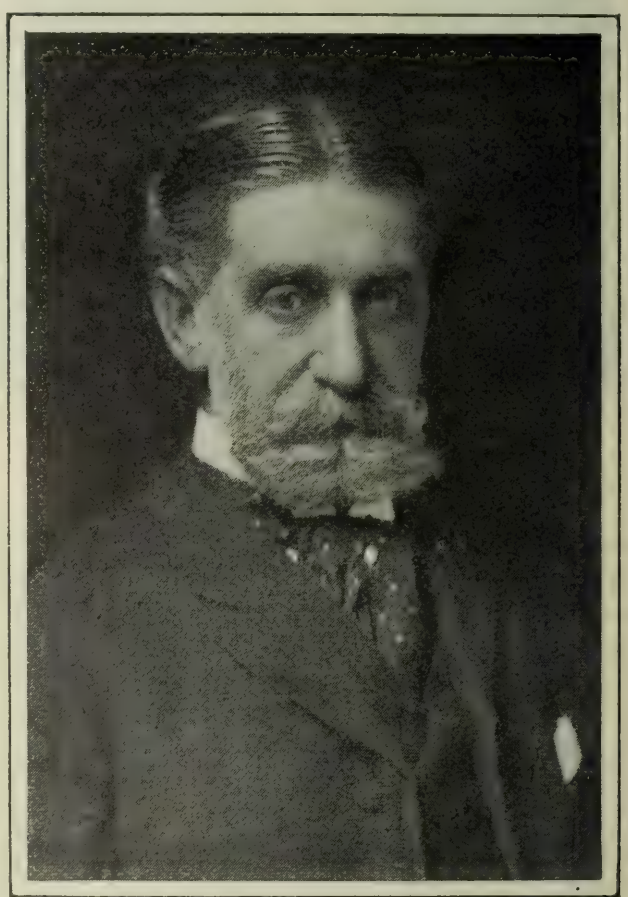
the syndicate agreements, as collateral for a loan. Assume the bonds bought at 95, and 20 per cent. of the purchase price paid on the first call by the syndicate underwriters. That would leave $760 on each bond still to be paid. The syndicate agreements are practically the notes of each underwriting subscriber, and the bonds with these agreements make satisfactory collateral for a loan at 76 on the bonds. As the bonds are sold, the loan is cancelled.

If the syndicate is to run for a year or any other period the loans are always made for less time. When the syndicate agreement expires, and there is a portion of the bonds unsold, they must be taken up pro rata according to proportion of subscription by the members of the syndicate. Profits are distributed, if there be any, when the syndicate is closed either by expiration of agreement period or by reason of sale of bonds.



THE SELIGMAN BUILDING,

Recently erected at the junction of South William, William and Nassau Streets, facing Delmonico's, the Corn Exchange Bank, the Cotton Exchange and the Farmer's Loan & Trust Company Buildings.



ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.
Of J. & W. Seligman.

This is just one part in the many activities of a private banking house. Perhaps a better idea can be obtained by an examination of the system by which the myriad details are carried on, and effective work made possible.

First of all the policy of the house is shaped generally by the senior partner.

The partners of the house create business. It is they who decide whether it is wise to enter into business deals. Each partner has a special department to which he devotes particular attention. Directly connected with the partner's office is the office of the confidential clerk, to whom is entrusted all private correspondence and documents, and who keeps the partners posted on many matters to which they have not the time to devote particular attention.

This confidential clerk and his assistants have charge of what in some banking houses is called the Archive Department. There are kept the records of the firm, private records and general office records. Statistics are prepared in this department for the use of the partners and for the other departments. Here may may be found also the press bureau, advertising and newspaper clipping departments, which are the necessary adjuncts of a large business.

Each banking house has its own particular divisions of business, but the important departments are substantially similar.

The arbitrage department of a private banking house attends to the stock exchange dealings between New York and the foreign markets. The work of the arbitrageur is immensely interesting, requiring quick wit, nimble mentality, accuracy and expeditious cable work. Transactions of importance to the financial markets are handled thru these arbitrage departments.

A bond salesman is in charge of the bond department. This department keeps in touch with the clients of the firm and with banking and brokerage houses with which the firm does business. It prepares also, under direction of the partners, the prospectuses for bond issues, etc. A record of clients' investments are kept in this department, and from time to time these clients are advised as to changes in their investments.

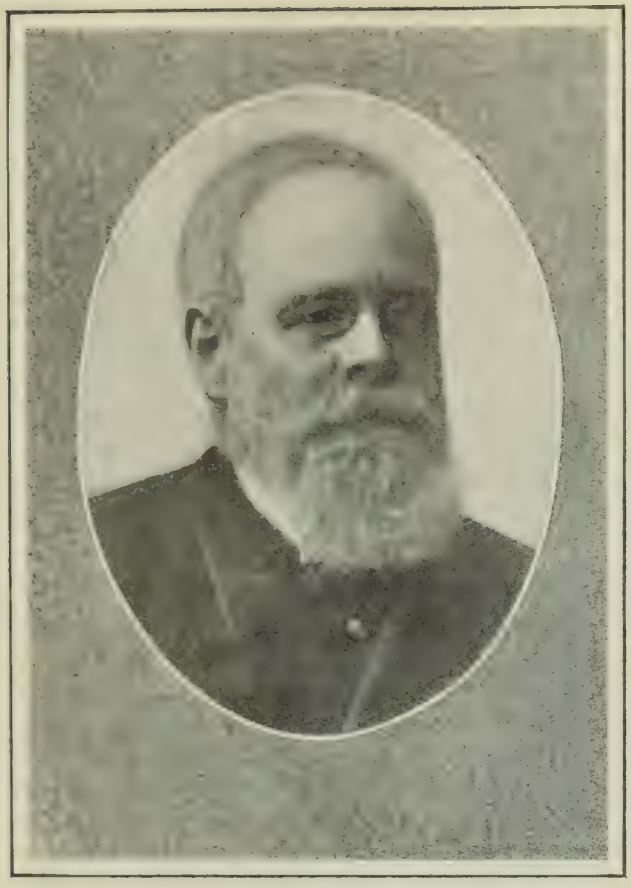
Unless one has an adequate idea of the world's commercial activities, of the extent and mobility of international credit, he cannot fully appreciate the importance of the exchange department of a banking house. One function of these institutions has been described as equalizing the balance of trade, and the application is obvious. The exchange department is in charge of an exchange manager, who has a number of assistants, exchange clerks. The manager attends to all the purchases and sales of foreign exchange. The clerks do the routine work, such as writing drafts, issuing letters of credit and the like. To the uninitiated, foreign exchange is a fearful and wonderful science, and a glib explanation by an expert of the meaning of circular letters of credit, letters of indication, mercantile letters of credit, travelers' checks, foreign checks, and drafts, foreign postal remittances, bank post money orders, and foreign commercial bills of exchange, is likely to leave the lay recipient of the courtesy a little bit dazed.

It happens very often that the securities department of a banking house is in charge of an old employe, in whom implicit confidence is placed, and who is thoroly familiar with the firm's routine business. He is the custodian of all securities, receives all that come in, and delivers all those needed. Once a month there is a stock taking of all securities on hand, which is conducted under the supervision of one of the partners, and all the securities are checked up with the books of record. This department also attends to transfers of stock and shipment of securities to Europe and to the interior.

All cash transactions and securities of the firm, the collection of drafts, etc., are handled by the cashier's department. In connection with this department in the larger houses there is a loan department, which is in charge of a loan clerk, who takes care of all loans made or given.

All coupons from securities belonging to the firm or its clients are collected thro the coupon department, and where the firm acts as fiscal agent for railroad or industrial companies this department pays the coupons of such companies. The bookkeeping department is usually in charge of a head bookkeeper, who keeps the private ledger and makes monthly and annual balance sheets. He supervises the syndicate and current accounts and all other bookkeeping transactions of the firm and its clients.

You will find, as a general rule, that the head of the correspondence department in the important banking houses is

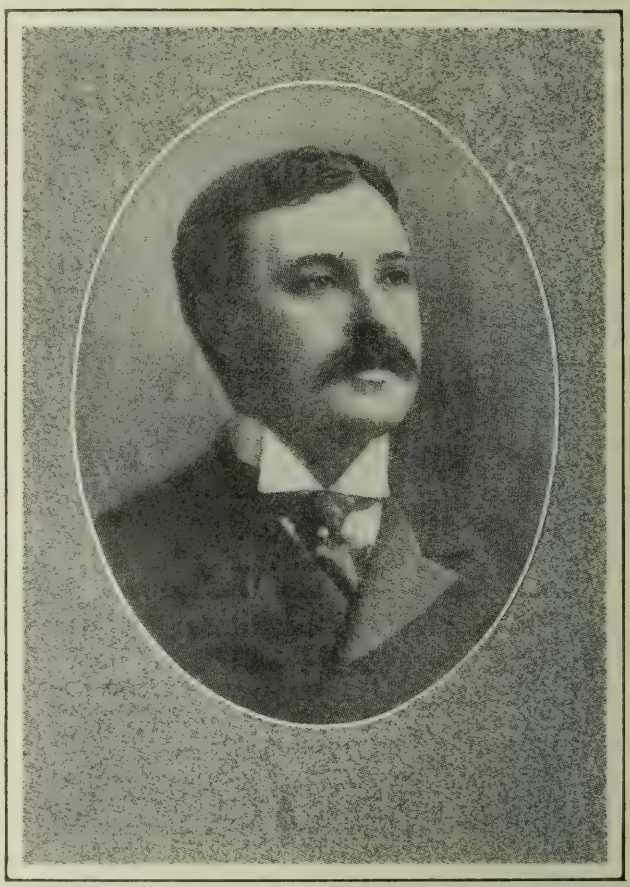


JOHN CROSBY BROWN.
Of Brown Bros. & Co.

a man of European training, with a knowledge of several languages besides English. This department handles all the correspondence of the firm, except the private correspondence. Let us look at the routine in the matter of correspondence for a moment. The mail, arriving in the morning, is opened by the general manager, who, by the way, is responsible for discipline, organization and the proper keeping of records and correspondence. The mail is classified and distributed among the different departments, attended to and answered. From the letters entries are made in some of the books, and as a counter check other entries are made in original books of entry from vouchers initiated by one responsible in the department in which the entry originated. A house doing a fairly large business will receive from 150,000 to 200,000 letters a year, the aggregate totals in figures for such a house running into hundreds of millions of dollars.

There are, of course, stenographic and telephone departments, and some private banking houses have a private telegraph department, with their own private wires to the large centers of the United States.

Some banking houses have a lawyer as partner, but generally legal work is done by outside firms, and it is given to the firm best qualified to handle specific cases, as there are several branches of banking requiring expert legal knowledge—for example, incorporation, mortgaging, consolidation, reorganization, re-



HENRY S. REDMOND.
Of Redmond & Co.

ceivership, litigation, general commercial law, partnership and syndicate contracts. These in themselves give an idea of the multifarious activities of a private banking house.

In order to relieve the partners from a lot of detail work, the larger firms give power of attorney to men who have been in their employ for a number of years and have shown capacity for executive management, and they practically run the business. Running a banking house has become in these days quite a science, but all modern aids in labor saving are utilized. The successful houses have good organization, absolute discipline and a well-trained and well-paid staff. Houses like Speyer's, Morgan's, etc., have, in addition to their clerical force, railroad, industrial and mining experts

in steady employ or available at a moment's notice.

Investors generally would be greatly and agreeably surprised if they knew what a vast machine is, at all times and at an enormous expense, silently working directly and indirectly for their interests in the big banking houses of international reputation, that issue securities for public subscription.

The theory of profit earned of a large banking house is that its general client and agency business should pay the running expenses and that the large profits must come from syndicate underwritings



N. W. HALSEY.
Of N. W. Halsey & Co.

and investments in securities for its own account. It is generally supposed that large banking houses earn tremendous profits. While it is true that the banking business is profitable, the profits are not so large in comparison to the risks assumed.

It is easy to see a broad difference, even from this necessarily condensed view of private banking house methods, between such banking houses and the public chartered banking institutions. In ordinary times you find the private banking houses the principal factors in the import and export of gold. One or two big banks are exceptions. Gold imports during the recent panic reflected extraordinary conditions, and not the working of the business laws, reflecting trade balances, and ordinary developments of the financial world. The direct and intimate relation between banking houses and commerce is patent to any one who knows anything of the exchange market. The placing of securities in Europe, the handling of securities for European account, even the selling of foreign money, are among the banking houses' activities. Some banking houses have regular deposit accounts, against which they keep a reserve. That reserve is kept in the banks and not in its own vaults. Some banking houses also are important factors in the stock market, altho, of course, their operations are not easily detected, nor is it possible to determine for whom they are acting. As a general rule, private banking houses do not discount commercial paper. Contrary to the general impression, a few banking houses carry securities on margin for clients.



A. S. HEIDELBACH.
Of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.



ERNST THALMAN.
Of Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.

Many private banking houses, both in this country and in Europe, were in their origin mercantile houses, which gradually developed and finally became banking houses exclusively. It is perfectly easy to see how such developments came about, and it is also possible to understand the connection between these banking houses, and in fact all private banking houses, and the commercial world. Many of our New York private banking houses do a large consignment business today, and act between European and American houses in the interchange of products, in some cases special departments for the reception and forwarding of merchandise of all descriptions being established. Thru their mediation machinery, products, manufactures and all possible forms of exports and imports are attended to in the markets of the world. It is not only in Europe that houses which were originally mercantile establishments exercise tremendous influence. The same is the case here today.

Intensely interesting is the history of many of the houses that are now prominent in the American banking world. Such houses as Morgan & Co., Speyer & Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Belmont & Co., Lazard Frères, Seligman, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Blair & Co., Blake Bros., Winslow, Lanier & Co., Kountze Bros., Iselin & Co., Harvey Fisk & Sons, Fisk & Robinson, Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Goldman Sachs & Co., Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., Maitland, Coppell & Co., Hollins & Co., the retiring firm of Baring & Co., Redmond & Co., and a dozen others—all have an interesting and extremely honorable history.

One of the oldest firms in the city is Brown Bros. & Co., the first foundations of which house was laid in 1808 by Alexander Brown, who was an Irish linen merchant, and left that country in 1798. He established himself at Baltimore. The New York house was a branch of the Baltimore firm, and was established in New York on January 1st, 1826. The firm at first was in the linen and dry goods business, but very soon after the establishment here that part of the business was sold and the firm confined itself to foreign exchange and banking.

Speyer & Co. was founded in 1837. The present head of the house, James Speyer, was thoroly trained as a banker in Europe and here before he became the head of the house. Morgan & Co., so far as the New York end of it is concerned, had its beginning in July, 1871, when the present head of the house, J. Pierpont Morgan, formed a connection with Drexel & Co. It is unnecessary to recount the work of this particular house in the way of gigantic financial undertakings, promotions, reorganizations, flotation of Government loans, the financing of the transfer of the Panama Canal and the more recent history of its activities during the panic. The Morgans were originally in the dry goods business in Hartford, Conn., and J. S. Morgan, the father of the present head of the house of Morgan & Co., became a partner in the firm of J. N. Beebe & Co., of Boston, the firm becoming J. N. Beebe, Morgan & Co. Subsequently J. S. Morgan went to Lon-

don and became a partner in the firm of Peabody & Co., which eventually became J. S. Morgan & Co. Drexel, Morgan & Co. were the agents in this country of J. S. Morgan & Co., but on the death of J. S. Morgan, J. Pierpont Morgan, thru his inheritance, became the head of both the London and New York houses.

August Belmont & Co. dates to the time when the Rothschilds sent August Belmont, the father of the present August Belmont, over here to succeed Josephs as agent for them in this country. Mr. Belmont went into politics speedily, and was appointed American Minister to The Hague, and occupied that position for four years with the consent of the Rothschilds. The house was continued here and managed by two men who held power of attorney. The house still continues to be the representative of the Rothschild interest in this country. The Seligman firm had its origin in the dry goods business, and gradually drifted, as many other houses have done, into a distinct banking business.

Foreign houses are numerous in New York, and figure frequently in the news of the day. Such houses as Lazard Frères, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and others named before in this article, are factors of great importance in our international relations. The history of these houses is full of interest. The present head of the house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Jacob Schiff, was originally a partner in the firm of Budge, Schiff & Co. One of the great dealers in commercial paper years ago, and at the present day, for that matter, altho its activities have been more extended, is Blake Bros. Space does not permit any detailed description of the various houses, but the point must be borne in mind that these banking houses represent tremendous amounts of capital.

New York City.



AUGUST BELMONT, OF AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Bethlehem and Golgotha

Translated From the German of Friedrich Rückert

BY ZITELLA COCKE

In Bethlehem the Babe was born
  Who came to bring us life and light,—
On Golgotha He did not scorn
  Upon the Cross to break Death's might;
And I have fared from Western strand
To utmost verge of Morning Land,
Yet grander sight I nowhere saw
Than Bethlehem and Golgotha!

The old world's seven wonders great—
  Behold how Time has laid them low!
The pride and pomp of earthly state
  How soon Heaven's power can overthrow!
Where'er my wandering steps might stray,—
I saw but ruin and decay,—
In glory still, without a flaw,
Stand Bethlehem and Golgotha!

The Pyramids of Egypt Land,
  How vainly have their builders wrought!
In darkness of the grave they stand,
  Yet Death's sweet peace to them is naught
The Sphinx colossal could not read
Life's riddle in man's hour of need,
Now solved thro Love and Mercy's Law,
By Bethlehem and Golgotha!

O Thou, Who in a manger poor
  Didst choose a helpless Babe to lie,
Didst shame and pain of Cross endure,
  And took from us our pain thereby;
The manger seems too base to pride,—
The haughty still the Cross deride,—
Thy meekness Heaven beheld with awe
In Bethlehem and Golgotha!

The wise the shepherds' star obeyed,
  And kings in adoration stood,
And many a pilgrimage they made
  To kneel before the Holy Rood,
And such a storm of strife was born,
The world, yet not the Cross, was torn,
As East and West the conflict saw
O'er Bethlehem and Golgotha!

O let us not with warring sword,
  But with the Spirit take the field
And fight for Jesus Christ, our Lord,
  With weapons He Himself did wield;
And with the Apostles as our guide
Send out the Light on every side,
Till all the world its light shall draw
From Bethlehem and Golgotha!

With pilgrim hat and staff I sought
  In farthest Eastern world to roam,
And from my pilgrimage have brought
  This faithful message to your home:—
O fare not forth across the wave
To seek God's cradle or His grave,
But look within; there find with awe
Your Bethlehem and Golgotha!

O heart, what need in foreign land
  His lowly cradle to adore?
Or in rapt wonderment to stand
  By grave which holds thy Lord no more?
That He in thee has had His birth,
And that thou diest unto earth,
And liv'st to Him—this only—ah
Is Bethlehem and Golgotha!

Boston, Mass.

The Land of Manhattan

BY CHESTER F. PARISH

Real Estate Editor of the New York *Evening Post.*

NEW YORK real estate—that is, Manhattan Island real estate—is about the only local investment property which has not receded in value during the last year. Industrial stocks of one sort or another have dropped from 4 to 140 points; New York City bonds have reached the lowest point recorded during a decade, but real estate, including office, mercantile, residential and vacant property, still maintains the high values reached during the great period of speculation and investment in 1905 and 1906. Trading in real property, which fell off during the recent financial crisis, is again on the increase, with good prospects of normal activity during the coming year.

Growth of population, with its resultant demands for all grades of property, is the fundamental cause of high land values in New York. Great local improvements, a limited area and constantly increasing business are secondary causes for growing land values, but all these again return for origin to the never-ending tide of immigrants from every part of the world, who annually pass thru the port of New York to make their homes somewhere within the five boroughs of the city.

It is estimated that 250,000 persons

were added in the last year to the residential population of Greater New York by foreign immigration alone. The presence in the city of this great addition, sufficient to make a city of the size of Newark, Louisville, Minneapolis or Denver, is hardly noticeable to the casual observers. The streets and railroads seem no more crowded and tradespeople detect the presence of larger patronage only in increased returns from business. Those who do feel the pressure of this great growth are the property owners and builders of the city, whose task it is to supply the new residents with homes, places of business, schools, and places of worship and amusement.

This year's increase to the permanent population of the city is no exception. Indeed, the ratio of increase has been growing so constantly that statisticians pre-figure the city's population at almost 10,000,000 in 1920. What such yearly additions to the residents of the municipality mean in permanent investment in real property is worthy of consideration. It means at least 50,000 new habitations annually, be they dwellings, apartments or tenements; at least 40,000 new producers or distributors of the products of trade and commerce; at least 30,000 new pupils in the public schools, making necessary the erection of at least ten new schools each year; and at least $30,000,000 per annum increase in the permanently invested wealth.

Based on these facts is all the real estate investment and speculation in New York, which annually amounts to upward of one billion dollars. By careful study of them many operators and investors have made in the last ten years fortunes, the total of which would relegate to insignificance any single fortune known today. Not only has Manhattan Island been completely exploited, but operations have been carried into the other four city boroughs, into Connecticut, New Jersey and Long Island, for a distance of fifty miles. Many railroad improvements in and about the city, which provide quick and direct communication between the business and shopping districts and various suburban parts are lending their aid toward reducing congestion on Manhattan Island and toward building up suburban towns. In the last part of their problem they are



NO. 1 WALL STREET. THIS PROPERTY SOLD FOR $4 A SQUARE INCH TWO YEARS AGO.



CENTER OF THE GREAT RETAIL DISTRICT. FIFTH AVENUE NORTH OF THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.

succeeding mainly thru the fact that people must go outside of Manhattan to live, for accommodations are not to be had by all those whose business and social standing make residence there advisable.

New York City's growth has always been rapid. During the last ten years it has been spectacular to a degree. Ten years also include the period of greatest real estate activity, the development of vacant parts of the city, and the rebuilding of its older sections. Up to three years ago this growth was mainly along established lines of transit, and largely on Manhattan Island. Brooklyn, then an independent city, took a large part of the overflow when available districts became overcrowded, and the rest was divided between Queens County, Richmond, Westchester and hither New Jersey.

In 1890, the consolidation of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond gave promise of extensive municipal improvements, which would have a direct bearing on real estate values, and prices of property rose accordingly. Three years later the first subway in the city was put under construction thru districts never before available for improvement, because of lack of transit facilities. The "subway boom" resulted in greatly enhanced values in upper Manhattan and in the Bronx, where in a short time a section was created which can bear comparison with many of the country's large cities. Demand for more such transit lines was created by the successful operation of the subway, and the then Rapid Transit Commission acceding, authorized nineteen more subways to every part of the city except Richmond. The city then bought and started to operate a quick ferry to Staten Island, and independent corporations took up the matter of building railroads to Westchester and Connecticut and tunnels to New Jersey and Long Island.



THE NEW WHOLESALE SECTION. FIFTH AVENUE NORTH FROM EIGHTEENTH STREET.

In two years, it seemed, transit lines for the whole suburban district, embracing several hundred square miles, were authorized, and a work, which, it now appears, should have been started twenty-five years ago, was begun. That was two years ago, and from then dates the great land boom about New York City.

Real estate values on Manhattan Island have derived the leading benefit from all these improvements. While it may seem that the opening of avenues of traffic to the suburbs would have the effect of drawing off the resident population and of cutting down rather than improving land values, the fact is, that, with constantly increasing arrivals, the congestion in residential districts is not at all reduced, and builders are pushed to the utmost to supply new housings for those for whom there is no accommodation.

The highest real estate values in the world are found in the financial district of New York City. The high rate of $4 a square inch was paid for a plot on Wall street two years ago. It is the highest price known to have been paid for property of considerable area, but it, even, is less than probably would be asked for some other plots were they for sale. Values in this neighborhood are based on demand for space in close proximity to the great financial center of the country. Here the Stock Exchange, the leading banks, and the various railroads established years ago, and here those who had business with them sought them. So the demand for space goes on now only to a greater extent.

As the population of the city grew from thousands to millions the district first spread out, and then began to grow up. Now, each passing year sees more high buildings erected on the fringe, so to speak, of the financial district. The limit of hight at the center has about been reached. Henceforth the expansion must be lateral. In this way we see today districts invaded by tall office buildings which formerly were given over to wholesale or retail trade, and the trade is compelled to go elsewhere. On this principle the values in the financial district are constantly ascending.

Just now the tendency of values is to rise rapidly in view of the near completion of sub-river tunnels from the lower part of Manhattan to New Jersey, by which it is expected several hundred thousand persons will daily be landed in one spot, who formerly were set down in Manhattan at a half dozen different points along the water front. The demand for space near this tunnel terminal has already become pronounced. Rentals have advanced sharply and values have followed.

In the last two years the financial district has moved its northern boundary to Vesey street, its west boundary to the North River, and its easterly edge almost to the East River. It seems a matter of only a few years before all the land within these limits shall be brought into demand for sites for tall buildings to accommodate the increasing and expanding offices of the great financial institutions of the country. As each new building decreases the supply of improvable land, that remaining takes on increased value; and as rentals improve on the outskirts of the financial district, proximity to the center again becomes more valuable. So values are constantly going upward, and will go up as long as New York City maintains its growing importance among the centers of trade and industry in the world.

Property of this grade, while the most expensive, is at the same time good as an investment holding. As investments office structures in the financial district pay in the average about 6 per cent. per annum. Transactions in them are few, both because owners are loath to part with such good money makers and because comparatively few individuals are able to handle properties of so great cost.

In expanding, the financial district has encroached on neighborhoods where various wholesale trades formerly held sway. Increased business has caused greater demands for space from them. Old houses have enlarged their plants and new ones have entered the field. Expansion was possible to these in a northerly direction only. They forged ahead, past the boundaries of business houses, established during less busy times, and into one of the city's finest residential districts. Fifth avenue homes gave way to lofts and mercantile structures, the wholesale trades moved up as far as

Twenty-third street, and the district from Fourth to Eighth avenue boomed as never before.

Prices in some cases rose from 200 to 300 per cent. Properties were sold three or four times over, each time at large increases. The building of structures to accommodate the expanding business began actively and is yet going on. Retail dealers who formerly occupied some of the side streets found themselves compelled to move, and so that branch of



LARGEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD IN POINT OF FLOOR AREA.
The total rental exceeds $1,000,000 yearly.

trade went north into Fifth avenue as far as Forty-seventh street, and into other side streets as far as Thirty-ninth street, driving the residential population before it.

While this movement was in its beginning, an event occurred to make this central portion of Manhattan one of the most desirable from a real estate point of view. The Pennsylvania Railroad began the work of constructing a set of tunnels under the North River to Thirty-third street, and announced its further purpose of erecting a great station for its trains on Seventh avenue, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third street. At the same time, another corporation announced its intention to build more tunnels from New Jersey to a point near Christopher street in Manhattan, these to be continued into a subway up Sixth avenue, thru the retail dry goods district, to a terminal at Thirty-third street.

All these proposed improvements precipitated a movement which would probably have been quite gradual under ordinary conditions. To catch the trade of the thousands who are expected to be dropt daily in Manhattan by these roads, shopkeepers offered fancy prices for properties, and to a large extent made the values which prevail there today. In the course of business expansion prices in the older sections have been equalled in the new, and, with the prospect good for added patronage to shops from those who arrive by the new lines of transit, property in the entire central district is expected to go higher than such business property has ever gone.

Owners of land in this section, which is popularly termed the "uptown business district," show great reluctance to sell now at any price. While some of them could realize three or four times as much as they paid for their properties ten years ago, most seem anxious to await the completion of improvements, hoping that even better values may be established.

Manhattan Island is not so large that any branch of trade can expand without restraint. For that reason, the uptown retail center seems destined to eventually become a district of very high land values. The finest retail stores in the world are to be found right there, and the richest trade in the world passes daily from door to door. The city has seen the transformation of Fifth avenue from a residence to a business street, but that seems to be but the first step toward a change which will include all property right up to Fifty-ninth street and from the west side of Park avenue to the east side of Seventh avenue. There is to be the finest retail section and that is why land values are high.

Increased population, it may be noted again, was the cause of the business expansion, and the result of the gradual elimination of residences south of Fifty-ninth street. What business has done in the better class neighborhoods, public improvement by both the city and private corporations is doing in tenement sections. Terminals, bridge approaches, parks, playgrounds, and public buildings have taken many acres of homes, and in the migration which ensued the northward transit lines were followed, and the upper reaches of Manhattan and the Bronx benefited. Land values went up by bounds; so far, in fact, as to place individual dwellings beyond the reach of any but the well-to-do.

Values on Fifth avenue, in the wealthy residential district above Fifty-ninth street, have been materially increased in recent years by the removal of many leading business men of other cities to New York. Residence on Fifth avenue seeming the easiest road to them to attain whatever social ambitions they had, they were willing to pay good prices. Fabulous amounts have been paid for such properties, and because of the limited supply such prices have been put down as actual values.

New York's dwelling area is confined to a comparatively small space. What remains of it below Central Park seems destined to be swallowed up by advancing business houses. The rest is east and west of Central Park, thru the Sixties, Seventies, Eighties and Nineties. Here competition is so keen that prices are steadily advancing. Owners who bought homes twenty years ago are able to obtain four and five times what they paid for them. Few are inclined to sell, for to part with their holdings means to go either into apartments or into the suburbs.

Recently many owners of private

dwellings have found that they can make their properties work well for them. Because of the short supply of such housings, rentals are higher than ever before. A well located modern house brings from $4,000 to $7,500 a year. On this basis, owners who have no dislike for apartment houses have rented their homes, and for from $2,000 to $3,000 have obtained apartments. In this way they make their properties pay both the rental of an apartment and an income besides.

The expense and care of private dwellings, coupled with their scarcity, have driven many families to the apartment houses. In fact, whatever increase there may be in the future to the population of Manhattan will have to seek shelter in this grade of dwelling and in tenements.

In elevator apartments values are largely determined by location. Houses convenient to transit lines and near the social center bring the best incomes, and therefore have the best values. But in this class of property, as in all others in Manhattan, increased worth is being made by increased demand.

From the standpoint of an investment, apartment house property leads all other. Twelve to fifteen per cent. is not above the average return from a high grade house of this sort. It is sometimes stated that rentals in apartment houses in Manhattan are too high and that there must be a fall soon. Such a view is not true to fact. The area of apartment house districts is constantly being narrowed by the same process that is eliminating dwellings, while the demand for apartments is increasing. These houses include the only grade of dwellings to which the multitude can go, and while the necessity or wish remains for persons to live in Manhattan, high rentals will probably be maintained. The cost of such houses, too, is becom-



THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT.
This picture shows the new buildings in process of construction.

ing not cheaper, but more expensive, and the houses more lucrative. The average apartment house of today is as fine in most ways as some of the very expensive dwellings. Higher rents and better incomes can be derived from this grade of house than from a cheaper one, and builders know that income is what investors seek.

There are undoubtedly many families which have found themselves unable to longer meet the demands of landlords and have removed to the suburbs, where living is less expensive. Their leaving is not noticeable in the vacancies they cause, for others appear who fill their places.

Just so it is in the city tenements. Laws governing the construction of these houses have made them so expensive that rentals in them have almost doubled in a few years. So many tenements are being destroyed constantly for one reason or another that demand for room increases and landlords are able to obtain higher rates. Many persons have thus been driven to the suburbs, but the tenements are fairly filled.

There was talk last year of overbuilding in some tenement sections. It is true that many houses were almost without tenants for a time last fall and winter. Immigration has remedied that, and with very little building of tenements this year, there is likely to be more congestion next spring and further increases in rents.

Tenement house property in Manhattan is largely held by foreigners, who are of the people who inhabit the houses and who, by their knowledge of their tenants, are able to properly manage their holdings. Some owners have bought their houses subject to three or four mortgages. By economy and constant attention these are, after years, reduced to one or two. Except to one who has ability to handle tenement dwellers, the income is not worth the care of ownership, and so tenements are passed over by those who can afford to buy better grades of property.

Vacant land on Manhattan Island takes its value from its scarcity. For a year or two, except in some favored sections, there has been but slight advance, due to little demand. Builders have been unable to negotiate loans to a great extent, and have taken on few commitments. Prices on such property were established three years ago on the opening of the subway, and so high did they go that there is small hope for advancement until the northern end of the island is brought into demand for home sites.

Profits made in suburban real estate during the last few years probably amount to millions of dollars. Practically every section within fifty miles of the City Hall has had a land boom fostered by promises of future transit improvements and by skilful newspaper advertising. Almost all of this business was speculative, and in only a few cases were legitimate values established. Buyers took over properties in the hope of reselling while the suburban land boom was at its hight. Some resold, but more still have their properties.

The Bronx, Brooklyn, certain parts of Queens Borough, and the nearby New Jersey settlements have been developed on legitimate lines, and have not only furnished homes to thousands of persons who could not find suitable accommodations in Manhattan, but they have done so much in the way of local improvements as to have assisted in the material enhancement of the newly developed tracts.

This has been done with work on interborough and interstate transit connections going on. It was the experience of Manhattan to have its greatest land boom after the completion of the subway. Whether the outlying districts are to have another period of land booming is for the future to tell.

New York City.



Literature

Greece and the Aegean Islands

PHILIP MARDEN has added another to our already numerous books of travel in Greece,* and he has done well. He appears to have gathered his material in one somewhat extended visit. He has certainly kept his eyes open, and he ranks high with those who, having seen and loved Greece, cannot hold their peace. He must be a clever man, of cheerful and genial disposition, with whom one might wish to travel. "May his tribe increase." He disclaims being an expert, leaving that to the "archeologists," whom he sometimes beats on their own ground, getting at the gist of the matter quickly and directly. Many a book-maker may well envy him his felicitous phrases, full of common sense and *bonhomie*.

The illustrations, forty-seven in number, are excellent. The vignettes give a flavor of old Greek life. A map of Greece is also appended.



LANDING PLACE AT THE VOLCANIC ISLAND OF THERA, FROM MARDEN'S "GREECE."

After a few remarks on traveling in Greece, the itinerary begins at Crete, now unveiling its wonders at Knossos and Phæstos. Then comes Piræus and a great circuit thru Attica, Delphi, Argolis, Arcadia, past Brassae to Olympia. An excursion among the islands and coasts of Asia Minor follows, and the tour winds up at Corfu. In the last seven

* GREECE AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS. *By Philip Sanford Marden.* Pp. lxiv, 1-386. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.00.

chapters, mostly short, the author is at his best, partly because the theme is not hackneyed.

But with all the world he revels in Athens. His enthusiasm over the view from the Bema just before sunset is common to us all. The thrill cannot be kept down. Then, to the south, lies Ægina—glorious Ægina—that deserved a better fate. "The sunshine is a glorious birth," but it is the eventide that thrills.

The description of Delphi is in some respects the finest of all. There religion took the first place, and religion always claims the first place. Olympia called forth strenuous action and joy over a faded garland, but those who came to Delphi sought relief for their burdened souls.

The correction of errors is an ungracious task. To Schliemann's first fanciful interpretations how many errors are still to be traced! The great circle of graves we here still find spoken of as an "agora" and a "market place." What Schliemann found at Mycenæ was a cemetery, probably a mound originally outside the wall. The idea that the elders sat on the ring, four feet high, is a touch of comedy. The large "fourth grave" was a burial vault, as was shown by the cover, certainly removable; and the five persons in it were buried at considerable intervals. It is clear from the nineteen bodies, that this cemetery had nothing to do with Agamemnon, and those who came back with him from Troy. In the great beehive tomb, commonly called "the treasury of Agamemnon," it is well known that the triangular space over the lintel was filled with a slab or slabs of red porphyry, of which fragments remain.

The theater at Epidaurus is called "an immense "amphitheater," whereas a Greek theater is as different from an amphitheater as chalk from cheese. "The surviving multitude of statues of Athena found on the Acropolis" are for the most part certainly not statues of the goddess.

The great medallion portrait at Eleusis has nothing to do with the propylæa of Claudius Pulcher, nor does the Sacred Way "continue toward Corinth." The Nike temple never stood in the way of the Turkish tower. The Turk had no hand in the destruction of the central group of the east gable of the Parthenon. It disappeared a thousand years or so before the Turk appeared in Athens. The famous temple on Ægina belongs neither to Zeus nor Athena, but to a little known goddess, Aphæa. The temple at Sunion has recently been proved by an inscription to belong to Poseidon and not to Athena. It is, however, odious to weigh mint and anise and cumin in the presence of a really fine work. The description of the grand and awful Thera outweighs a whole book. Let the author speak:

"Considering her beauty as an island Thera is surprisingly little known. Historically she had small celebrity compared with her neighbors, but in every other way she surpassed them all. For beauty of every kind, from the pastoral to the sublimely awful, Thera has no fellow in the Ægean; and for extraordinary natural history and characteristics it is doubtful if it has a fellow in the world, for it is a sunken volcano with a bottomless harbor, where once was the center of fiery activity, a harbor rimmed about with miles of encircling precipices, on the top of one of which lies the town of Thera, a thousand feet straight up above the sea.

"At some prehistoric time the original volcano subsided, with a blaze of glory that can hardly be imagined, into the waters of the Ægean. Thru two enormous crevices torn in the northern and southern slopes the irresistible ocean poured into the vast central cavity, cooling, to a large extent, the fiery ardor of the mountain, and leaving a circle of frowning cliffs nearly a thousand feet in hight, eighteen miles in periphery, inclosing a placid and practically bottomless harbor in what was once the volcano's heart. Into this curious harbor we glided thru walls of forbidding stone towering high above in cliffs of that black, scarred appearance peculiar to volcanic formation, marred by the ravages of ancient fires, yet none the less relieved from utter sullenness by strata of rich red stone or by patches of grayish white tufa. High above, perched on what looked like a most precarious position along the summit of the cliff, ran the white line of the city. No cable could fathom the depth of the basin a few rods off the shore."

Seneca's Tragedies*

LITERARY conditions and knowledge are very different today from what they were in Queen Elizabeth's time and the

*THE TRAGEDIES OF SENECA. Translated into English verse, to which have been appended Comparative Analyses of the corresponding Greek and Roman plays and a Mythological Index. *By Frank Justus Miller.* Introduced by an essay on the influence of the tragedies of Seneca upon early English drama, by John Matthews Manly. 8vo. Pp. ix, 534. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $2.00.

years preceding. Then everybody knew the Latin writers, and almost no one knew the Greek. So Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides had no influence on the English drama, while the Latin comedians and tragedians were familiar to every writer or scholar. But today who but a classical specialist has ever read one of Seneca's tragedies, or remembers him as anything else than a Stoic philosopher and Nero's tutor and victim? Meanwhile the Greek tragedians are now read in translation in women's clubs.

It is well to have Seneca restored to us as a dramatist, and we are glad that Professor Miller has put his translation in metrical form. This removes the jejune emptiness which cannot be escaped in the English prose rendition of a classical poet. Almost no one but Professor Jowett can put Greek prose even into readable English prose. Professor Miller's translation is not merely scholarly; it is fluent and vigorous. The reader may judge its quality from the closing line of "Œdipus." The Theban king has learnt that he had unwittingly slain his father and wedded his mother, that the pestilence fallen on Thebes was the punishment of his crime, and in remorse he plucks out his eyes, while Jocasta slays herself in his presence:

"With apprehensive feet
Let me go out upon my darkened way,
Planting my footsteps with a faltering tread,
And thru the darkness grope with trembling hands.
Stay not thy flight, speed thy uncertain steps—
But hold! lest on thy mother's corse thou tread.
O Thebans, weak and smitten sore with ills,
Whose hearts are fainting in your breasts, behold,
I flee, I go: Lift up your drooping heads.
A milder sky and sweeter air shall come
When I am gone. Whoever still retains
His feeble life may now inhale the air
In deep, life giving draughts. Go, lend your aid
To those who were to certain death resigned:
For with me in my exile do I bear
All pestilential humors of the land.
Then come, ye blasting Fates and mad Despair,
Thou deadly Pestilence, come, come with me;
With such a company 'tis sweet to flee!"

Seneca's plays, like all Latin literature, follow Greek models and subjects, as might be seen from such titles as "Œdipus," "Phœnissæ," "Phædra" and "Agamemnon," to mention but four of the nine tragedies here translated. We have knowledge of over a hundred plays thus translated or patterned from the Greek, while of plays really original, and based on Roman history, fragments of not a dozen survive, and only one is extant complete, entitled "Octavia," and which would be ascribed to Seneca were it not for the too exact description of Nero's death. Indeed, Seneca is a character in the tragedy, and we are pleased to see it included in the present volume, which is a boon to the lover of classic literature. He will also be pleased to compare, in parallel columns, the plot of Seneca's plays with the Greek originals. For the English reader there is appended a sufficient, but concise mythological index, which will save reference to a classical dictionary.

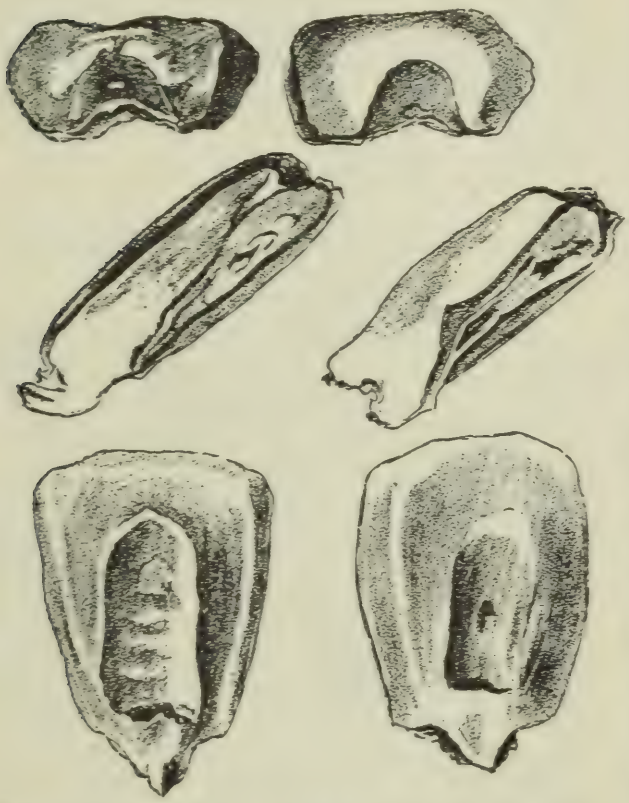
Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Agriculture

When we consider the immense sums of money that are being spent at Washington and in every State and Territory on experimentation in agriculture, it is distressing to see how slowly the results penetrate to those strata of the farming population where they are most needed. We find in every locality men working according to the formulas inherited from their fathers, and ignorant or disdainful of the help which the experiment stations are willing and able to give them. The chief impediment in this, as in everything else, is mere inertia, or laziness of intellect, but there is another which is removable, and, in fact, is being removed —that is, the confused and incomprehensible form in which the results of research have been published. The scientist and the farmer talked different languages, and, as is the case whenever two parties fail to understand one another, each had a very poor opinion of the other's intelligence. A foreigner always seems something of a fool. Now, however, the farmers—some of them—are extending their vocabularies so they can understand the new learning, and the

*Cyclopedia of American Agriculture. A Popular Survey of Agricultural Conditions, Practices and Ideals in the United States and Canada. *Edited by L. H. Bailey.* With one hundred full page plates and more than two thousand illustrations in the text. 4 vols. Vol. I, Farms. Vol. II, Crops. New York: Macmillan Company. $5.00 each.

scientists—some of them—are learning how to apply their knowledge. We remember the disdain with which old Professor Hilgard received the remark that any farmer could tell more about what a soil could produce by squeezing a handful and smelling of it than an agricultural chemist could by his test tubes and batteries. His retort was that such a man might be a chemist, but how could he lay claim to the title of "agricultural chemist" unless he could tell at least as much by his bare senses as any farmer.

No other science and art has such a mass of recent literature as agriculture, and no other is in so confused and diffused a condition. With sixty or more experiment stations in this country issuing bulletins and reports at irregular intervals in various systems and series, and with bureaus, divisions, offices and departments at Washington adding to the lot, it is hard to tell what real contributions are made to knowledge and what they amount to. A clearing house is needed, and this new *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture* supplies the need. The Cornell Station has always been distinguished by the clear writing and attractive typography of its bulletins, and its director has seen to it that the same qualities prevail in his "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture" and the present work. In spite of the fact that it is packed with technical information, it is almost all of it comprehensible to any person of ordinary education, and much of it is so well written that it could be read aloud in the farmhouse to the whole family; not read perhaps by the flickering light of a pine knot or tallow dip, but, let us say, by the light of a Welsbach mantle heated by denatured alcohol. It will, of course, be in every public and traveling library of the rural districts, but besides that it could be profitably placed in many country schools as a reference book.



THE SELECTION OF CORN KERNELS FOR PEDIGREED SEED.

On the left, high protein kernels (much horny part, little white starch), on the right, low protein kernels (little horny part, much white starch). From Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Agriculture."

Professor Bailey has called to his aid a hundred or two of the active workers in agricultural science, each to write on what he knows most about. This involves considerable diversity in style and even differences of opinion, but on the whole the contributions are satisfactorily combined and systematically arranged by topics with alphabetical subdivisions. There are to be in the complete work more than two thousand illustrations —real illustrations they are, too, not chromos thrown in to sell the book, but small cuts in the text showing clearly the point to be emphasized.

In its plan the cyclopedia is as orderly as creation. It begins with the inorganic, the two firmaments of soil and sky; the second volume deals with vegetable life, the crops; the third introduces animal husbandry, and the fourth is concerned with human beings, the social and political side of rural life. First the reader is told where to choose his land, the agricultural possibilities and advantages of all parts of the United States being explained, with articles also on Canada and our tropical dependencies in the Atlantic and Pacific. Then comes the laying out of the farm, the planning of buildings and purchase of equipment. The volume on crops begins with a chapter of elementary botany, followed by economic entomology, introducing the detailed description of North American field crops, occupying 500 pages, and

giving the special methods of cultivation, protection, harvesting and marketing of each. The very important and largely unappreciated work done by the Department of Agriculture and the stations in the past few years in the introduction of new and profitable varieties from all parts of the world and in seed selection for the making of plants to order is here carefully explained with abundant illustrations. Evolution has past from the forum to the field. It is no longer a question of acrimonious debate, but an instrument of daily usefulness. Mendel's Law may be for agriculture what Ohm's Law has been for mechanics.

Major Vigoureux. By Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Quiller-Couch always lays the scene of his story in some remote place, and the first chapters are invariably devoted to quieting the reader's mind, and in winning his spirit away from the noise and confusion of things. For the scene of his last novel he has chosen one of the smaller Channel Isles, which, as the tale progresses, appears to be a bit of solid land that has floated off into mystical waters. And while he lacks that devastating, dramatic power so popular now in fiction, he presents some admirable characters for the reader's consideration. The hero is an English officer who has been left in his empty barracks and orphaned by his Government—a great spirit, winged and helmeted, but whose duty forced him to live in an ignoble relation to society and to concern himself with petty details. Such men are not so rare as some suppose, but the author who can discover and interpret them is almost as rare as a great poet. The interest of the tale does not depend so much upon what happens as upon the contrast between this man of eloquent sensibility and the hard proprietor of the island. The latter's obtuseness renders him unconsciously brutal in his relations to the islanders, who could not be torn up and transplanted without doing violence to their lichen-hearted devotion to the soil. To produce such a character requires more genius than to have created the shrewdest cynic in Bernard Shaw's plays. And Quiller-Couch has it, the same kind which enables a great dramatist to create a fool without making him a clown. But probably no other writer of the day depends more on the right spirit of appreciation in the reader. His genius is shy, reticent, not given to tricks, but gifted with tenderness. He presents men and things with a delicacy, a Hans Andersen touch of fairy fancy. There is no mere cleverness in him, but he shows the harmless, whimsical humor of Charles Lamb. And he retains what many a man has lost since Adam received it—the breath of God, which enables him to come into life with its commonplaces and to change the dull color of it. The clay of all realities is there, but he sheds a radiance upon it and burns it fine and clear with the spirit of immortal fires. Without affectation, Quiller-Couch passes thru the deeper mysteries in the dark of mortal life like a gentle priest bearing candles from the very altars of God. There is a high quality in his work, like the red vigor in old wine, or the minstrel spirit in ancient poetry. It stimulates, it gladdens. There is light in it and the poignant sweetness of vesper hymns.

Literary Notes

....A book of scriptural and other religious quotations for every day in the year is published under the title of *Syllogisms* in handsome typographical form by Paul Elder, New York, at $2.00.

....A timely collection of quotations in prose and verse on the subject of Christmas, preceded by an introduction showing the pagan origin of its festivities, by R. H. Schauffler, is published by Moffat, Yard & Co., under the title of *Christmas*. ($1.)

....The second series of Professor Peabody's *Mornings in the College Chapel* (Houghton, Mifflin, $1.25) might serve as models for such addresses to young men. They are all brief, practical and pointed without being in the least sensational.

....The result of much patient questioning on the deficiencies of the American churches and how they can be remedied is embodied in *An Efficient Church*, by Carl Gregg Doney, Ph. D. (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.) Dr. Doney employed a questionaire somewhat more elaborate than is usual in such inquiries and pursued his investigations with much diligence.

....The publishing house of John Wiley & Sons, this city, whose advertisement appeared in the first issue of THE INDEPENDENT in 1848, celebrated this year the one hundredth anniversary of its existence. But three times as old as John Wiley & Sons is the Oxford

University Press of England, which has been in the printing and publishing business for three hundred years. The United States Branch of the Oxford University Press is at 93 Fifth avenue, this city, and John Armstrong is the resident manager.

....The Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts may never have learned the truth of the motto that "It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill," but his *Practical Christian Sociology* contains a very large number of facts and bibliographical references which those interested in moral reforms would find highly useful. The book appears in a fourth revised edition, with "twentieth century statistics" and references to the most recent literature. Review questions follow each chapter, and courses of reading on sociological subjects are suggested (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50).

....INDEPENDENT readers are familiar with *The Modern Reader's Bible,* which has been appearing in parts consisting of single books for the past twelve years. The work is now complete, and aside from the convenient small volumes, which will continue to be issued, the entire Bible, with three of the Apocryphal books, is now printed together, with introductions and notes, making a book of over 1700 pages, yet not inconvenient or expensive. (The Macmillan Co. $2.00.) For literary study of the Bible, Professor Moulton's work is excellent; it is not intended for critical or historical study, and questions of authorship, date, and religious conceptions are not considered.

....Whatever may be the future of Esperanto, it is certainly making more progress than any previous attempt at an international language. On March 16th, 1905, the American Esperanto Association was duly founded by the two Esperanto societies then existing in the United States. Today forty-four local societies and four State associations are affiliated with the A. E. A., and the assistant secretary of the association at Boston is in touch with thirty-eight other societies moving in the same direction, and with over eight thousand earnest students and advocates of Esperanto, and has handled within two years over forty thousand letters and post-cards concerning Esperanto.

....*Practical Nursing,* by Anna Caroline Maxwell and Amy Elizabeth Pope (Putnam: $1.75), coming as it does from so conservative an institution as the Presbyterian Hospital, it will be readily understood that it is thoroly practical and well up-to-date. While it is technical to some extent it contains a very large amount of information that would be available for those who are not trained nurses or studying for such a career. We often hear complaints of the trained nurse that we think due to a failure of those who employ her to understand all the significance of her work. We would advise those who are about to engage or are already in the midst of their experience with the trained nurse to look over a volume like this, for it will make them sympathize much more with the many problems that present themselves to her and how much she needs to know to meet them, while at the same time retaining her self-confidence so as to deal with them properly.

Pebbles.

IT'S all right for us to eat chickens and cattle, and it's all right for the worms to eat us.—*Atchison Globe.*

A WRITER in THE INDEPENDENT discusses this question, "Is the Supreme Court Unconstitutional?" Thousands of constitutional questions are taken to the Supreme Court, and now at least one noted judge believes that the Supreme Court itself is unconstitutional.—*Atchison Globe.*

SOME people's genius lies in giving infinite pains.——A soft drink turneth away company. ——All the world shoves a shover.——A policy shop, the Embassy.——Two is company, three is investigation.——Peace that passeth all understanding, the Hague Conference.—— Perhaps it was because Nero played the fiddle they burned Rome.—A counter irritant, the saleslady.——Truth is stranger than diction. ——Everybody hates an early riser.——To the food inspector all things are pure.—*The Quite New Cynic's Calendar.* (Paul Elder & Co.)

JACK AND ROSE.

A DARING theft wrought Jack last night
On darling little Rose;
He stole some things he wanted, right
Beneath her very nose.
—*Philadelphia Press.*

'Tis to be hoped that if fair Rose
Returned the blissful smack,
Jack did not overlook a bet,
But turned and kissed her back.
—*Houston Post.*

That may be as they do this job
Down in the Sunny South;
But if Jack lived here in the North
He'd kiss her on the mouth.
—*The Commoner.*

Why rouse again the bitter strife,
And North and South wax hot?
Let's all agree to compromise—
Jack kissed her on the spot.
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Why so much racket o'er a kiss,
Or e'en about the spot? It
Would interest us more if we
Had been the one who got it.
—*Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.*

Yet Jack perhaps had little glee,
Tho on the mouth he kissed her;
We have as yet no proof, you see,
That Rose was not his sister.
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

That smack smacked not of family ties.
The truth's not far to seek.
If Rose were Jack's dear sister, he'd
Just peck her on the cheek.
—*Portland Oregonian.*

The Independent

A Weekly Magazine. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-Class Mail Matter.
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
Owner, The Estate of Henry C. Bowen
130 Fulton Street, New York
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE
One Year, $2.00 Single Copies, 10 Cents

Single Copies over six months old twenty-five cents. Postage to any Foreign Country in the Postal Union, $1.75 a year extra. To Canada $1.00 extra.
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Persons desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, in that case, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Joy and Peace

THERE has been during the approaching Christmas season not a little discussion as to the propriety of the celebration of Christmas in the public schools. The stricter Jews, who are the great majority, altho not the most influential, have protested that their children, who in sections of our cities make a majority of the scholars—Jews have families—have been required to sing songs at this season in honor of the birth of Jesus Christ; and this they have naturally resented, for they do not accept Jesus as the Christ. We have sympathized with their protest, and have urged that the teaching of religion, of whatever kind, is not the duty of the nation or the State, which includes men of all religions with equal rights, but is the solemn duty of the Church. We see no objection to Christmas songs, or to the reading of the Bible in any version preferred, or an opening prayer, in any school where the people who support the school are religiously homogeneous and desire it so; but where different religions support the school, and Protestant, Catholic and Jewish children attend, we regard it as a serious injustice to compel all to submit to one and the same religious exercises. Yet we observe that some of the more advanced, or the radical Jews, say that they do not object, for they do not think it quite courteous for them, in a country where they are better treated than in any other on the globe, to disturb the custom of the people. But Dr. Felix Adler offers another reason. He says that Christmas is a peculiarly Christian celebration only in its name, that it was observed long before Christianity, and that Christianity took over a pagan festival of the joyful Solstice season, and gave it a Christian significance; that we have too little joy in our lives, and we cannot afford to lose a single one of its festivals.

Beyond question, in the choice of Christmas on the 25th of December, it was meant that it should take the place of such pagan festivals as the Roman Saturnalia and the German Yule, days of joy when the sun ceased to decline and began to rise and promise the spring. In very much the same way the Jewish feast of Purim took the place of Babylonian and Persian feasts of the beginning of the year with spring, and the very name of Mordecai suggests the god Marduk (Jupiter), and that of Esther the goddess Ishtar (Venus) and other names of the story have been similarly identified with less evidence. But Purim has become, in our day, wholly Jewish, as Christmas is wholly Christian; but there can be no objection to Jews making the same season a time of domestic joy, and giving to it any meaning they please. The early Christians selected the date arbitrarily, with no evidence that it was the date of our Lord's birth, capturing it from its pagan associations, and the Jews have the right to do the same now. Indeed, we are glad to see that they can and do so usually join with us, in a measure, thus identifying their Feast of Dedication, *Chanuka,* with Christmas. It is a happy thing to have the two feasts made to coincide, whatever the reason. It brings Christians and Jews nearer together. In Christian schools the children will celebrate our Lord's birth; in Jewish schools they will celebrate the consecration of the home, and with equal joy; and in the public schools, which are for all, it would be a profanation of the day and its meaning to make it the occasion for discord and complaint.

It is the day of peace and joy, the day dedicated to the home, a day for gifts and happy greetings; a day, also, for grateful praise of him who, from a manger in Bethlehem, brought us the simple faith in the All-Father, and good will to men. On this day we will rejoice that Japan has decided to reduce her expenditure

for naval equipment by forty millions a year, and we wish that Christian nations might follow the example.

Christmas giving and receiving, with discretion and discrimination, are beautiful functions, and we should as soon denounce the wayside rose or the song of the lark as decry them. Yet why should we annihilate the joy that they ought to impart by converting them into a bondage or a burden? To give to children a few simple and beautiful things, and to make personal sacrifices in order to buy them, is worth while. It creates innocent happiness in others and warms our own hearts. But to overwhelm children with meaningless, grotesque, cheap and senseless things because everybody else does so, or because we will not make the effort or the sacrifice to select a much smaller number of essentially excellent or desirable things, is to take leave of common sense. To send a helpful gift to a friend lonely or in need is to do one of the most gracious things that the inequalities of fate afford us opportunity for doing; but to send presents that we cannot afford to pay for to acquaintances whom we spend three hundred and sixty-four days of the year in forgetting, is neither gracious nor honest.

It would be a sorry day for us all if we should no longer celebrate Christmas or find happiness in its observance. No other festival of the year means quite so much, no other so links all the past history of the race with the living generation. No other so draws together childhood and age in sympathy and understanding. Why, then, spoil or even mar it? Why not use as not abusing it? Why not seek out and draw forth its beauty, and not make it, as too many of us do, a penance and a bane?

The Death of a Philosopher

ENGLAND buries in Westminster Abbey this week one of her greatest national assets, the brain of Sir William Thomson, Baron Kelvin. For the last sixty-seven years this marvelous instrument of the intellect has been actively and continuously engaged in productive thinking for the benefit of the human race. The actual loss to the world is incalculable, for no one can conjecture what new realms of knowledge might have been disclosed next year or the next if this mental searchlight had continued to sweep the horizon of the unknown. For even in his eighty-fourth year, almost to the day of his death, his mind retained its vigor and power of attacking novel problems.

We speak of Lord Kelvin's death as a material loss because that is the side of scientific research most apt to be overlooked by the public. Here is not a case of apparent loss to the community, such as makes us all feel poorer in time of panic, the wiping out of fictitious values, the evaporation of water in stock, the lack of confidence thru finding that confidence has been misplaced. It may be said of the scientific investigator more truly than of any other man that he is a creator of wealth thru the exercise of his peculiar mental abilities, because he extends the power of man over unknown forces; he unlocks the hidden treasuries of nature.

The most conspicuous example of this is in the field of electricity, where Lord Kelvin has been for so many years preeminent. Our trains are run, our elevators lifted and our houses lighted by a power whose very existence was unsuspected until disclosed by the curiosity of science. The term "applied science" has sometimes been criticised, most forcibly perhaps by Prince Kropotkin, on the ground that science is not first discovered and then "applied," but that after—often a long time after—a fact has become known or an invention in use, the scientist comes along and gives a more or less satisfactory explanation of it for his own intellectual gratification. It is undeniable that the early history of science gives abundant examples of this order of procedure, but in recent times pure science has been the leader and initiator, especially in such branches as physics and chemistry, where the greatest progress has been made in the practical utilization of new principles. A modern shop guide to dynamo construction or power transmission contains more abstract mathematics than was dreamt of in the philosophy of our forefathers.

Generally it is true that the theoretician and practician are men of differ-

ent mental qualities or at least habits, but in Lord Kelvin they were combined. He laid the mathematical foundations of modern theory of heat and also constructed the sensitive and accurate instruments for measuring electricity which have made possible the commercial utilization of this elusive fluid. His mind could turn readily from the consideration of the problem of the running down of the universe thru the inevitable degradation and dissipation of energy, to the invention of a device for getting the ink to flow freely from his siphon recorder, which saved the Atlantic cable from failure. He proved from the principles of thermodynamics that at 273 degrees below zero centigrade must be the absolute zero where no heat exists, so that a thermometric scale starting at this point would measure the true temperature, irrespective of the properties of any particular substance. He also invented the mariner's compass now in general use and showed how it could be compensated for the aberrations due to our modern steel ships. He was, besides, an efficient business man, acting as director of cable companies and telegraph systems.

He applied the same inventive skill that he used in the construction of apparatus to the finding of ways out of the intellectual *impasses* into which our logic leads us. When there seemed to be an incompatibility between our conceptions of the atom and the ether, he devised the vortex ring, which is made of ether yet differs from it because of its mode of motion. The nearest familiar analogies to these are the rings that are puffed out from a locomotive smokestack or the lips of a tobacco smoker. They are in this case both formed and destroyed by friction, but in a frictionless fluid like the ether they could not be made, or, once existing, could never be destroyed, in these respects fulfilling what he believed to be the essential properties of atoms. Then, again, a difficulty arose when his calculations of the rate of cooling of the earth indicated that the earth was in a semi-molten state not much more than 20,000,000 years ago, and yet it was inconceivable to him that life could have originated by spontaneous generation from a fortuitous concourse of atoms. To extricate himself from this dilemma he suggested that the earth might have been seeded by living germs brought to us from some older planet, a theory that later seemed less fantastic when Dewar proved that seeds could retain their vitality when cooled nearly to absolute zero, and Arrheneus showed how minute particles could be propelled thru space. But whether these and similar ingenious ideas of Lord Kelvin are real explanations or merely tricks to save us from intellectual confusion remains for the future to determine. Neither can we now decide whether it was the natural conservatism of age or the proper caution of experience which led him recently to throw cold water upon the enthusiasm of the new school of scientists who found in radium and its emanations the key to the universe. Certainly his attitude was in noticeable contrast to the former meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1847, when he, then only twenty-three, stood forth alone among the distinguished men of science and championed the theory of the conservation of energy then set forth for the first time in its complete and logical form by Joule.

An American cannot expect to understand why a man who had made famous a commonplace name like William Thomson should abandon it to become the first and last Baron Kelvin, to accept a title foreign in its connotation to the new civilization that he had furthered, to gain a seat with the degenerate members of a vestigal political deformity like the House of Lords. But this form of "the last infirmity of noble minds" is too common among the inhabitants of the British Isles, even tho born in Belfast, to excite comment or to impair our appreciation of the greatest of recent physicists.

The Discoveries in Egypt and the Higher Criticism

THE recent remarkable discovery of Aramaic papyri in Upper Egypt further strengthens the proof, which has now become irrefragable, that the Old Testament is an honest book. A century ago there were those who seriously suspected that the entire Bible was the invention of medieval monks, who forged fables out of whole cloth and past them off as verit-

able history. Thanks to the work of historical students, and to such discoveries as the Moabite Stone, the Tell-el Amarna tablets, the Code of Hammurabi, and the letters from the island of Elephantinê, it is now established beyond a peradventure that the Old Testament is the serious endeavor of honorable and truthful men to set forth facts. Their records are subject to criticism, which is merely intelligent examination and comparison, as indeed are all ancient documents. Views and opinions which they stated repeatedly and emphatically may be found in need of amendment and correction. But the background of the Hebrew Scriptures is so manifestly the historical conditions as they stand out before us from the letters and inscriptions composed centuries before Christ that the general honesty of the Bible is not open to the slightest question.

While defenders of the faith are entitled to all the comfort and exhilaration which this fact affords them, fairness compels attention to the further fact that the most recent discoveries corroborate in a striking manner the contentions of the higher critics and the liberal school of Biblical historians. It is as clear as day from the letter of the Egyptian Jews translated in our issue of December 5th that in the fifth century B. C. there was a Jewish temple, with an altar for meal offerings and burnt offerings, served by devout and regularly constituted priests, on an island some 600 miles up the Nile. So far from this altar and its sacrifices being in contravention to any known law, these Egyptian Jews wrote to "Jehohanan, the high priest, and his companions the priests in Jerusalem," in the earnest hope that he would help them repair the altar after it been broken down. Because of its destruction these pious men put on sackcloth and fasted and prayed to Jehovah, and their wives became as widows. In no portion of the Old Testament does there breathe a spirit of more loyal attachment to the God of Israel and sincere desire to obey his commandment perfectly than in this recent find of the German excavators.

And yet there is passage after passage in the Pentateuch and in the historical books which would make these servants of Jehovah in the fortress Yeb transgressors of the most explicit commandments of Israel's God. According to Deuteronomy it was Jehovah's prescription thru Moses that there should be but one central sanctuary, and that there alone sacrifices and offerings should be brought. The Priests' Code construes the history according to this theory, and describes a movable sanctuary which served for all Israel thru the wilderness wanderings. Scholars have long contended, on the basis of numerous passages which show that sacrifices were offered at many altars in perfect good faith, that the notion of one exclusive altar was a late imagination, and that the Deuteronomic law did not originate until the time of Josiah. The proof from the Old Testament itself is extremely cogent, but the strength of the argument for the critical position is measurably increased by the papyri just discovered, since they show that as late as 408 B. C. the law of the central sanctuary was not recognized, either by pious Jews outside of Palestine or in Jerusalem itself.

In 1904 similar papyri were dug up, almost on the same site, and have since been edited and translated by Euting, Sayce and Cowley. No less than ten beautifully preserved documents, apparently a family archive, give evidence of a Jewish military colony on this far away island of the Nile, and tell of the property and marriage settlements of a single family for two complete generations. Numerous facts of importance to the historian and antiquarian come to light from these papyri, and in them also there is evidence of an altar to Jehovah, estates being located in reference to it, and on this altar pious sacrifices were offered and before it solemn oaths were recorded. The evidence is so complete, and it so completely bears out the statements which scholars have long been making, that one might almost suspect that some wicked higher critics had faked these old petitions and records in order to support their theories, were not the evidences of antiquity so convincing as to leave no possible room for deception or mistake.

The mere fact that Jewish colonies flourished in Upper Egypt in the Persian period bears in another important particular on views concerning the Bible. The question of emigration to Egypt was

brought before the prophet Jeremiah, and he counseled against it, and declared in the strongest terms that disaster would result:

"So shall it be with all the men that set their faces to go into Egypt to sojourn there: they shall die by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence: and none of them shall remain or escape from the evil that I will bring upon them."—Jer. 42:17.

The papyri show that they did not die, but on the contrary that many were living and prospering many years after Jeremiah pronounced their doom. Here again the contention of critics has been sustained, for they have long held that the prophets were not infallible in their warnings of future events.

However it is a small matter that Jeremiah did not foresee accurately the fortunes of a panic-stricken band of his countrymen, or that Deuteronomy announced a law in the name of Moses which was not written until centuries later, compared with the fact that a real history, of exceeding spiritual value, may be read from the pages of the Bible by those who study it critically.

Indian Boarding Schools

We recall that when the Government first established its system of boarding schools to which all Indian parents were required to send their children, and in which only English should be spoken, certain wise and far-seeing missionaries among the Sioux made a loud protest. They said it was cruel to remove the children thus from their parents, and that it was unwise to forbid all instruction in the language of the home. They would have local schools brought to the Indians, in their own reservations and close to their homes, village schools where rudimentary education might be given, and would have only the older children sent to boarding schools. They would have the use of the English language come gradually and surely and not force it on an unwilling people.

What these missionaries said thirty years ago is, in substance, what the best Commissioner of Indian Affairs we have ever had says now in his Annual Report just issued. The question of language is no longer a serious one, as English has made much advance among Indians during a generation; but Commissioner Leupp tells the President and Congress that the system of numerous boarding schools is no longer advisable, if it ever was so. He desires to see twenty-five non-reservation Indian boarding schools closed. He believes that the continued plan of wholly supporting Indian children, supplying all their food and clothing, as well as education, is pauperizing and debilitates moral character. He would replace these with local schools at a quarter of the total expense, and would have the advanced and older children sent to schools attended by white youth. The present boarding schools, many of them not on reservations, he suggests might be given, with their valuable plant, to the counties in which they are situated for school purposes, with the condition that, as is the case with Dartmouth College, which was originally an Indian school, Indians shall never be charged any tuition.

The present boarding school system, says Mr. Leupp, is "an anomaly in our American scheme of popular instruction," "they are simply educational almshouses." He continues:

"The rudiments of education, such as can be given his children in the better day school, should remain within the reach of the Indians just as they are within the reach of the white children who must be neighbors and competitors of the Indian children in their joint competition for a livelihood."

The reservation boarding schools, of which there are 91, with a total enrollment of 11,019 pupils, must stay for a while, until they can be replaced by day schools; but nearly all the 25 non-reservation schools, with their 9,485 enrolled pupils, and a cost of $2,000,000 a year, taken bodily out of the United States Treasury, should be discontinued as Indian schools as soon as it can properly be done.

The cost of educating a child in these non-reservation schools is $250 per pupil, as against an average of $50 per pupil in a day school. These large non-reservation schools have an army of employes, for they are hotel as well as school. There are superintendent, clerks, teachers, matrons, housekeeper, nurse, seamstress, laundress, farmer, engineers, physicians, dairyman, baker, cooks, carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker, tailor,

and perhaps a dozen other sorts of employes besides, not needed in the day school, where the children are clothed and fed at home, and the Government simply gives tuition and a hot lunch at noon. The expense will be less than half, even retaining several needed boarding schools. But the chief advantage is that which the missionaries insisted on thirty years ago, in the old American system, under which the children grow up with their parents, and the parents learn not a little with their children. It is better, says Mr. Leupp, to carry civilization to a people than to carry them to civilization.

The Southern Farmer

THE Southern manufacturer has for some time made himself felt in the Northern field. The largest cotton mills have branched over into Georgia and Alabama, and these branches have been doing profitable work. The farmer of the South held on to his old ways much longer, steadily exhausting the soil, and then going down in his scale of living with the degeneracy he created about himself. A change, however, has begun, and progressive farming has been increasing in such a ratio as to be revolutionary. In the corn contest of two or three years ago South Carolina took first prize, and another Southern State took second. It is found that the most unprofitable soils, when handled scientifically, can not only be renovated, but placed in the very first class of productivity. This is peculiarly true of those lighter soils which had been given up as unfit for cultivation.

Legume is a word in every Southern farmer's mouth. In the Northern States the clovers and vetches, including alfalfa, are about all the legumes available for creating humus and rapidly adding nitrogen to the soil; but in the Middle South there can be added cow-peas and crimson clover; while the lower South has beggar-weed and velvet-bean. These are supplemented by a crowd of lesser leguminous plants, every one a nitrogen gatherer, and therefore important as a fertilizer. This natural advantage must be considered in connection with the fact that some of the Southern States are still without a stock law, while open lands are burnt over once a year. The loss of humus as well as nitrogen has been enormous. Florida alone has to count the cost of such folly by the tens, if not the hundreds of millions. The advantage has been strictly limited to stock growers, mostly Western dealers, who turn the State into a vast pasture ground, for fattening the cattle which they sell in the Northern markets.

A Southern farmer has the advantage of no winter to exhaust his accumulations. He never sees a coal bill, and his taxes are at a minimum. His outfit for clothing is always light, while most of the luxuries of an advanced culture have not yet reached him. There is but one costly item in his repertoire—that is fire insurance; and he is learning to build houses that deserve insurance. However, concrete is not far away, and in all the towns he is turning to that material for his house and barn. He can furnish his own sand and has only to furnish cement, so that this material makes the cheapest as well as best house in the world. He simply has to dig his cellar, using the sand which he throws out to make the concrete. He has nothing to remove when his house is done, and little if any grading.

The model country home, which is growing up all over the South, is first of all surrounded by fruit gardens and vegetable gardens. The farmer grows his own chickens, eggs, meat and fuel. His horses and mules are not shod, for iron shoes are not required in the soft soil. There is a stand of bees, enough at least to furnish honey for the household and pollination for the fruit. Peaches and oranges perfume the air in Florida, and in the cotton belt there are plums and pears and cherries in addition. Better than even this is the fact that the Southern farmer has taken to growing seedlings, and so new sorts multiply, because a seedling, once started, is not likely to get frozen out. It need not be supposed that the change which is going on is confined strictly, or even largely, to Northern migration. Many of the Crackers are wide awake, and show that they are capable of enterprise, thrift and energy. The negro element, where it is decently treated and allowed natural

evolution, is by no means either indolent or shiftless. The worst negro element of the South is in the larger cities or engaged in turpentine camps.

The Southern farmer is now just about where the New York and Ohio farmers were sixty years ago—that is, in the forties of the last century. But it will be a mistake to suppose that he is going to be sixty years in catching up. Not only has he cotton, in the belt that takes in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, but he has found out that he can grow superb apples in the North Carolina mountains, peaches all over six or seven States, and pears almost everywhere that would make Colonel Wilder envious. He can grow Irish potatoes fully as good as those of the Northwest, right alongside his sweet potatoes and cassava, and can land them in the New York or Boston market while the New Englander is still putting in his seed. Meanwhile the Government is doing all that it can to widen the zone of orange growing, together with figs, loquats and other fruits likely to be affected by frost.

In fact, the change which we have noted is due, in very great degree, to the Agricultural Department at Washington and to the growth of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. Bulletins are everywhere. Beggar-weed was a nuisance to the cotton grower ten years ago; now it is one of the chief fodder plants of the South. In Florida the velvet-bean was introduced as a flowering vine; now it is the one most important plant in the State—the legume of all legumes for enriching the soil. Bulletins on these plants give exhaustive information to every farmer. You hear some keynote everywhere from these important documents. They start experiment and investigation, which is all that is needed to make over the South and the Southern farmer. Yet, after all, the chief resource of the South is the black man. The farmer is going to solve this negro problem. He needs the colored man and he cannot get along without him. This he has so thoroly found out that he is adapting himself to the situation. Decent negroes are constantly getting better treatment and better wages. The rank abuse which they have suffered is fading out, at least among the land tillers. He is looked upon as an asset, not to be spared.

There is plenty of hard work in keeping up a country home in the South, and this work continues all the year round. There is something to be done every month. The primitive custom of cooperation, indoors and out, is quite common. Women do not object to work in the gardens, or in the orange and peach orchards; while men see nothing out of the way in housework. The new farmer of the South is learning never to be idle. He has an occasional picnic, but the traditional loafing is rapidly passing away. Traditionalism as to methods is more hard to shake off, but that, too, is giving away. Newspapers and magazines are coming in, and individualism is showing itself in what is thought and believed as well as in what is done. The climate, except in marshy sections, is no more debilitating in Florida than in Massachusetts.

Postmaster General Meyer's Argument

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT did well to endorse the position of Postmaster-General Meyer, and Mr. Meyer has comprehended the wish of the American people.

The need of a system of postal savings banks has been long apparent; it was fully demonstrated by the financial disaster of October. We are always, while under our present monetary system, in danger of a pressure. A pressure is sure to cause a panic, and the withdrawal of the people's deposits from our banks, as at present constituted. No matter how sound the bank, it is dependent on the confidence of its depositors. What we want is absolute trust in the social mechanism; and this can come only from absolute safety. With the nation behind the banking system, there can be no question of security. Not a dollar would be withdrawn from postal savings banks were all other banks suspended. The people would rest quiet and confident as to their savings, while the flurry or the tempest passed over. This is the logic of events, the testimony of Canada as well as of European countries, and it is the argument of Mr. Meyers.

Thruout the Postmaster's report there is, we are glad to see, something more than business clearheadedness; there is a tone of beneficence and sympathy with the people. It is not simply a question of safety for our banks and of stability for our business, but it is a question of safety for the millions of depositors who have trusted their savings to earn an additional increment against old age. In this country we have, so far, left every man to pension his own old age. In all conscience we cannot accuse him of lack of public spirit and good citizenship if he pulls out his deposit as soon as he doubts its safety. In spite of such precautions thousands are left every year stranded by the breaking of trust companies and banks. This lowers the average tone of our social life, and tends to individual degeneration. As a measure of general safety, we must provide against making paupers or increasing the number of the discouraged. It needs short argument to show that our common and united welfare depends on the security of the poor against deeper poverty, and the tumbling down of the well-to-do into the ranks of the helpless. In other words, business is also a question of character. It should run, not for itself, but for all who constitute the community. Mr. Meyer is right; this question of postal savings banks is a question of social evolution.

But, taken purely as a business question, why should we allow, or rather compel, our newer citizens to send across the Atlantic, every year, nearly seventy-five millions of dollars in the form of money orders—without the least advantage to ourselves? This money, while accumulating, should have been placed in our postal savings banks, and kept in circulation. A large sum is said to be annually sent abroad, to France and England and other parts of the Continent, to be deposited in postal savings banks. Why shall we not afford to these newcomers the privileges which they enjoyed in their own lands?

On deposits in postal savings banks it is proposed to pay 2 per cent—each person's deposit being limited to $500. Most of these deposits will be in small sums and will be made by day laborers. Children will be encouraged to save their first earnings, and, if we are to judge by school savings banks, it will be a successful as well as a beneficial effort. Many of the presidents of national banks have already expressed a willingness to receive these postal deposits and allow upon them 2½ per cent. interest, leaving a ½ per cent. gain to the Government. In many instances the gain will be considerably greater. The postal departments of England and of France report a good margin of profit. Mr. Meyer, after careful examination, assures us that the cost of establishing and running such a system of banks will be practically nothing, as the present line of clerks can, in nearly every instance, make all required entries and reports.

There is considerable force to the argument that postal savings banks would identify the people more closely with the Government. The foreigner, coming at the rate of one million a year, needs this identifying of sentiment and interest with the institutions of his adopted country. With his earnings in a postal savings bank, the fact that he has an interest in the Government, and something at stake in its stability, would make him abhor anarchy and turbulence. We see no reason why our public institutions should not thus involve a certain measure of the educational spirit, and add their influence to the creation of a sound citizenship.

Concerning the establishment of a rational parcels post, little new need be said. The absurdity of our present regulations has been long apparent to every well-informed citizen. Mr. Meyer shows how any one, entering any post office in the United States, with two parcels, each weighing four pounds, while paying 64 cents on the one to New York City, would pay but 48 cents on the other, going, thru New York City, to Liverpool or Berlin. Should the package for New York weigh one ounce over four pounds, he would be obliged to take it away from the post office and send it by express, while the other package, at a much lower rate, could go right on in the mails, thru New York and across the ocean. In other words, we are paying 4 cents a pound more for the privilege of sending packages to each other a distance of twenty miles than for sending them to a foreign land. Our Christmas presents are a costly affair. It is only common sense and

good business which our Postmaster-General urges, when he asks us to be as generous to ourselves as we are to our neighbors.

He especially recommends the establishment of a parcels post in connection with rural delivery routes. He would place the charge at 5 cents for the first pound, and 2 cents for each additional pound, up to a limit of eleven pounds. He thinks that this would facilitate trade, but more particularly would aid the farmers in obtaining the necessaries of life. It certainly would be an immeasurable accommodation and saving to the small farmer, who cannot afford to drive to town, three or four miles possibly, for a trifling but absolutely needed item. His difficulty in securing help and the consequent evils would be at least moderated. The necessary machinery for handling such a parcels post over a large part of the country is already in operation. On the other hand runs the argument that the Government should not undertake business affairs—an argument greatly modified by the fact that the parcels post has already been in operation long enough to make it a familiar factor of the post office system. Either abolish it altogether or make it of value to the people.

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The Oppression of Poland

In pursuance of the policy of the German Government to Germanize the Poles and other minor races, two important measures have been introduced respectively into the Imperial Reichstag and the Prussian Diet. The former is a clause of the Government bill for regulating the rights of association and public meetings, and provides that the proceedings at meetings must be conducted in the German language. In the case of international gatherings, where there can be no suspicion of agitation hostile to the Empire, an exception may be made by permission of the authorities. Prince von Bülow as Minister-President of Prussia introduced into the Diet at the opening of the session a bill authorizing the Government to use $100,000,000 in purchasing Polish real estate and selling it to German settlers. The efforts of the Government to purchase land in the open market for this purpose have not been successful, altho enormous sums have been expended, because the Poles either refused to sell except at abnormal prices or secured possession of the land afterward from the German settlers. The new measure would empower the Government to make compulsory purchases at its own valuation. But the opposition in the Diet was too strong, and the Government has been forced to compromise by reducing the appropriation to $66,000,000 and confining the expropriation to certain districts to be determined by the Diet. The Poles of Russia are coming to the defense of their brethren on the other side of the frontier by starting a boycott against German goods. Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "With Fire and Sword" and "Quo Vadis," has issued an appeal to the men prominent in literature, science and art all over the world to protest against the extinction of the Polish language and race. In Russian Poland 1,600 Polish schools have been closed by order of General Skallon, which suspends the Polish School Association. Its funds have been sent abroad to avoid confiscation.

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Peace

We congratulate the Central American Peace Delegates, and especially Secretary Root and Ambassador Creel, of Mexico, who stood sponsor for their labors, on the remarkable results of the Conference concluded last week in Washington. With the exception of the Chile-Argentina treaty of 1903, which actually resulted in disarmament by both nations, this is the highest achievement yet reached in the world's progress toward the substitution of law for war. Indeed, it is only another proof that at the present moment Latin America leads the world in Peace. But the Peace movement is at last becoming active thruout the whole world, and, as a result of the two Hague Conferences, every nation has to some extent been affected by the spirit of broader internationalism. Denmark, for instance, has just appropriated $2,000 to be divided between the Arbitration Bureau at The Hague, the Berne Peace Bureau and the Danish Group of the Interparliamentary Union. This idea of a peace budget, now for the first time carried out by Denmark, has been one of Mr. Stead's pet ideas for some time, and the last meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at London in 1906 recommended it to the favorable

consideration of all the governments of the world. Now if only the United States Senate would cordially support the President in negotiating an arbitration treaty with Japan in which each nation would agree to respect each other's present territorial integrity and submit all other questions at issue to arbitration, the farthest step in advance yet taken in the unification of the world will have been made, and all this infamous war talk in prose and verse would cease. Is there a greater opportunity before President Roosevelt and the Senate?

A Brawl in the Capitol

There was a difference between Representatives Williams, of Mississippi, and De Armond, of Missouri, both Democrats, as to the assignment of a member from Missouri to a committee. Mr. Williams, who is Democratic leader, and had the right to make assignments, declared that he did not remember that Mr. De Armond had requested a certain assignment for a Missouri colleague; and, after some discussion between them, Mr. De Armond said he believed that Mr. Williams lied, and he said it twice. Then Mr. Williams shot out his fist, and De Armond struck back, and both lost a little bad blood. Mr. De Armond had been a rival candidate for Democratic leader, and the two were on coldly courteous terms before this affair. Fortunately the House had adjourned, but the room was full of members and the galleries of visitors. As to Mr. De Armond it is only to be said that his language was rude, ungentlemanly and wholly discreditable to him, and he must have known it was liable to provoke just what happened. As to Mr. Williams, it is to be said that he comes from a State where it is supposed that to give a man the lie, whether he has lied or not, is an insult which requires at least a blow and justifies murder. This prevailing unwritten law is, of course, wrong, uncivilized and unchristian; but it exists, and Mr. Williams has been brought up in it, and knows that it would ruin his reputation for courage if, in such a case, he should act like a Christian. Fortunately the progress of civilization thereabouts has reached thus far that a duel will hardly follow, but it would have followed before the Civil War. Such a fracas as this, in the Hall of Congress, is a disgrace to both concerned, and they ought to apologize to the country in whose sight they were guilty.

To Solve the Race Problem

Athens, Ga., accredits its name by the fact that it is the seat of the University of Georgia, of the State Normal School and of the Lucy Cobb Seminary for girls. The latter was long under the charge of Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, and Dr. Lipscomb was president of the University of Georgia. Mrs. Lipscomb is president of the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs, and it is a letter of her's to the Athens *Banner,* which is the occasion of this introduction. She tells the story of a new and simple and beautiful effort on the part of the white and colored women of Athens to join in an act of sweet charity, which, we learn, is unique in the knowledge of intelligent Southerners, but which is in line with the effort of which ex-Governor Northen is the head, following the Atlanta riot, to bring the two races into closer sympathy. A colored seamstress, Martha Holsey, was troubled because she could find no home where three colored orphans could be placed. There was not a charity that would undertake their care. She wanted a home for them in Athens, a place, also, where mothers, compelled to work out all day could leave their children protected and kept from the evil of the street. She talked it over with her own people, and then, timidly, she asked the counsel of several white women for whom she had sewed. Mrs. Lipscomb asked her if there was not a colored woman's club that could undertake to establish such a home. There was such a club, but they were too poor. She was told to go to the president of the Athens Woman's Club and present the case. She did so and made a good plea, and was told to look up a house for the purpose. The Woman's Club met and agreed to help. It is now provided for by their subscriptions, and the club is responsible. A nice, clean cottage is rented for a home, and a competent colored woman is put in charge. Mothers will leave their children there all day, and they will be given two good meals, kept from the streets, taught

to "do things," and at night they will be taken to their homes. The mothers will pay a small sum monthly, and this will be supplemented by the Athens Woman's Club. Martha Holsey was happy, and a request came that some of the club women would speak at a mass meeting of the colored women interested in the work. So they went to the colored Baptist Church Sunday afternoon, told the story of the plan, promised their sympathy and help; and then the two colored ministers and Martha Holsey assured their co-operation and thanks. It is a simple story and touchingly sweet and Christian. How much better as a solution of the so-called race problem than grandfather clauses and disfranchisement, which only stir race hatred on both sides. May the movement grow!

Kansas Crops

The value of the agricultural products of Kansas in 1907 would give $280 to each man, woman and child in the State if divided equally among the inhabitants. And the fine thing about it is that in Kansas wealth is pretty equally distributed. Paupers are as rare as millionaires, and the jails are as empty as the poorhouses. Multiply $280 by the number in the home—not so small a number in Kansas as elsewhere—and you have a very respectable family income. The population has increased 20 per cent. in the last ten years, the value of the products of the State has increased 90 per cent. This year the crops and live stock foot up to $463,648,606, which is $39,313,739 more than in any previous year. This is wealth that will not shrink 50 per cent. at the threat of a Presidential prosecution of illegal financiering. Kansas can get along without Wall Street at least as well as Wall Street can get along without Kansas. If the people of the State cannot sell their wheat they can eat it, and if they cannot buy anthracite coal they can burn corn, which is a much better fuel.

The Bones of Thomas a'Becket

They hoped they had found in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral the skeleton of the famous Archbishop and Saint Thomas a'Becket, but the authorities of the Society of Antiquaries doubt it, partly because the skeleton measured only five feet eleven and a half inches, while the records say that the Archbishop was nearly seven feet tall. But a man whose bones show that he was over six feet tall would have been regarded a giant in those days, and there was a sword cut in the skull such as we know that Becket died from in 1170, slain at the altar by four knights. It was to his shrine that Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims journeyed. The tale is told that when his body was preparing for burial they questioned if it would be necessary to wash the body of so holy a man. First they were surprised to find that he wore a hair shirt next his skin, and still more to find hair drawers; but when they went to remove them they found them so infested with vermin that they knew he was so great a saint that his body did not need to be washed. The Pope made short work of canonizing him less than two years after his death, thus protesting against the independence of Henry II, whose expressed wish that he might get rid of that pestilent priest was the occasion of his murder.

Excommunicated and Impenitent

Father Tyrrell, the rebellious Jesuit, is stiffly recalcitrant. He has written a letter to the Bishop of Southwark who had informed him of the papal interdict resting upon him, saying that he submits to the decision which forbids him to say mass, for he is still a good Catholic, but if the Bishop asks "submission" of him, he wants to know the canonical offense. If there was any lack of courtesy in his letters to *The Times*, any improper sarcasm or lack of reverence, he is ready to apologize if it is pointed out to him; but he concludes:

"If, however, my offense lies in having protested publicly in the name of Catholicism against a document destructive of the only possible defense of Catholicism and of every reason for submitting, within due limits, to ecclesiastical authority—a document which constitutes the greatest scandal for thousands who, like myself, have been brought into, and kept in, the Church by the influence of Cardinal Newman, and of the mystical theology of the Fathers and the Saints—for such a protest I am absolutely and finally impenitent. I may not lie, and for me, in all the circumstances, silence would have been the basest of lies and a cow-

ardly betrayal of the Church whose service has been the sole aim of my life."

That is vigorous and positive and final. He will not go out of the Church which he loves, and he will remain an excommunicated Catholic priest.

Is It Infallible?

A very serious question now before the Catholic Church is whether the late condemnation of Modernism by the Pope is infallible. In order that a decision may be infallible it is essential (1) that the Pope speak as supreme teacher and pastor, and give to his doctrinal authority the highest measure of intensity; (2) that the matter of the doctrine be one concerning faith or morals; (3) that the Holy Father should make plain his formal intention of binding the whole Church; and (4) that there should be a definition of doctrine. Beyond question the Syllabus, the Encyclical and the *Motu Proprio* would seem to make it clear to the world that every one of these conditions is fully met. Modernism is elaborated and defined as the "synthesis of all the heresies" and the destruction of religion. While there can thus be no reasonable question as to the intention of the Holy Father to define the heresy and to condemn it *ex cathedra*, even to the extent of declaring those guilty of it excommunicated *ipso facto*, doubtless those who come under its condemnation, but yet would remain in the Church, will declare that in some way it lacks the form as well as the content which marks infallibility, altho it will be difficult to see any way in which the form could be any more regular and positive. Probably the best way to test one infected with the heresy of Modernism will be to observe whether he doubts the *ex cathedra* quality of the condemnation.

Mr. Stoiloff, one of the early Prime Ministers of Bulgaria, once remarked that if it had not been for the graduates of Robert College, in Constantinople, Bulgaria would, when it acquired its independence, have been obliged to turn to Russia for competent officials. That this admirable American college is still doing service appears from the fact that both the Bulgarian delegates to The Hague Peace Conference, Major-General Vinaroff and Attorney-General Karadjuloff are among its older graduates. The new Mayor of Sofia is a graduate; another, who negotiated the treaty of commerce with Egypt has been sent to do the same service in a treaty with Turkey, while yet another has been appointed Diplomatic Agent at Constantinople.

It was cold comfort which Secretary Root was able to give the Italian Ambassador who came to complain of the killing of Italian laborers at a lumber camp in Louisiana, and the destruction of tobacco belonging to Italians in Kentucky. All he could say was that he would call the attention of the Governors of the various States to the duty of protecting foreign residents. But why does not Congress allow him to do more? The United States Government should be allowed by law to punish those who injure aliens, in which case the Federal Government would not be compelled to pay damages for these too frequent outrages on Italians and Chinese.

They had a hot time the other day in the new Persian Parliament, which is really a school of debate. Some one read an article in a daily paper which favored civil law for civil affairs and the religious law of Islam solely for religious observances. It also proposed equal suffrage for people of all religions. The Clericals, for there are Moslem Clericals, made a big howl over it, and, altho they are in a minority, they just carried their point that the paper be suppressed. But the next day it appeared as usual, and again the Clericals raised bedlam. There is progress in Islam, and Persia may be its leader.

The Association of Prussian officials may be supposed to be asking for an increase of salaries, to match the largely increased cost of living. They have compiled statistics which show that all prices have risen in ten years, and mostly as much as 25 per cent. Even physicians' fees and church fees have advanced. If the German Government can afford an enormous increase in naval expenditure we should think it might add something to salaries of officials. The chief causes are worldwide, and one of the chief is the cheapening of gold thru its increased production.

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